

4D-MRI: Developments and Applications

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Strategies for 4D-MRI

Real time 4D-MRI

- ultra-fast 3D MR sequence
- fast gradient, multi-coils, parallel processing
- inadequate image quality (3-4 mm, 0.7 f/s)

Retrospective 4D-MRI

- fast 2D MR sequence
- breathing signal from surrogate
- adequate image quality (1.5x1.5x3 mm, 3 f/s)

2

Retrospective 4D-MRI

Image Acquisition	Respiratory Signal
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Fast 2D cine MR ▶ Multiple slices ▶ Cine duration > 1 cycle ▶ Frame rate: ~3 f/s ▶ Slice thickness: 3-5 mm ▶ Pixel size: 1-2 mm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Surrogates - External - Internal/Image-based ▶ Signal processing ▶ Phase determination ▶ Retrospective sorting

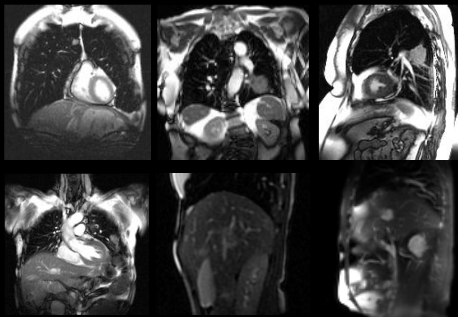
3

Fast MR Sequences

- ▶ **TrueFISP/FIESTA** (balanced steady state gradient echo)
 - T2*/T1, sensitive to fluid, band artifacts from long TR
- ▶ **HASTE/SSFSE** (single shot fast spin echo)
 - T2, good CNR, signal decay from lung echo train, blurring
- ▶ **FLASH/Fast SPGR** (fast spoiled gradient echo)
 - T1 (poor), tumor hypo-intensity
- ▶ **EPI** (echo-planer imaging)
 - GE-EPI (T2*), SE-EPI (T2), IR-EPI (T1)
 - susceptibility, ghosting, chemical shift, fat suppression

4

Fast MRI: Examples



5

Fast MR Sequences

- ▶ **HASTE** and **TrueFISP** both can monitor respiratory motion during free breathing.
- ▶ Tumor contrast and image artifacts depend upon tumor characterizations.
- ▶ **HASTE** images show better tumor contrast than **TrueFISP** images.
- ▶ **HASTE** has local blurring artifact; **TrueFISP** has motion artifacts in the phase encoding direction.

6

Internal/image-based Surrogates

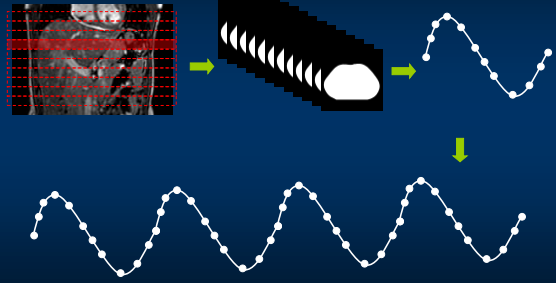
- Implanted markers
- Diaphragm
- Air content
- Lung area
- Lung density
- Fourier transform
- Body area (axial, sagittal)
- Normalized cross correlation
- Deformable image registration



- Simpler process, lower cost, more efficient
- Potentially better correlation with tumor motion

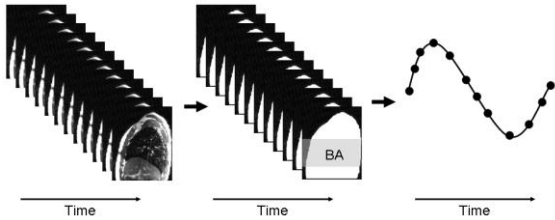
7

Slice Body Area (SBA): Axial



8

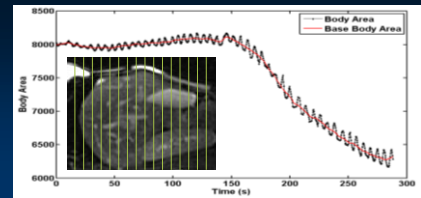
Slice Body Area (SBA): Sagittal



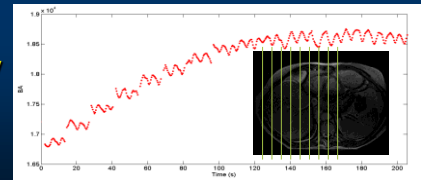
- Respiratory motion is mostly in SI and AP directions
- Potentially better correlation with tumor motion

9

Axial SBA

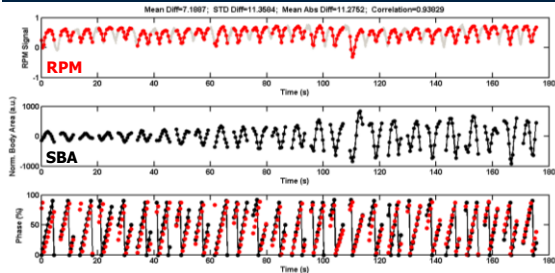


Sagittal SBA



10

Axial SBA ~ RPM: Example



- Correlation (R), absolute phase difference (D_A)

11

Axial SBA ~ RPM: Summary

Patient	P	T (s)	V _T	A (mm)	V _A	R	D	D _A	F (s)	S _{BA}	S _{RPM}
Lung Cancer Patients (n=17)											
Mean	L2	3.4	0.18	6.5	0.20	0.90	-5.1	13.8	0.47	3.1	2.6
Abdominal Cancer Patients (n=14)											
Mean	L2	3.7	0.19	6.8	0.21	0.94	-1.3	8.5	0.32	2.8	2.6
All Patients (n=31)											
Mean	L2	3.6	0.19	6.6	0.20	0.92	-3.3	11.4	0.40	2.9	2.6

- Good correlation in the abdomen (R=0.94).
- Phase shifts observed in some lung patients.

12

