

sagittal brain anatomy mri

sagittal brain anatomy mri is a cornerstone in neuroimaging, offering a detailed view of the brain's internal structures in the midline plane. This imaging technique is widely used in clinical diagnostics, research, and teaching for its ability to reveal critical anatomical features, assist in identifying neurological disorders, and guide treatment planning. In this article, we will explore the fundamentals of sagittal brain MRI, including its significance in visualizing brain anatomy, recognizing key structures, interpreting normal and abnormal findings, and understanding its role in modern medicine. Whether you are a medical professional, student, or simply interested in neuroanatomy, this comprehensive guide will clarify essential concepts, provide practical insights, and discuss advancements in sagittal MRI technology. Continue reading to deepen your understanding of sagittal brain anatomy MRI and its impact on neuroscience and patient care.

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- Tips for Interpreting Sagittal Brain Anatomy MRI

Understanding Sagittal Brain Anatomy MRI

Sagittal brain anatomy MRI refers to magnetic resonance imaging performed in the sagittal plane, which divides the brain into left and right halves. This imaging perspective is crucial for examining midline structures and provides a unique profile view that complements axial and coronal images. Sagittal MRI is particularly valuable for visualizing the corpus callosum, brainstem, cerebellum, pituitary gland, and ventricular system. By utilizing MRI's high-resolution capabilities, clinicians can assess the integrity, size, and relationships of these structures with precision. The sagittal plane is often the first step in evaluating neurological symptoms, planning surgical approaches, or monitoring disease progression. Understanding the basics of sagittal MRI helps in accurate diagnosis and enhances overall neuroanatomical knowledge.

Key Anatomical Structures Visualized in Sagittal MRI

Sagittal brain anatomy MRI provides clear visualization of several important brain structures. The

midline view reveals anatomical landmarks that may be difficult to appreciate in other planes. Recognizing these structures is essential for interpreting MRI scans accurately.

Corpus Callosum

The corpus callosum is a prominent C-shaped bundle of nerve fibers connecting the left and right cerebral hemispheres. In sagittal MRI, the corpus callosum is easily identified, allowing assessment of its thickness, continuity, and possible abnormalities such as agenesis or atrophy.

Brainstem and Cerebellum

The brainstem consists of the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata. Sagittal MRI offers a detailed view of the brainstem's shape, size, and relationships to nearby structures. The cerebellum, located posteriorly, is well-demonstrated, aiding in evaluation of its folia, vermis, and hemispheres.

Ventricular System

The lateral, third, and fourth ventricles are visible in sagittal images, facilitating assessment of ventricular size, shape, and potential hydrocephalus. The cerebral aqueduct, connecting the third and fourth ventricles, is best seen in the sagittal plane.

Pituitary Gland and Sella Turcica

The pituitary gland resides within the sella turcica, a bony cavity at the base of the skull. Sagittal MRI is essential for evaluating the pituitary gland's morphology, detecting tumors, cysts, or other abnormalities, and assessing its relationship to the optic chiasm.

Cerebral Cortex and Sulci

While the sagittal plane does not provide the same detail of cortical gyri as axial or coronal views, it does demonstrate the longitudinal fissure, cingulate gyrus, and medial aspects of the frontal and parietal lobes. This can be valuable for identifying midline lesions or structural variations.

- Corpus callosum
- Brainstem and cerebellum
- Ventricular system

- Pituitary gland and sella turcica
- Cerebral cortex and sulci

Imaging Techniques and Protocols

MRI protocols for sagittal brain anatomy are tailored to optimize contrast, resolution, and tissue differentiation. Radiologists and technologists select imaging sequences based on clinical indications and suspected pathology. Common sequences include T1-weighted, T2-weighted, FLAIR, and diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI). T1-weighted images offer excellent anatomical detail, while T2-weighted and FLAIR sequences highlight pathological changes such as edema, demyelination, or lesions. Thin-slice sagittal images are preferred for visualizing small structures and subtle abnormalities. Advanced techniques, such as 3D volumetric imaging, further enhance visualization and enable multiplanar reconstruction.

Common MRI Sequences in Sagittal Plane

- T1-weighted: Optimal for structural detail and anatomy
- T2-weighted: Useful for detecting edema and lesions
- FLAIR: Helps visualize demyelinating diseases and subtle pathology
- DWI: Assesses acute ischemic changes
- 3D volumetric imaging: Enables multiplanar reconstruction and improved spatial resolution

Normal vs. Abnormal Sagittal Brain MRI Findings

Interpreting sagittal brain anatomy MRI involves distinguishing normal anatomical variations from pathological changes. Normal findings include well-defined structures, appropriate size and shape, and clear tissue differentiation. Abnormal sagittal MRI features may indicate congenital anomalies, tumors, vascular malformations, demyelinating diseases, or degenerative conditions. Early recognition of abnormalities is vital for timely diagnosis and management.

Common Abnormalities Detected

- Agenesis or dysgenesis of the corpus callosum

- Mass lesions such as pituitary adenomas or gliomas
- Hydrocephalus and ventricular enlargement
- Brainstem or cerebellar atrophy
- Multiple sclerosis plaques
- Traumatic brain injury markers

Clinical Applications of Sagittal Brain MRI

Sagittal brain anatomy MRI is indispensable across multiple clinical domains. Neurologists use sagittal MRI to evaluate unexplained headaches, seizures, hormonal imbalances, and cognitive changes. Neurosurgeons rely on sagittal images for surgical planning, especially for procedures involving the pituitary gland, corpus callosum, or midline tumors. Pediatricians assess developmental anomalies, such as callosal agenesis or congenital malformations. Oncologists use sagittal MRI for tumor staging and treatment monitoring. Its utility extends to neurodegenerative disease evaluation, trauma assessment, and monitoring response to therapy.

Examples of Clinical Use Cases

- Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis and demyelinating diseases
- Detection and management of pituitary tumors
- Assessment of hydrocephalus and ventricular abnormalities
- Surgical planning for midline brain tumors
- Pediatric evaluation of developmental brain anomalies

Technological Advances in Sagittal MRI

Recent advancements in MRI technology have greatly improved the quality and utility of sagittal brain anatomy imaging. High-field MRI scanners, such as 3 Tesla and above, provide enhanced spatial resolution and tissue contrast. Automated segmentation and artificial intelligence tools assist in identifying and quantifying anatomical features. Functional MRI (fMRI) and tractography are increasingly integrated with anatomical sagittal scans, offering insights into brain connectivity and function alongside structure. These innovations enable more accurate diagnosis, better treatment planning, and expanded research opportunities.

Tips for Interpreting Sagittal Brain Anatomy MRI

Accurate interpretation of sagittal brain anatomy MRI requires familiarity with normal anatomy, common variants, and pathological changes. Radiologists and clinicians follow systematic approaches to avoid misdiagnosis and ensure comprehensive evaluation. Reviewing multiple imaging planes, comparing with prior studies, and correlating findings with clinical symptoms are key practices.

Guidelines for Effective Interpretation

1. Begin with an overview of midline structures
2. Identify and assess the corpus callosum, brainstem, and cerebellum
3. Evaluate the ventricular system and pituitary gland
4. Look for symmetry and compare with contralateral structures
5. Note any abnormal signal intensities, masses, or structural deviations
6. Correlate with clinical history and other imaging modalities

Frequently Asked Questions about Sagittal Brain Anatomy MRI

Q: What is a sagittal brain anatomy MRI and why is it important?

A: A sagittal brain anatomy MRI is a magnetic resonance imaging scan performed in the sagittal plane, dividing the brain into left and right sides. It is important for visualizing midline structures, diagnosing neurological disorders, and guiding treatment planning.

Q: Which brain structures are best visualized in the sagittal plane?

A: The corpus callosum, brainstem, cerebellum, ventricular system, and pituitary gland are best visualized in sagittal brain MRI, providing crucial information for diagnosis.

Q: How does sagittal brain MRI differ from axial or coronal MRI?

A: Sagittal MRI provides a side view of the brain, highlighting midline structures, while axial and coronal images show horizontal and vertical slices, respectively. Each plane offers complementary anatomical information.

Q: What MRI sequences are commonly used for sagittal brain imaging?

A: Common sequences include T1-weighted, T2-weighted, FLAIR, diffusion-weighted imaging (DWI), and 3D volumetric imaging, each tailored for specific clinical indications.

Q: What are some common abnormalities detected on sagittal brain MRI?

A: Abnormalities such as corpus callosum agenesis, pituitary tumors, hydrocephalus, demyelinating plaques, and brainstem atrophy can be detected on sagittal MRI.

Q: Can sagittal brain MRI be used for surgical planning?

A: Yes, sagittal brain MRI is essential for neurosurgical planning, especially for procedures involving midline structures or tumors affecting the corpus callosum, pituitary gland, or ventricular system.

Q: What technological advances have improved sagittal brain MRI?

A: Advances include high-field MRI scanners, 3D imaging, automated segmentation, artificial intelligence tools, and integration with functional MRI and tractography.

Q: How do radiologists interpret sagittal brain anatomy MRI?

A: Radiologists follow a systematic approach, assessing midline structures, comparing symmetry, evaluating signal intensity, and correlating findings with clinical history and other imaging studies.

Q: Is sagittal brain MRI safe for all patients?

A: Sagittal brain MRI is generally safe, but contraindications include certain implants, pacemakers, or metal fragments. Patient screening and adherence to safety protocols are essential.

Q: What clinical conditions are best evaluated with sagittal

brain MRI?

A: Conditions such as multiple sclerosis, pituitary tumors, congenital anomalies, hydrocephalus, and neurodegenerative diseases are effectively evaluated with sagittal brain anatomy MRI.

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Sagittal Brain Anatomy MRI: A Comprehensive Guide

Introduction:

Unlocking the mysteries of the human brain is a fascinating journey, and medical imaging plays a crucial role. The sagittal plane, a vertical slice dividing the brain into left and right halves, offers a unique perspective often visualized through Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). This detailed guide will explore sagittal brain anatomy as depicted by MRI scans, explaining key structures and their significance in understanding brain function and diagnosing neurological conditions. We'll delve into the intricacies of this imaging technique and what makes sagittal views so essential for neuroanatomical study. Prepare to gain a deeper understanding of this powerful diagnostic tool and its application in neuroscience.

Understanding the Sagittal Plane in Brain Anatomy

Before we dive into MRI images, it's essential to grasp the concept of the sagittal plane. Imagine slicing a loaf of bread vertically from front to back. That's essentially a sagittal section. In brain anatomy, the sagittal plane divides the brain into symmetrical left and right hemispheres. This perspective provides an unparalleled view of midline structures and the relationships between various brain regions. Other imaging planes (axial and coronal) provide complementary information, but the sagittal view is uniquely valuable for understanding certain anatomical features.

Key Structures Visible in a Sagittal Brain MRI

A sagittal brain MRI reveals a wealth of anatomical detail. Here are some key structures easily

identified:

Cerebral Hemispheres: The two major halves of the brain are clearly differentiated in a sagittal view, showcasing their interconnectedness via the corpus callosum.

Corpus Callosum: This large bundle of nerve fibers acts as the primary communication pathway between the left and right hemispheres. Its size and integrity are often assessed in sagittal MRIs.

Lateral Ventricles: These fluid-filled cavities within the brain are clearly visible in a sagittal view, extending from the frontal lobes to the occipital lobes. Their size and shape are crucial for evaluating hydrocephalus or other neurological conditions.

Third Ventricle: Located in the midline, the third ventricle is a smaller fluid-filled cavity connecting to the lateral ventricles and the fourth ventricle.

Fourth Ventricle: Situated at the base of the brain, the fourth ventricle also contains cerebrospinal fluid and plays a critical role in its circulation.

Brainstem: Including the midbrain, pons, and medulla oblongata, the brainstem is vital for regulating essential bodily functions like breathing and heart rate. Its position relative to other structures is clearly shown in a sagittal MRI.

Cerebellum: This crucial structure at the back of the brain, responsible for coordination and balance, is partially visible in a sagittal view.

Falx Cerebri: This sickle-shaped fold of dura mater (a tough membrane covering the brain) separates the two cerebral hemispheres.

Interpreting Sagittal Brain MRI Scans: What to Look For

Radiologists and neurologists interpret sagittal brain MRIs by carefully examining the size, shape, and symmetry of various brain structures. Deviations from normal anatomy can indicate a range of neurological disorders, including:

Stroke: Damage to brain tissue caused by interrupted blood supply is often evident in sagittal views, showing areas of altered signal intensity.

Tumors: Sagittal MRIs can accurately pinpoint the location and extent of brain tumors, providing crucial information for surgical planning and treatment.

Hydrocephalus: An abnormal accumulation of cerebrospinal fluid can cause enlargement of the ventricles, a finding readily apparent in sagittal images.

Developmental Anomalies: Congenital abnormalities affecting brain development can be identified through careful analysis of sagittal MRIs.

Advanced MRI Techniques in Sagittal Imaging

Modern MRI technology offers advanced techniques that enhance the detail and diagnostic value of sagittal brain scans. These include:

Fluid-Attenuated Inversion Recovery (FLAIR): This sequence is particularly useful for highlighting abnormalities in the white matter of the brain.

Diffusion-Weighted Imaging (DWI): DWI is sensitive to the movement of water molecules and is crucial in detecting acute ischemic stroke.

Conclusion: The Value of Sagittal Brain Anatomy MRI

The sagittal plane offers a unique and invaluable perspective on brain anatomy. Sagittal brain MRI, utilizing advanced imaging techniques, provides detailed visualization of critical brain structures, facilitating accurate diagnosis and monitoring of a wide range of neurological conditions. Understanding the anatomical landmarks visible in a sagittal MRI is crucial for both medical professionals and anyone interested in the intricacies of the human brain.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between a sagittal, axial, and coronal MRI? These represent different slicing planes. Sagittal is from front to back, axial is horizontal, and coronal is vertical from ear to ear. Each provides a unique perspective.
2. Is a sagittal brain MRI painful? No, the procedure is non-invasive and painless. You may experience some discomfort from lying still for an extended period.
3. How long does a sagittal brain MRI take? The scan typically lasts 30-60 minutes, depending on the complexity of the exam.
4. What are the risks associated with a sagittal brain MRI? Risks are minimal, but some individuals may experience claustrophobia or allergic reactions to the contrast dye (if used).
5. What should I expect after a sagittal brain MRI? You can usually resume your normal activities immediately after the scan. Your doctor will discuss the results with you within a few days.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Duvernoy's Atlas of the Human Brain Stem and Cerebellum
Thomas P. Naidich, Henri M. Duvernoy, Bradley N. Delman, A. Gregory Sorensen, Spyros S. Kollias, E. Mark Haacke, 2009-06-25 This atlas instills a solid knowledge of anatomy by correlating thin-section brain anatomy with corresponding clinical magnetic resonance images in axial, coronal, and sagittal planes. The authors correlate advanced neuromelanin imaging, susceptibility-weighted imaging, and diffusion tensor tractography with clinical 3 and 4 T MRI. Each brain stem region is then analyzed with 9.4 T MRI to show the anatomy of the medulla, pons, midbrain, and portions of the diencephalon with an in-plane resolution comparable to myelin- and Nissl-stained light microscopy. The book's carefully organized diagrams and images teach with a minimum of text.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: 7.0 Tesla MRI Brain Atlas Zang-Hee Cho, 2010-03-20 Recent advances in MRI, especially those in the area of ultra high field (UHF) MRI, have attracted significant attention in the field of brain imaging for neuroscience research, as well as for clinical applications. In 7.0 Tesla MRI Brain Atlas: In Vivo Atlas with Cryomacrotome Correlation, Zang-Hee Cho and his colleagues at the Neuroscience Research Institute, Gachon University of Medicine and Science set new standards in neuro-anatomy. This unprecedented atlas presents the future of MR imaging of the brain. Taken at 7.0 Tesla, the images are of a live subject with correlating cryomacrotome photographs. Exquisitely produced in an oversized format to allow careful examination of the brain in real scale, each image is precisely annotated and detailed. The images in

the Atlas reveal a wealth of details of the main stem and midbrain structures that were once thought impossible to visualize in-vivo. Ground breaking and thought provoking, 7.0 Tesla MRI Brain Atlas is sure to provide answers and inspiration for further studies, and is a valuable resource for medical libraries, neuroradiologists and neuroscientists.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *The Human Brain* Henri M. Duvernoy, 2012-12-06 Serial sections - 2 mm thick - of the cerebral hemispheres and diencephalon in the coronal, sagittal, and horizontal planes. So as to point out the level of the sections more accurately, each is shown from different angles -- emphasising the surrounding hemisphere surfaces. This 3D approach has proven to be extremely useful when apprehending the difficult anatomy of the gyri and sulci of the brain. Certain complex cerebral structures such as the occipital lobe, the deep grey matter and the vascularization are studied here in greater detail. This second edition has been completely revised and updated, 44 serial sections have been added, while old MRI figures have been replaced by newer ones.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Atlas of Regional Anatomy of the Brain Using MRI* Jean C. Tamraz, Youssef Comair, 2006-02-08 A unique review of the essential topographical anatomy of the brain from an MRI perspective, correlating high-quality anatomical plates with high-resolution MRI images. The book includes a historical review of brain mapping and an analysis of the essential reference planes used. It provides a detailed review of the sulcal and the gyral anatomy of the human cortex, guiding readers through an interpretation of the individual brain atlas provided by high-resolution MRI. The relationship between brain structure and function is approached in a topographical fashion with an analysis of the necessary imaging methodology and displayed anatomy. An extensive coronal atlas rounds off the book.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: MRI Brain G Balachandran, 2015-11-30 MRI Brain: Atlas and Text is a highly illustrated collection of magnetic resonance imaging cases, complete with guidance on terminology, anatomy and diagnosis. Divided into five sections, the book begins with the basics of MRI, followed by an illustrated chapter on normal cross sectional MRI anatomy of the brain, MRI signals and sequences, and tumour diagnosis using MRI. The book concludes with an atlas of MRI cases, with 413 high quality MR images of the brain across 100 cases. Each evidence based neuroradiology case begins with high quality MR images followed by discussion on the case findings, and concluded by relevant references for further reading. MRI Brain: Atlas and Text covers MR signal intensity nomenclature, common MR sequences and their use, and the use of MRI in the diagnosis of stroke, along with other specialist topics making this book ideal for radiology postgraduates as well as GPs and neuroradiologists. Key Points Highly illustrated guide to magnetic resonance imaging Features 100 evidence based MRI cases with high quality images, case findings and further reading 428 full colour images and illustrations

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Imaging of the Brain* Thomas P. Naidich, MD, Mauricio Castillo, MD, Soonmee Cha, MD, James G. Smirniotopoulos, MD, 2012-10-31 Imaging of the Brain provides the advanced expertise you need to overcome the toughest diagnostic challenges in neuroradiology. Combining the rich visual guidance of an atlas with the comprehensive, in-depth coverage of a definitive reference, this significant new work in the Expert Radiology series covers every aspect of brain imaging, equipping you to make optimal use of the latest diagnostic modalities. Compare your clinical findings to more than 2,800 digital-quality images of both radiographic images and cutting edge modalities such as MR, multislice CT, ultrasonography, and nuclear medicine, including PET and PET/CT. Visualize relevant anatomy more easily thanks to full-color anatomic views throughout. Choose the most effective diagnostic options, with an emphasis on cost-effective imaging. Apply the expertise of a diverse group of world authorities from around the globe on imaging of the brain. Use this reference alongside Dr. Naidich's Imaging of the Spine for complementary coverage of all aspects of neuroimaging. Access the complete contents of Imaging of the Brain online and download all the images at www.expertconsult.com.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Fetal MRI* Daniela Prayer, 2011-02-15 This is the most comprehensive book to be written on the subject of fetal MRI. It provides a practical hands-on approach to the use of state-of-the-art MRI techniques and the optimization of sequences. Fetal

pathological conditions and methods of prenatal MRI diagnosis are discussed by organ system, and the available literature is reviewed. Interpretation of findings and potential artifacts are thoroughly considered with the aid of numerous high-quality illustrations. In addition, the implications of fetal MRI are explored from the medico-legal and ethical points of view. This book will serve as a detailed resource for radiologists, obstetricians, neonatologists, geneticists, and any practitioner wanting to gain an in-depth understanding of fetal MRI technology and applications. In addition, it will provide a reference source for technologists, researchers, students, and those who are implementing a fetal MRI service in their own facility.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Expertddx H. Ric Harnsberger, 2009 Another Harnsberger classic is now available from Amirsys. Like other volumes in the cutting-edge EXPERTddx series, this deluxe reference book presents the most relevant differential diagnoses used by radiologists today, each of them classified by specific anatomic location, generic imaging findings, modality-specific findings, and clinically based indicators. Packed cover-to-cover with to-the-point bulleted information and more than 2,500 annotated images, with 8 or more for each differential, EXPERTddx: Head and Neck is by far the most comprehensive and convenient reference book of its kind. An online eBook companion allows the practicing radiologist to access information at the point of care.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: The Human Brain Stem and Cerebellum Henri M. Duvernoy, 2012-12-06 This study of the brain stem and the cerebellum is the sequel to a previous study of the brain (cerebral hemispheres and diencephalon) [82]. The brain stem and cerebellum are dealt with here for the same purpose as was the brain in the previous work, i.e., to reach, step by step, knowledge that is comprehensive enough for an understanding of an atlas of sections and its clinical use. Following a brief survey of the methods used, the first chapter describes the brain stem and cerebellum surfaces as well as their location in the posterior cranial fossa. The second and the third chapter, respectively, describe the brain stem and cerebellum structures followed by brief surveys of their functions, enabling the reader to obtain an introductory view of the role of both the nuclei and fasciculi. The fourth chapter studies the brain stem vascular network in detail. Thus, this chapter sums up the results of research on brainstem superficial blood vessels and their intra nervous territories that were already presented in two previous works [79, 80]. By contrast, presentation of the cerebellar vascularization follows the previous literature.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: See Right Through Me Savvas Andronikou, 2012-12-04 This atlas demonstrates all components of the body through imaging, in much the same way that a geographical atlas demonstrates components of the world. Each body system and organ is imaged in every plane using all relevant modalities, allowing the reader to gain knowledge of density and signal intensity. Areas and methods not usually featured in imaging atlases are addressed, including the cranial nerve pathways, white matter tractography, and pediatric imaging. As the emphasis is very much on high-quality images with detailed labeling, there is no significant written component; however, 'pearl boxes' are scattered throughout the book to provide the reader with greater insight. This atlas will be an invaluable aid to students and clinicians with a radiological image in hand, as it will enable them to look up an exact replica and identify the anatomical components. The message to the reader is: Choose an organ, read the 'map,' and enjoy the journey!

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Clinical Emergency Radiology J. Christian Fox, 2017-03-16 This book is a highly visual guide to the radiographic and advanced imaging modalities - such as computed tomography and ultrasonography - that are frequently used by physicians during the treatment of emergency patients. Covering practices ranging from ultrasound at the point of care to the interpretation of CT scan results, this book contains over 2,200 images, each with detailed captions and line-art that highlight key findings. Within each section, particular attention is devoted to practical tricks of the trade and tips for avoiding common pitfalls. Overall, this book is a useful source for experienced clinicians, residents, mid-level providers, or medical students who want to maximize the diagnostic accuracy of each modality without losing valuable time.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Prenatal Mouse Brain Atlas Uta Schambra, 2008-05-07 This is the only book available for studies of the mouse brain before birth. It presents a complete mapping of

the developing mouse brain that features imaging of whole brain sections. Users will be able to compare structure shown in the Atlas to what they see in the microscope. This new, greatly expanded edition provides an easily accessible tool for researchers in the fields of normal and abnormal brain development.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Cross-Sectional Atlas of the Human Head Jin Seo Park, 2018-01-02 This superb color atlas sets a new standard in neuroanatomy by presenting around 300 detailed thin-sectioned images of the human head, including the brain, with 0.1-mm intervals and a pixel size of 0.1 mm × 0.1 mm. A new reference system employed for this purpose is clearly explained, and structures are fully annotated in the horizontal, coronal, and sagittal planes. Recent advances in 7T MRI and 7T TDI have considerably enhanced imaging of the human brain, thereby impacting on both neuroscience research and clinical practice. Moreover, the information gained from initiatives involving photography of thin slices of human cadavers, such as the Visible Human Projects, Visible Korean and Chinese Visible Human, has enriched knowledge of neuroanatomy and thereby facilitated the interpretation of such ultra-high-field resolution images. The exquisite images contained within this atlas will be invaluable in providing both researchers and clinicians with important new insights.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Diseases of the Brain, Head and Neck, Spine 2020-2023* Juerg Hodler, Rahel A. Kubik-Huch, Gustav K. von Schulthess, 2020-02-14 This open access book offers an essential overview of brain, head and neck, and spine imaging. Over the last few years, there have been considerable advances in this area, driven by both clinical and technological developments. Written by leading international experts and teachers, the chapters are disease-oriented and cover all relevant imaging modalities, with a focus on magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography. The book also includes a synopsis of pediatric imaging. IDKD books are rewritten (not merely updated) every four years, which means they offer a comprehensive review of the state-of-the-art in imaging. The book is clearly structured and features learning objectives, abstracts, subheadings, tables and take-home points, supported by design elements to help readers navigate the text. It will particularly appeal to general radiologists, radiology residents, and interventional radiologists who want to update their diagnostic expertise, as well as clinicians from other specialties who are interested in imaging for their patient care.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Anatomy, Imaging and Surgery of the Intracranial Dural Venous Sinuses R. Shane Tubbs, 2019-04-20 This first-of-its-kind volume focuses on the anatomy, imaging, and surgery of the dural venous sinuses and the particular relevance to neurosurgery and trauma surgery. Knowledge of the fine clinical anatomy involved in neurosurgery and skull base surgery has progressed greatly in recent years, and this title reflects new information of particular importance to neurosurgeons, trauma surgeons, neurologists, interventional radiologists, and others who need a complete, up-to-date understanding of this complex anatomical area. - Provides thorough coverage of the clinical anatomy of the dural venous sinuses, highlighted by 250 clear, high-quality illustrations and clinical photographs. - Covers imaging techniques and surgery in separate chapters following extensive anatomy coverage. - Presents the knowledge and experience of recognized experts and authors in the field. - Consolidates today's available information and guidance into a single, convenient resource.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Atlas of the Human Brainstem* George Paxinos, Xu-Feng Huang, 2013-10-22 Work on the human brainstem has been impeded by the unavailability of a comprehensive diagrammatic and photographic atlas. In the authors' preliminary work on the morphology of the human brainstem (*The Human Nervous System*, 1990), Paxinos et al demonstrated that it is possible to use chemoarchitecture to establish a number of human homologs in structures known to exist in the rat, the most extensively studied species. Now, with the first detailed atlas on the human brainstem in more than forty years, the authors present an accurate, comprehensive, and convenient reference for students, researchers, and pathologists. Key Features
* The first detailed atlas on the human brainstem in more than forty years * Delineated as accurately as *The Rat Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates*, Second Edition (Paxinos/Watson, 1986), the most cited

book in neuroscience * Based on a single brain from a 59-year-old male with no medical history of neurological or psychiatric illness * Represents all areas of the medulla, pons, and midbrain in the plane transverse to the longitudinal axis of the brainstem * Consists of 64 plates and 64 accompanying diagrams with an interplate distance of half a millimeter * The photographs are of Nissl and acetylcholinesterase (AChE) stained sections at alternate levels * Establishes systematically the human homologs to nuclei identified in the brainstem of the rat Reviewed by leading neuroanatomists * An accurate and convenient guide for students, researchers, and pathologists

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Atlas of Brain Function William W. Orrison, 2008 A new edition of the lavishly illustrated guide to brain structure and function This atlas is an outstanding single-volume resource of information on the structure and function of specific areas of the brain. Updated to reflect the latest technology using 3 Tesla MR images, this edition has been enhanced with new functional MRI studies as well as a new section on diffusion tensor imaging with three-dimensional reconstructions of fiber tracts using color coding to demonstrate neural pathways. Highlights: Glossary of neuroanatomic structures and definitions provides the reader with a foundation in structures, function, and functional relationships High-quality images are divided into five sections, including Sagittal MRI views, Axial MRI views, Coronal MRI views, Fiber-Tracking Diffusion Tensor Imaging, and Three-Dimensional MRI views Icons rapidly orient the reader with the location of each view or the diffusion pathway This book eliminates the need to sift through multiple books for the current information on the structure and function of the brain. It is invaluable for clinicians in radiology, neuroradiology, neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatry, psychology, neuropsychology, and neuroanatomy. The atlas is also ideal for medical students, nursing students, and individuals seeking to gain a firm understanding of human brain anatomy and function.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Imaging Anatomy of the Human Brain* Neil M. Borden, MD, Cristian Stefan, MD, Scott E. Forseen, MD, 2015-08-25 An Atlas for the 21st Century The most precise, cutting-edge images of normal cerebral anatomy available today are the centerpiece of this spectacular atlas for clinicians, trainees, and students in the neurologically-based medical and non-medical specialties. Truly an atlas for the 21st century, this comprehensive visual reference presents a detailed overview of cerebral anatomy acquired through the use of multiple imaging modalities including advanced techniques that allow visualization of structures not possible with conventional MRI or CT. Beautiful color illustrations using 3-D modeling techniques based upon 3D MR volume data sets further enhances understanding of cerebral anatomy and spatial relationships. The anatomy in these color illustrations mirror the black and white anatomic MR images presented in this atlas. Written by two neuroradiologists and an anatomist who are also prominent educators, along with more than a dozen contributors, the atlas begins with a brief introduction to the development, organization, and function of the human brain. What follows is more than 1,000 meticulously presented and labelled images acquired with the full complement of standard and advanced modalities currently used to visualize the human brain and adjacent structures including MRI, CT, diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) with tractography, functional MRI, CTA, CTV, MRA, MRV, conventional 2-D catheter angiography, 3-D rotational catheter angiography, MR spectroscopy, and ultrasound of the neonatal brain. The vast array of data that these modes of imaging provide offers a wider window into the brain and allows the reader a unique way to integrate the complex anatomy presented. Ultimately the improved understanding you can acquire using this atlas can enhance clinical understanding and have a positive impact on patient care. Additionally, various anatomic structures can be viewed from modality to modality and from multiple planes. This state-of-the-art atlas provides a single source reference, which allows the interested reader ease of use, cross-referencing, and the ability to visualize high-resolution images with detailed labeling. It will serve as an authoritative learning tool in the classroom, and as an invaluable practical resource at the workstation or in the office or clinic. Key Features: Provides detailed views of anatomic structures within and around the human brain utilizing over 1,000 high quality images across a broad range of imaging modalities Contains extensively labeled images of all regions of the brain

and adjacent areas that can be compared and contrasted across modalities Includes specially created color illustrations using computer 3-D modeling techniques to aid in identifying structures and understanding relationships Goes beyond a typical brain atlas with detailed imaging of skull base, calvaria, facial skeleton, temporal bones, paranasal sinuses, and orbits Serves as an authoritative learning tool for students and trainees and practical reference for clinicians in multiple specialties

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Neuroanatomy of Language Regions of the Human Brain* Michael Petrides, 2013-12-03 Many studies of the neural bases of language processes are now conducted with functional and structural neuroimaging. Research is often compromised because of difficulties in identifying the core structures in the face of the complex morphology of these regions of the brain. Although there are many books on the cognitive aspects of language and also on neurolinguistics and aphasiology, *Neuroanatomy of Language Regions of the Human Brain* is the first anatomical atlas that focuses on the core regions of the cerebral cortex involved in language processing. This atlas is a richly illustrated guide for scientists interested in the gross morphology of the sulci and gyri of the core language regions, in the cytoarchitecture of the relevant cortical areas, and in the connectivity of these areas. Data from diffusion MRI and resting-state connectivity are integrated iwth critical experimental anatomical data about homologous areas in the macaque monkey to provide the latest information on the connectivity of the language-relevant cortical areas of the brain. Although the anatomical connectivity data from studies on the macaque monkey provide the most detailed information, they are often neglected because of difficulties in interpreting the terminology used and in making the monkey-to-human comparison. This atlas helps investigators interpret this important source of information. *Neuroanatomy of Language Regions of the Human Brain* will assist investigators of the neural bases of language in increasing the anatomical sophistication of their research adn in evaluating studies of language and the brain. - Abundantly illustrated with photographs, 3-D MRI reconstructions, and sections to represent the morphology of the sulci and gyri in the frontal, temporal, and parietal regions involved in language processing - Photomicrographs showing the cytoarchitecture of cortical areas involved in language processing - Series of coronal, sagittal, and horizontal sections identifying the sulci and gyri to assist language investigators using structural and functional neuroimaging techniques - All images accompanied by brief commentaries to help users navigate the complexities of the anatomy - Integration of data from diffusion MRI and resting-state connectivity with critical experimental anatomical data on the connectivity of homologous areas in the macaque monkey

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Atlas of the Human Brain* Juergen K Mai, George Paxinos, Thomas Voss, 2008 Accompanying DVD-ROM contains ... the atlas in electronic format, but also a 3-D visualization software that allows easy browsing of the images, and a feature to allow direct retrieval of brain areas using coordinates obtained in magnetic resonance imaging.--P. [4] of cover.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Atlas of Anatomy, Latin Nomenclature* Anne M. Gilroy, Brian R. MacPherson, Jamie C. Wikenheiser, 2021-11-19 Quintessential Atlas of Anatomy expands on widely acclaimed prior editions! *Atlas of Anatomy, Latin Nomenclature, Fourth Edition* builds on its longstanding reputation of being the highest-quality anatomy atlas published to date using Latin nomenclature. With more than 2,000 exquisitely detailed illustrations, including over 120 new to this edition, the Atlas helps students and seasoned clinicians master the details of human anatomy. Key Features: NEW! Expanded Radiology sections include over 40 new radiographs, CTs, and MRIs NEW! A more dissectional approach to the head and neck region places neck anatomy before that of the head – the way most students dissect NEW! Additional images and tables detail the challenging anatomy of the peritoneal cavity, inguinal region, and infratemporal and pterygopalatine fossae NEW! Almost 30 new clinical boxes focus on function, pathology, diagnostic techniques, anatomic variation, and more NEW! More comprehensive coverage clarifies the complexities of the ANS, including revised wiring schematics Also included in this new edition: Muscle Fact spreads provide origin, insertion, innervation, and action An innovative, user-friendly format: every topic covered in two side-by-side pages Online images with labels-on and labels-off capability are ideal for review and

self-testing What users say about the Atlas of Anatomy: I can't say enough how much I like the organization of this text. I think Thieme has 'hit the nail on the head' with structuring everything by region (Lower Limb) and sub-region (Ankle & Foot). It's very easy to find what you're looking for... The figures in the Atlas of Anatomy are exemplary and surpass other competing texts. The images are clear, precise, and aesthetically colored. The unique views presented in this work are also very helpful for studying a three-dimensional subject such as human anatomy.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Introduction to Neuroimaging Analysis Mark Jenkinson, Michael Chappell, 2018 This accessible primer gives an introduction to the wide array of MRI-based neuroimaging methods that are used in research. It provides an overview of the fundamentals of what different MRI modalities measure, what artifacts commonly occur, the essentials of the analysis, and common 'pipelines'.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Pediatric Neuroradiology Andrea Rossi, 2016-04-04 This is an update of the in-depth reference textbook of the same title designed as a comprehensive resource on neuroimaging of diseases of the pediatric central nervous system. The structure of the book has been extensively improved, and its contents further expanded. While still aiming at a complete coverage of diseases involving the brain, the head and neck and the spine, the chapters have been extensively rewritten so as to focus on more specific disease categories, with the aim of improving their readability and increasing their usefulness as a reference in the everyday clinical practice. The illustrations have been updated to reflect the latest techniques and findings. As in the previous work, an introductory chapter on embryology is available and the latest advances in prenatal imaging are also discussed. Detailed information is provided on imaging of the full range of diseases, including some that receive very limited attention elsewhere. This new, improved Pediatric Neuroradiology will continue to be an ideal source of information for neuroradiologists, radiologists, neurosurgeons, neurologists and pediatricians, as well as a useful teaching text for residents and fellows in training. A rich analytic index is included to ensure that the book will serve as an easily usable tool in everyday clinical practice.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Clinical Neuroradiology Frederik Barkhof, Rolf Jäger, Majda Thurnher, Alex Rovira, 2019-04-16 This superbly illustrated textbook, endorsed by the European Society of Neuroradiology, explains in detail the clinical importance of neuroradiology in complementing history taking and physical examination during the workup of patients suspected of having neurological, neurosurgical, or psychiatric disorders. The role of imaging of the brain and spinal cord is described across the full range of relevant conditions, including, for example, cerebrovascular diseases, trauma, CSF disorders, developmental malformations, autoimmune diseases, epilepsy, tumors and tumor-like conditions, neurodegenerative diseases, metabolic conditions, and bipolar and depressive disorders. The structured approach to imaging and image analysis will ensure that the book is an invaluable resource for neuroradiologists in training and clinicians alike. Starting from the clinical indication, suggestions for imaging protocols are provided and checklists of common findings and aspects key to interpretation are presented. The book is published within the SpringerReference program, which combines thorough coverage with access to living editions constantly updated via a dynamic peer-review process.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: A Combined MRI and Histology Atlas of the Rhesus Monkey Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates Kadharbatcha S. Saleem, Nikos K. Logothetis, 2012-04-23 A Combined MRI and Histology Atlas of the Rhesus Monkey Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates, Second Edition maps the detailed architectonic subdivisions of the cortical and subcortical areas in the macaque monkey brain using high-resolution magnetic resonance (MR) images and the corresponding histology sections in the same animal. This edition of the atlas is unlike anything else available as it includes the detailed cyto- and chemoarchitectonic delineations of the brain areas in all three planes of sections (horizontal, coronal, and sagittal) that are derived from the same animal. This is a significant progress because in functional imaging studies, such as fMRI, both the horizontal and sagittal planes of sections are often the preferred planes given that multiple functionally active regions can be visualized simultaneously in a single horizontal or sagittal section. This combined

MRI and histology atlas is designed to provide an easy-to-use reference for anatomical and physiological studies in macaque monkeys, and in functional-imaging studies in human and non-human primates using fMRI and PET. The first rhesus monkey brain atlas with horizontal, coronal, and sagittal planes of sections, derived from the same animal Shows the first detailed delineations of the cortical and subcortical areas in horizontal, coronal, and sagittal plane of sections in the same animal using different staining methods Horizontal series illustrates the dorsoventral extent of the left hemisphere in 47 horizontal MRI and photomicrographic sections matched with 47 detailed diagrams (Chapter 3) Coronal series presents the full rostrocaudal extent of the right hemisphere in 76 coronal MRI and photomicrographic sections, with 76 corresponding drawings (Chapter 4) Sagittal series shows the complete mediolateral extent of the left hemisphere in 30 sagittal MRI sections, with 30 corresponding drawings (Chapter 5). The sagittal series also illustrates the location of different fiber tracts in the white matter Individual variability - provides selected cortical and subcortical areas in three-dimensional MRI (horizontal, coronal, and sagittal MRI planes). For comparison, it also provides similar areas in coronal MRI section in six other monkeys. (Chapter 6) Vasculature - indicates the corresponding location of all major blood vessels in horizontal, coronal, and sagittal series of sections Provides updated information on the cortical and subcortical areas, such as architectonic areas and nomenclature, with references, in chapter 2 Provides the stereotaxic grid derived from the in-vivo MR image

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Fiber Pathways of the Brain* Jeremy D. Schmahmann, Deepak Pandya, 2009-02-11 The text is enriched throughout by close attention to functional aspects of the anatomical observations.--Jacket.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Atlas of Imaging Anatomy* Lucio Olivetti, 2014-12-19 This book is designed to meet the needs of radiologists and radiographers by clearly depicting the anatomy that is generally visible on imaging studies. It presents the normal appearances on the most frequently used imaging techniques, including conventional radiology, ultrasound, computed tomography, and magnetic resonance imaging. Similarly, all relevant body regions are covered: brain, spine, head and neck, chest, mediastinum and heart, abdomen, gastrointestinal tract, liver, biliary tract, pancreas, urinary tract, and musculoskeletal system. The text accompanying the images describes the normal anatomy in a straightforward way and provides the medical information required in order to understand why we see what we see on diagnostic images. Helpful correlative anatomic illustrations in color have been created by a team of medical illustrators to further facilitate understanding.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Imaging Acute Neurologic Disease* Massimo Filippi, Jack H. Simon, 2014-09-11 A comprehensive survey of best practice in using diagnostic imaging in acute neurologic conditions. The symptom-based approach guides the choice of the available imaging tools for efficient, accurate, and cost-effective diagnosis. Effective examination algorithms integrate neurological and imaging concepts with the practical demands and constraints of emergency care.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *MRI Atlas of the Human Cerebellum* Jeremy D. Schmahmann, Julien Doyon, Michael Petrides, Alan C. Evans, Arthur W. Toga, 2000-08-16 The MRI Atlas of the Human Cerebellum constitutes the most complete, detailed work on the human cerebellum to date. This definitive work provides images in the three cardinal planes (sagittal, transverse, and coronal) at closely spaced intervals of 2 millimeters. The images are derived from MRI scans of one individual and from postmortem sections of another. It is the only such atlas set within the universally accepted framework of the Talairach stereotaxic system, derived from standard landmarks in the brain. The book includes a new nomenclature system (labeling system) which is easier to use, aids in understanding the organization of the cerebellum, and is consistent with earlier work on the anatomy of the cerebellum in animals and the development of the human cerebellum in infants. Recent studies have shown that the cerebellum is involved in much more than motor coordination alone: also in higher functions including memory, language, emotion, and attention, as well as sensory discrimination. This atlas facilitates this new era of study of the cerebellum, allowing investigators to identify cerebellar structures with precision. Everyone concerned with the anatomy,

function, or dysfunction of the cerebellum should have a copy. Key Features* Provides the most comprehensive, detailed, and authoritative atlas of the human cerebellum* Contains 110 MRI images and 110 corresponding cryosection images* Includes a CD with all of the images and text from the book, supported by both PC and Macintosh computer platforms* Developed within the universally accepted framework of the Talairach stereotaxic system* Contains detailed myelin- and Nissl-stained histology of major nuclei* Presents a new, easy-to-use nomenclature system* Allows investigators to identify structures with precision and to address detailed structure-function correlations

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Cranial Neuroimaging and Clinical Neuroanatomy Hans-Joachim Kretschmann, Wolfgang Weinrich, 2011-01-01 Written by experts in the field, this beautifully illustrated text/atlas provides the tools you need to directly visualize and interpret cranial CT and MR images. It reviews with exacting detail the normal anatomic brain structures identified on sagittal, coronal, and axial imaging planes. Use this book to make accurate and complete neurological assessments at the earliest possible stages - before reaching the sectioning or operating table. This revised and expanded third edition contains nearly 600 illustrations - most in color - that provide graphic representations of brain structures, arteries, arterial territories, veins, nerves and neurofunctional systems. The illustrations depict anatomic structures in shades of gray similar to the way they are seen in CT and MR images. Highlights of the third edition:- Content and illustrations expanded by more than 20%- High resolution T1 and T2 weighted MR images- Improved anatomic terminology for more accurate descriptions of findings Clinically relevant, easily readable, and clearly organized, this well-illustrated book is an essential introduction to the field for medical students and residents in neurology, neurosurgery, neuroradiology, and radiology. Practicing specialists will also benefit from this practical day-to-day tool.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Anatomy in Diagnostic Imaging Peter Fleckenstein, Jørgen Tranum-Jensen, 2014-07-25 Now in its third edition, Anatomy in Diagnostic Imaging is an unrivalled atlas of anatomy applied to diagnostic imaging. The book covers the entire human body and employs all the imaging modalities used in clinical practice; x-ray, CT, MR, PET, ultrasound and scintigraphy. An introductory chapter explains succinctly the essentials of the imaging and examination techniques drawing on the latest technical developments. In view of the great strides that have been made in this area recently, all chapters have been thoroughly revised in this third edition. The book's original and didactically convincing presentation has been enhanced with over 250 new images. There are now more than 900 images, all carefully selected in order to be user-friendly and easy-to-read, due to their high quality and the comprehensive anatomical interpretation directly placed alongside every one. Both for medical students and practising doctors, Anatomy in Diagnostic Imaging will serve as the go-to all-round reference collection linking anatomy and modern diagnostic imaging. Winner of the Radiology category at the BMA Book Awards 2015

sagittal brain anatomy mri: The Brain and Behavior David L. Clark, Nashaat N. Boutros, Mario F. Mendez, 2005-09-08 New edition building on the success of previous one. Retains core aim of providing an accessible introduction to behavioral neuroanatomy.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: **Atlas of Human Brain Connections** Marco Catani, Michel Thiebaut de Schotten, 2012-06-14 One of the major challenges of modern neuroscience is to define the complex pattern of neural connections that underlie cognition and behaviour. This atlas capitalises on novel diffusion MRI tractography methods to provide a comprehensive overview of connections derived from virtual in vivo tractography dissections of the human brain.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: **Clinical Neurology** Roger P. Simon, Michael Jeffrey Aminoff, David A. Greenberg, 1999 All the major clinical areas of neurology are covered using a systems approach. From cell neurophysiology to the gross anatomy and physiologic correlates, the book covers the relevant clinical neurology. As an introduction, it serves as a good bridge between the basic science and the world of clinical neurology. Particularly helpful are the clinical vignettes in each chapter that reinforce the clinical relevance of the basic science material presented.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: **Brain Network Analysis** Moo K. Chung, 2019-06-27 This coherent mathematical and statistical approach aimed at graduate students incorporates regression

and topology as well as graph theory.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: The Human Brain in Sagittal Section Marcus Singer, Paul Ivan Yakovlev, 1954

sagittal brain anatomy mri: Atlas of Morphology and Functional Anatomy of the Brain T. Scarabino, U. Salvolini, 2010-02-12 The recent advances in neuroimaging techniques, particularly magnetic resonance (MR), have greatly improved our knowledge of brain anatomy and related brain function. Morphological and functional investigations of the brain using high-definition MR have made detailed study of the brain possible and provided new data on anatomo-functional correlations. These studies have fuelled the interest in central nervous system imaging by clinicians (neuroradiologists, neurosurgeons, neurologists, neurophysiologists, and psychiatrists) as well as biophysicists and bioengineers, who are at work on new and ever more sophisticated acquisition and processing techniques to continue to improve the potential of brain imaging methods. The possibility of obtaining high-definition MR images using a 3.0-T magnet prompted us, despite the broad existing literature, to conceive an atlas illustrating in a simple and effective way the anatomy of the brain and correlated functions. Following an introductory chapter by Prof. Pierre Rabischong, the atlas is divided into a morphological and a functional imaging section. The morphological atlas includes 3D surface images, axial, coronal, and sagittal scans acquired with high-definition T2 fast spin echo (FSE) sequences, and standard and inverted-contrast images. The MR scans are shown side by side with the corresponding anatomical brain sections, provided by Prof. Henri Duvernoy, for more effective comparison. The anatomical nomenclature adopted for both the MR and the anatomical images is listed in an jacket flap for easier consultation.

sagittal brain anatomy mri: The Human Cerebral Cortex Michael Petrides, 2011-10-13 As MRI research becomes more detailed and specialized, it becomes essential to have detailed atlases that also explain individual variability, but other atlases do not provide this detail and leave users without illustration of, or guidance regarding how to deal with the variability they inevitably encounter in research and practice. This book serves as the first cortex atlas to address this growing need, appealing to clinicians, researchers and graduate students in neuroscience, neurology, neurosurgery and radiology. The atlas provides nearly 200 photographs of 3D reconstructions of human brains in a standard series of coronal, sagittal, and horizontal sections. It illustrates in detail and labels 95% of the cortex sulci and gyri, and images are presented in the MNI stereotaxic space. In addition to the standard brain and its sections are numerous examples of brains that exhibit patterns of deviating sulci and gyri. Examples of these variants are presented next to the standard illustration, accompanied by brief commentary aimed at helping users identify these variants and use them in their own work

sagittal brain anatomy mri: MRI/DTI Atlas of the Rat Brain George Paxinos, Charles Watson, Evan Calabrese, Alexandra Badea, G. Allan Johnson, 2015-05-28 MRI/DTI Atlas of the Rat Brain offers two major enhancements when compared with earlier attempts to make MRI/DTI rat brain atlases. First, the spatial resolution at 25µm is considerably higher than previous data published. Secondly, the comprehensive set of MRI/DTI contrasts provided has enabled the authors to identify more than 80% of structures identified in The Rat Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates. - Ninety-six coronal levels from the olfactory bulb to the pyramidal decussation are depicted - Delineations primarily made on the basis of direct observations on the MRI contrasts - Each of the 96 open book pages displays four items— top left, the directionally colored fractional anisotropy image derived from DTI (DTI - FAC); top right, the diffusion-weighted image (DWI); bottom left, the gradient recalled echo (GRE); and bottom right, a diagrammatic synthesis of the information derived from these three images plus two additional images, which are not displayed (ARDC and RD). This is repeated for 96 coronal levels, which makes the levels 250 µm apart - The FAC images are shown in full color - The orientation of sections corresponds to that in Paxinos and Watson's The Rat Brain in Stereotaxic Coordinates, 7th Edition (2014) - The images have been obtained from 3D isotropic population averages (number of rats=5). All abbreviations of structure names are identical to the Paxinos & Watson histologic atlas

sagittal brain anatomy mri: *Human Sectional Anatomy* Harold Ellis, Bari M Logan, Adrian K. Dixon, 2009-09-25 First published in 1991, *Human Sectional Anatomy* set new standards for the quality of cadaver sections and accompanying radiological images. Now in its third edition, this unsurpassed quality remains and is further enhanced by some useful new material. As with the previous editions, the superb full-colour cadaver sections are compared with CT and MRI images, with accompanying, labelled line diagrams. Many of the radiological images have been replaced with new examples, taken on the most up-to date equipment to ensure excellent visualisation of the anatomy. Completely new page spreads have been added to improve the book's coverage, including images taken using multidetector CT technology, and some beautiful 3D volume rendered CT images. The photographic material is enhanced by useful notes, extended for the third edition, with details of important anatomical and radiological features.

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