

Arterial Spin Labeling (*syngo* ASL) Case Reports from Düsseldorf University

Hans-Jörg Wittsack, Ph.D.

University of Düsseldorf, Inst. of Diagnostic Radiology, Germany

Case 1 Patient history

Patient with metastasis of colon carcinoma.

Image findings / Results

PASL shows hypervascularization in the left parietal region confirming the diagnosis of metastasis. PASL is helpful in differential diagnosis of metastasis.

The examinations were performed on a MAGNETOM Trio, A Tim system, using an 8-channel head coil.

Case 2 Patient history

Patient with stroke, stenosis of internal carotid artery.

Image findings / Results

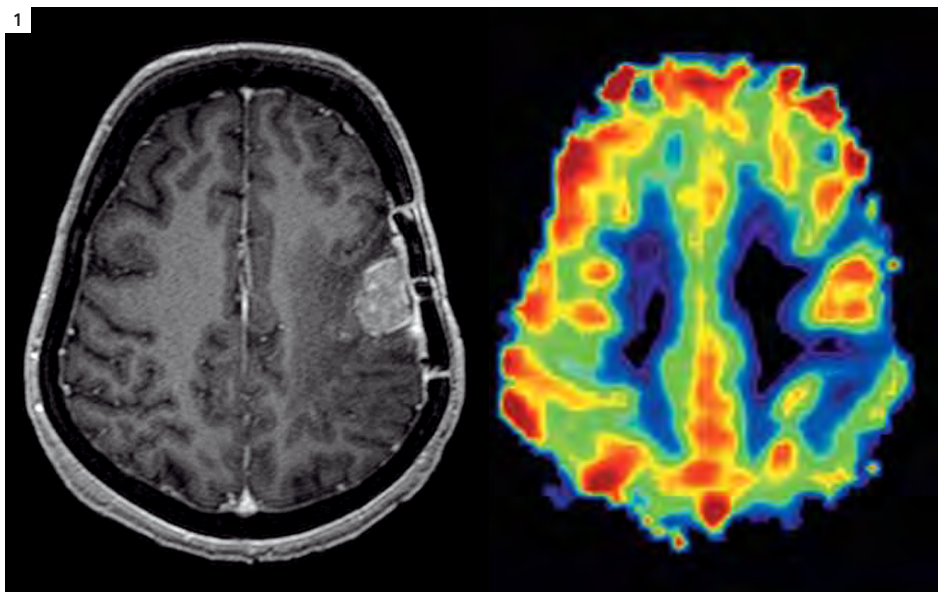
The comparison of PASL and contrast enhanced perfusion imaging is showing the same areas of hypoperfusion. PASL may be helpful in patients with acute stroke without the administration of contrast agent.

Case 3 Patient history

Pregnant patient with glioma in region of hippocampus. No application of contrast agent because of pregnancy!

Image findings / Results

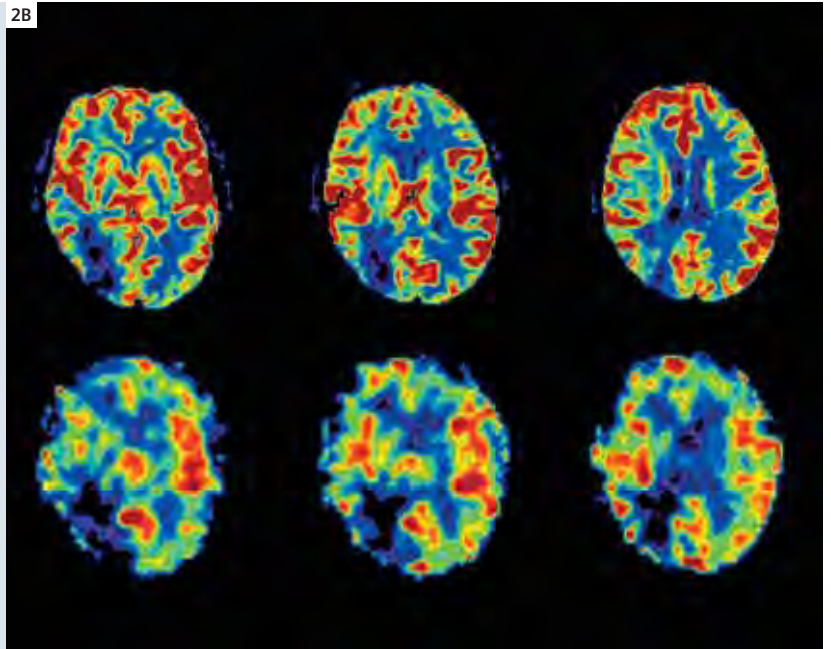
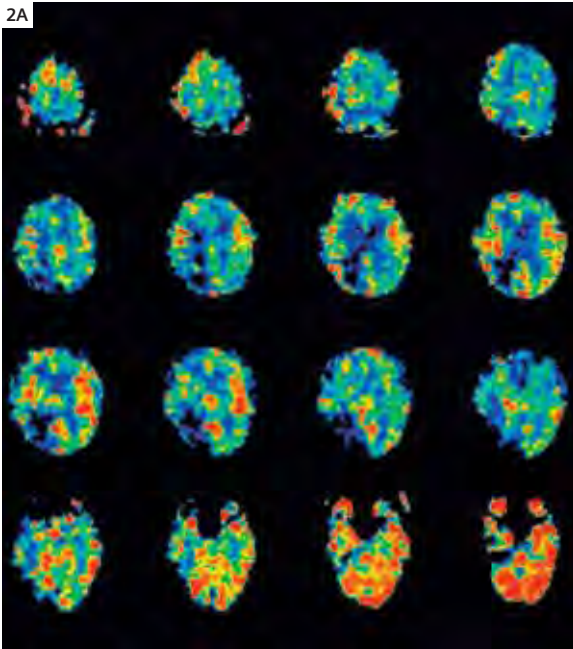
Hypervascularization is clearly depicted in glioma. In this patient no contrast agent should be administered due to pregnancy. Therefore, PASL was helpful in differential diagnosis of brain tumor.



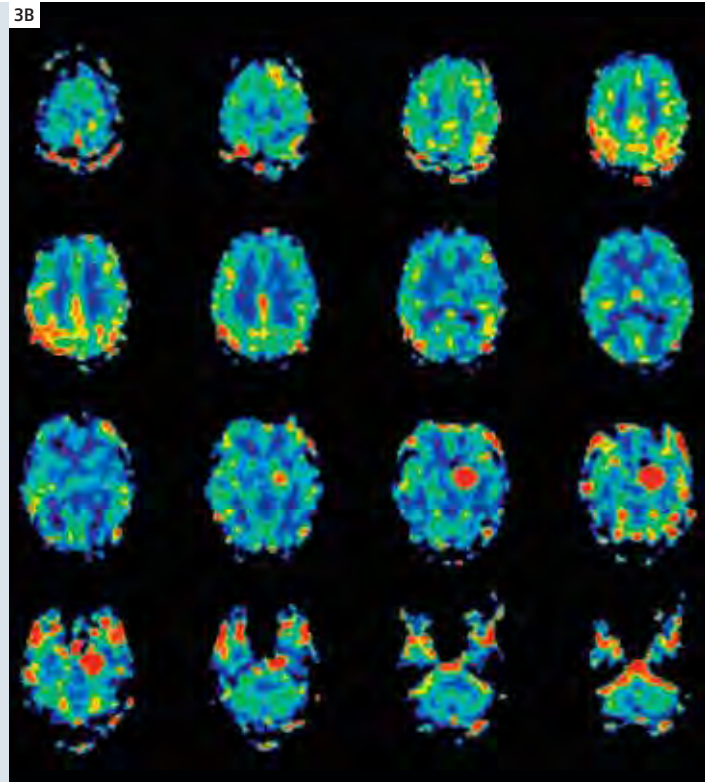
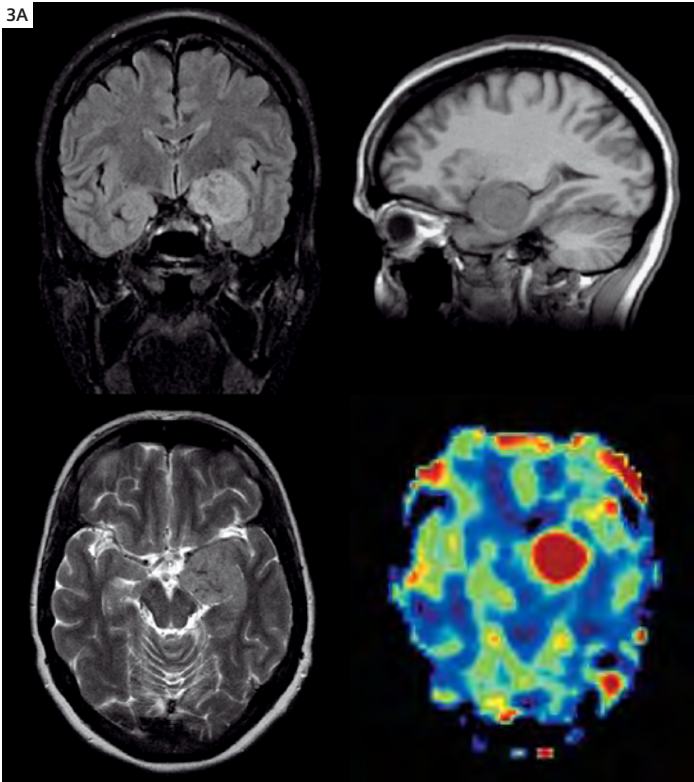
Contact

Hans-Jörg Wittsack, Ph. D.
Inst. of Diagnostic Radiology
University of Düsseldorf, Germany
wittsack@uni-duesseldorf.de

1 Case 1: PASL, FAIR, EPI, 16 slices, 5 mm slice thickness, 1 mm gap, TR 3800 ms, TE 18 ms, matrix 64 x 64, FoV 240 mm, 1 acquisition, Bandwidth 3005, Flipangle 90°.



2 Case 2: PPASL, FAIR, EPI, 16 slices, 5 mm slice thickness, 1 mm gap, TR 3800 ms, TE 18 ms, matrix 64 x 64, FoV 240 mm, 1 acquisition, Bandwidth 3005, Flipangle 90°.



3 Case 3: PASL, FAIR, EPI, 16 slices, 5 mm slice thickness, 1 mm gap, TR = 3800 ms, TE = 18 ms, matrix 64 x 64, FoV 240 mm, 1 acquisition, Bandwidth 3005, Flipangle 90°.