MRV and Major Venous Interventions

VEITH 2017

Disclosures

• Specific Disclosures
  – None

• General Disclosures
  – None

Primary Diagnosis

Confirmatory Diagnosis

Procedural Planning

Procedural Adjunct

Primary Procedural Modality

Open vs Closed bore magnet design

Head

Rt ARM

Lt ARM

Occlusion

Collaterals

Occluded IIV
ATREXIA OF THE IVC
Pelvic Congestion Syndrome

Fig. 3a, b. Example of a bland thrombus with left renal carcinoma.
a Non-enhanced FLASH image shows a localized hypointense area within the left renal vein at the left hilum before injection.
b After Gd-chelate administration, the signal of the left renal vein enhances, whereas bland thrombus signal remains constant.

Table 4. Number of true-positive and false-positive diagnoses according to the MR pattern and the MR sequence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tumoral involvement</th>
<th>Normal vein/clot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venous enlargement (SE and/or FLASH images)</td>
<td>3 of 53 (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrast enhancement</td>
<td>4 of 53 (8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>2 of 53 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLASH</td>
<td>2 of 53 (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE + FLASH</td>
<td>2 of 53 (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentages in parentheses

Renal carcinoma: diagnosis of venous invasion with Gd-enhanced MR venography

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High-resolution BOLD venographic imaging: a window into brain function

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