



K9 Brain Protocol

Parameter

	Series Description	Pulse Seq.	FOV	FA (flip)	Slices	Thickness	Interval	Freq #	Phase #	NSA	Time
	Series 1	3 plane loc	SE	220	90	9	7	7	256	128	1
	Series 2	Sag T2	SE	160 - 240	90	16	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 4 <16 min
	Series 3	Axial T2	FSE	160 - 240	90	20	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 4 <16 min
	Series 4	Ax T1	SE	160 - 240	90	20	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 8 <12 min
	Series 5	Axial T2* [1]	GE	160 - 240	25	20	4	0-1.5mm	256	128	max 6 <16 min
	Series 6	Ax FLAIR [2]	FIR	160 - 240	70	20	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	256	192	max 4 <10 min
	Series 7	Ax T1 Post	SE	160 - 240	90	20	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 8 <12 min
Optional	Dorsal T2	FSE	160 - 240	90	20	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 4 <16 min	
Optional	Sag T1 Post	SE	160 - 240	90	16	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 8 <12 min	
Optional	Axial DWI [3]	EPI	240 - 360	min		5		0	128	128	max 1 <3 min
Optional	Dorsal T1 Post	SE	160 - 240	90	20	3-5mm	0-1.5mm	288	192	max 8 <12 min	
The entire anatomy of the brain should be covered in each series											
Always use the smallest coil for the body part to be imaged.											
Match FOV, Slice Thickness, and Image Matrix to the size of the body part (Small, Medium, Large)											

1. John Posh, R.T.,(R)(MR):

The T2* sequence is very sensitive to inhomogeneities and is therefore very well suited to look for and help age intracranial blood. It should be added to all trauma and suspected intra-cranial hemorrhage cases.

2. John Posh, R.T.,(R)(MR):

FLAIR is useful for inflammation associated with Ischemia, Trauma, Neoplasia, Dementia, and Demyelination. The quality of this sequence varies with scanner and field strength.

3. John Posh, R.T.,(R)(MR):

Diffusion Weighted Imaging is useful for ischemia work-up. It should take under 1 minute and if the scanner is capable, added to all brain studies.