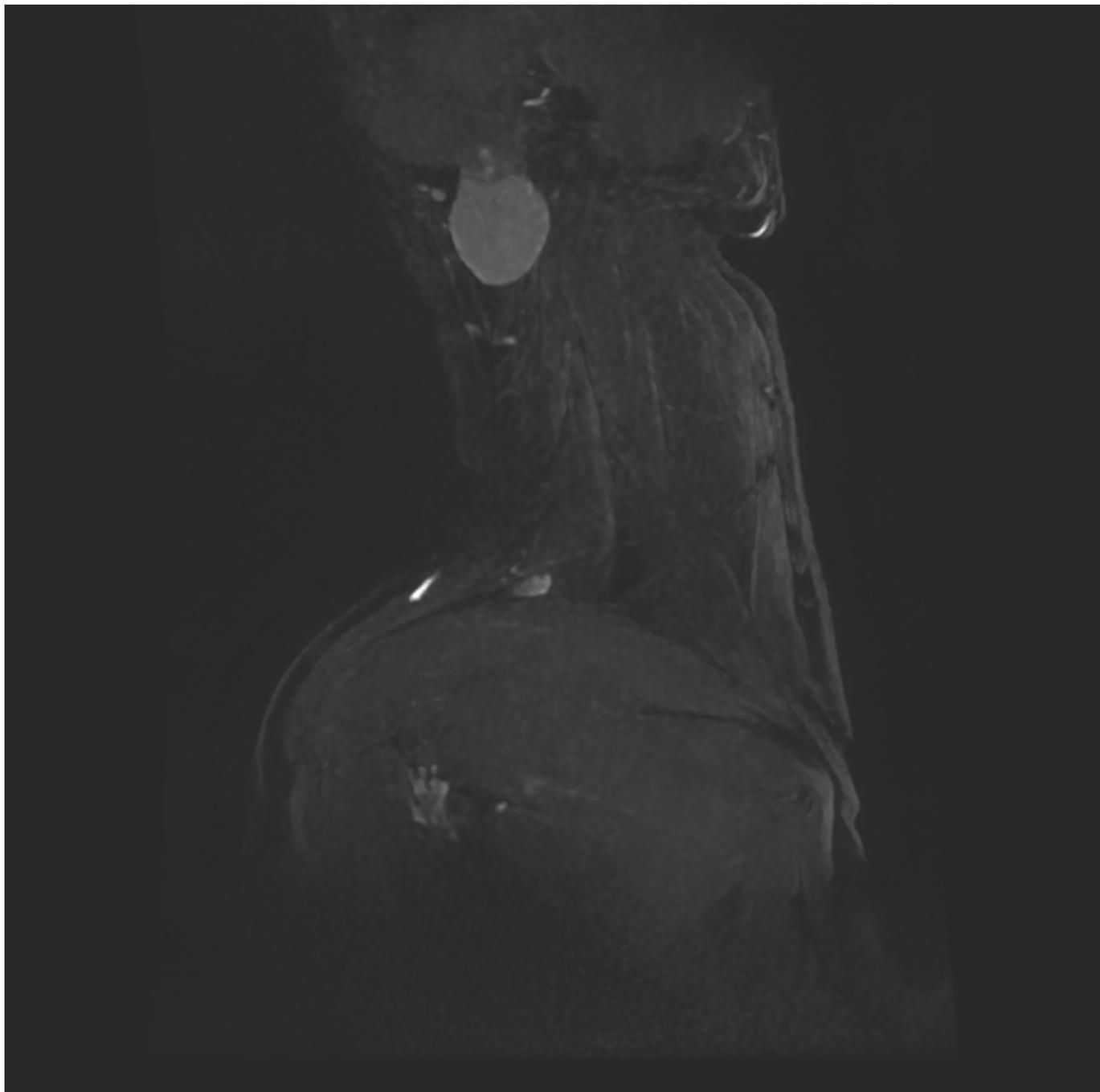


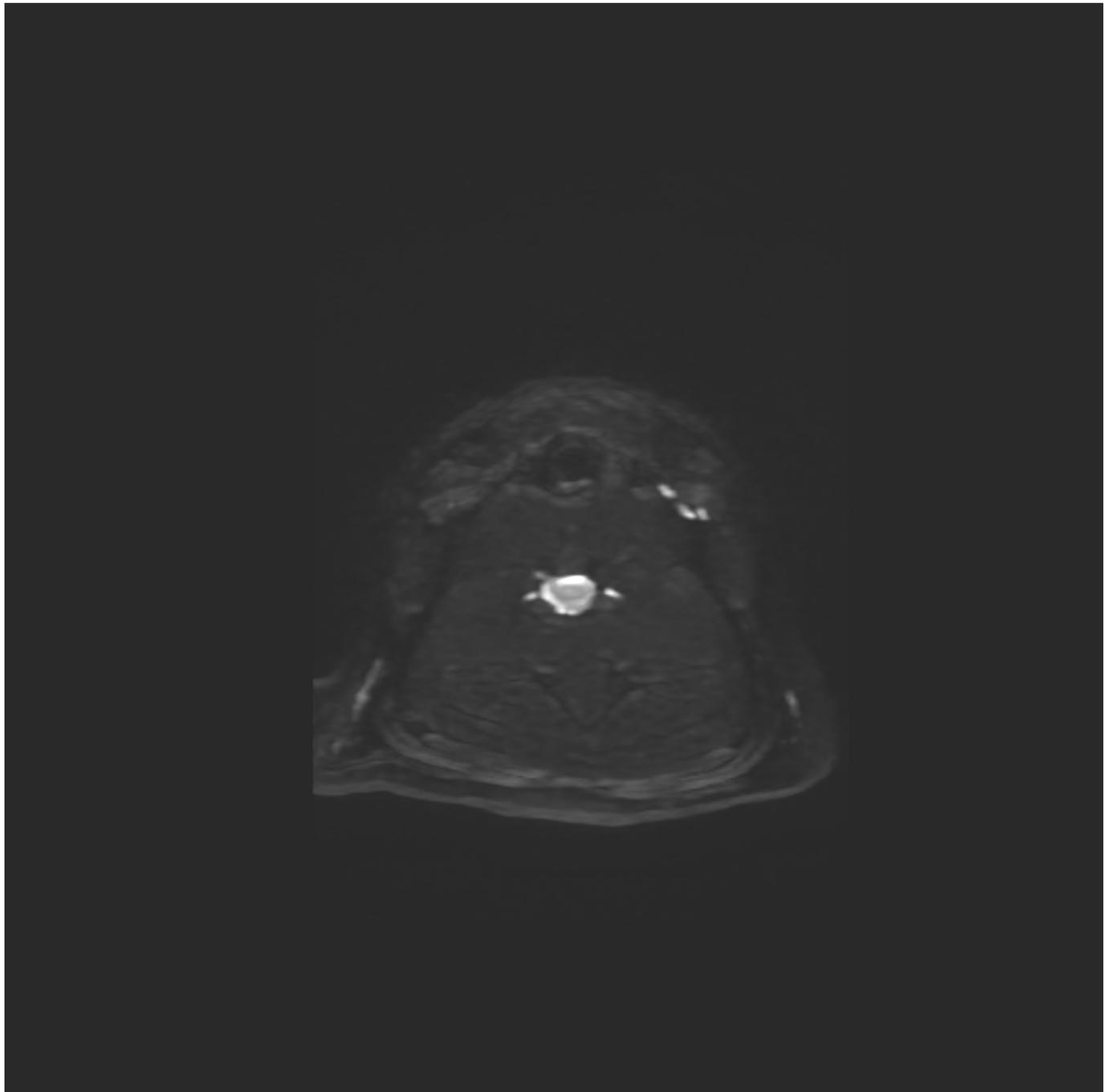
# Brachial Plexus MRI

## Anatomy

The brachial plexus exam can be more difficult than a standard brain or spine exam, as there is more complex anatomy, different positioning requirements, and different scanning challenges. A good sense of the anatomy is crucial to proper coverage and slice orientation.

The brachial plexuses are bundles of nerves that originate from about C4/5 to T2/3 and extends into the forelimbs on both sides. When there is an injury or lesion in the brachial plexus, a patient may present with muscle atrophy or forelimb lameness without an orthopedic cause. Below are MIPs of the brachial plexus nerves in 3 planes. Keep in mind that the nerves extend deeper into the forelimb than visualized on these sequences, so the required coverage will be larger.



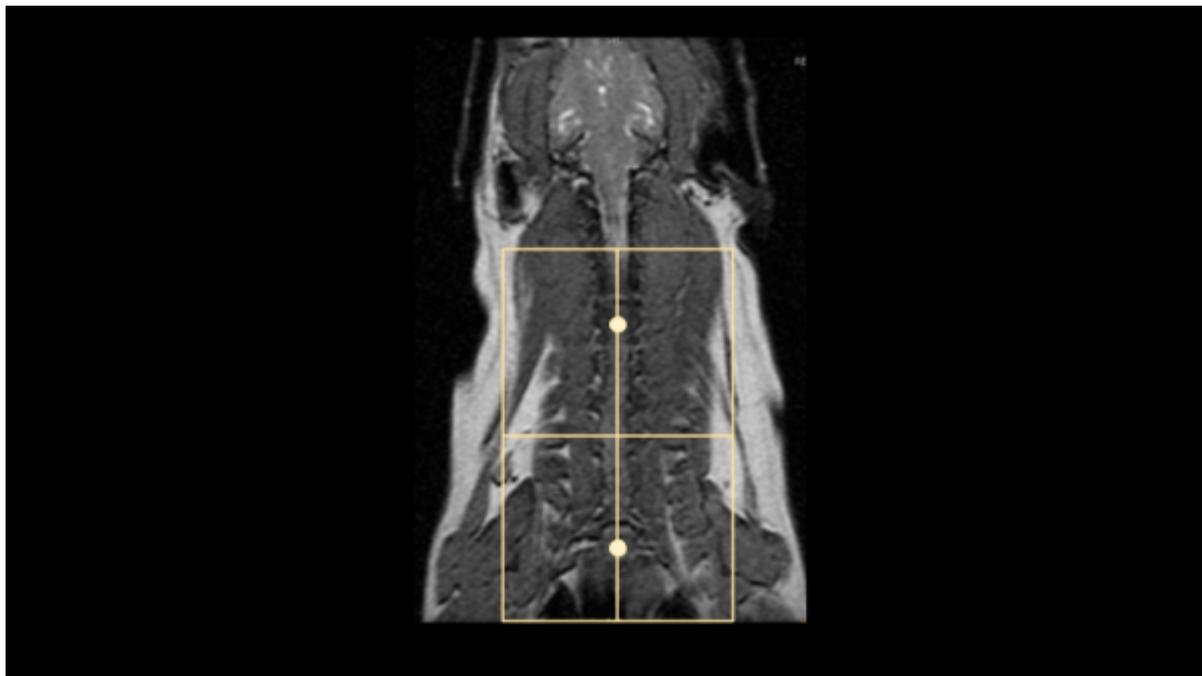




## Scan Coverage and Planning

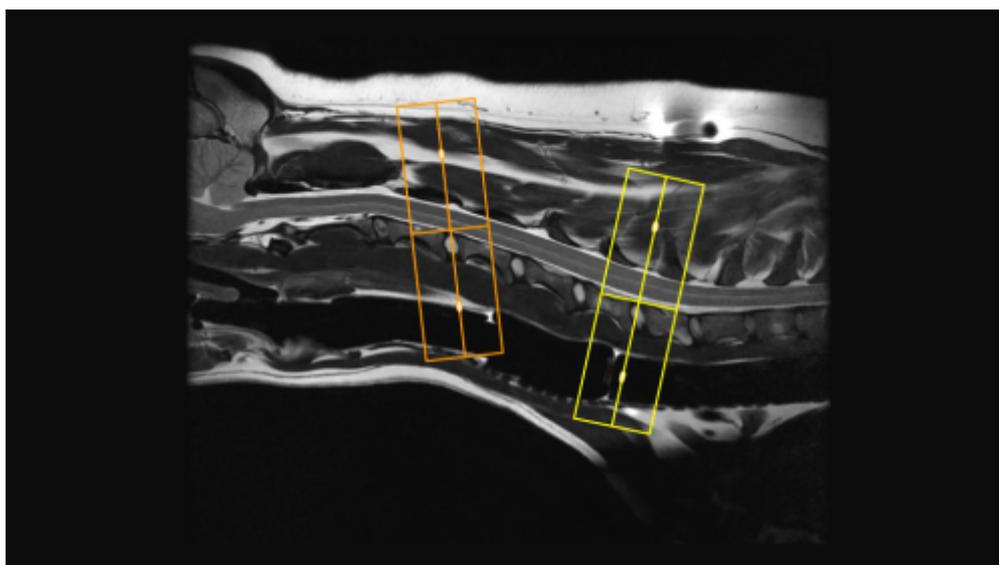
### Sagittal Plane

For brachial plexus scout images, add more slices on all planes to cover sternum to spine dorsally, shoulder to shoulder sagittal, and C3 to T3 axially. On the axial and dorsal scout imaging, plan the slices parallel to the center of the spinal cord. On the sagittal scout image, center the FOV on C6/7. For each patient, the FOV should be re-sized to include at least C4/5 to include the T3/4. On the dorsal scout image, add enough slices to cover out to the humeral head on both sides unless specifically doing a unilateral study. **Be sure to use an ODD number of slices. This will ensure that the center slice is in true midline through the spinal cord.**



### Axial Plane

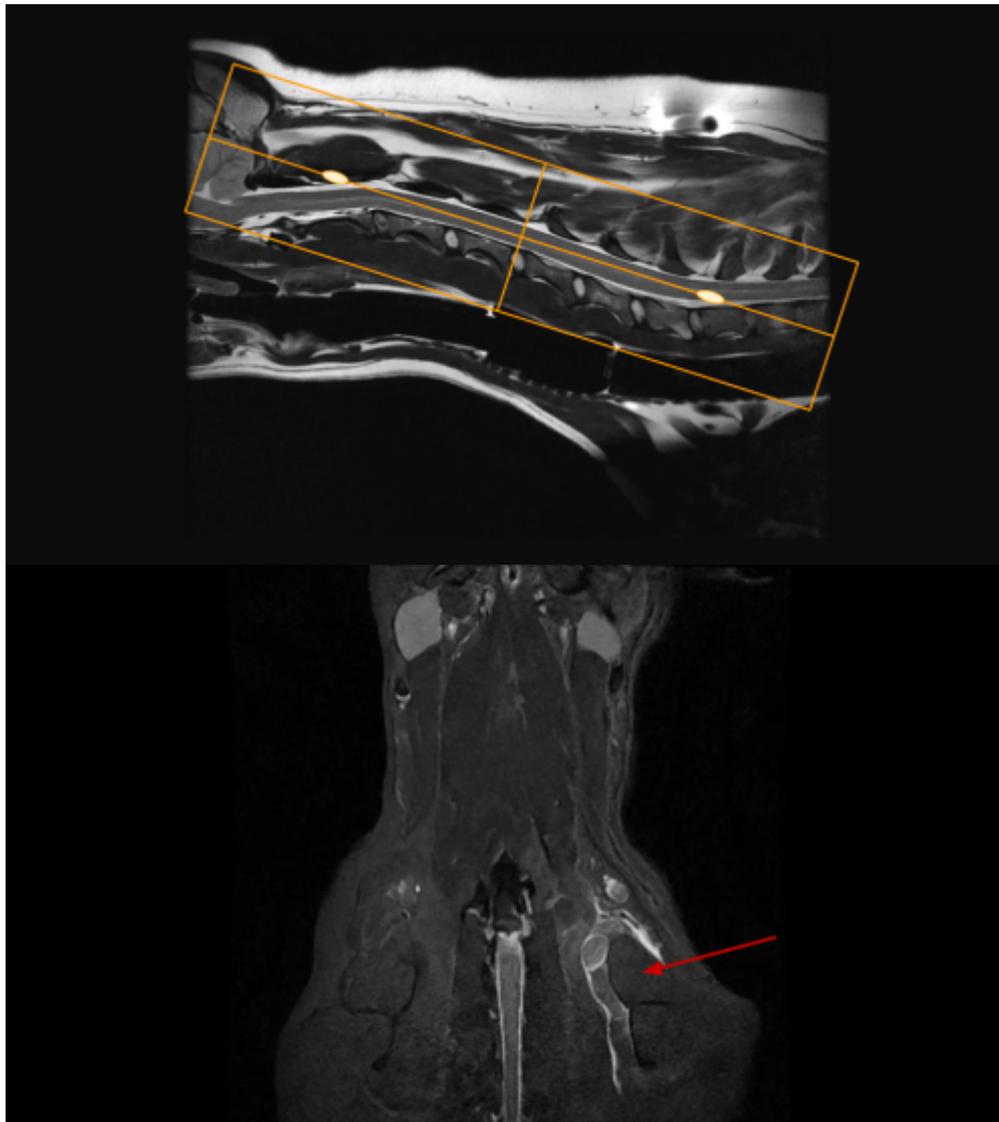
There are two common variations for planning axial slices in the cervical spine, parallel to the intervertebral disc or perpendicular to the spinal cord. Both variations will yield diagnostic images, so be sure to **check clinician preference**. In the image below, axial slices prescribed parallel to the disc are in orange, and slices prescribed perpendicular to the cord are in yellow. Center the FOV in the middle of the intervertebral disc and check dorsal images to ensure that the slices are not tilted to the left or right. If patient positioning is suboptimal, it may be necessary to rotate the slices to match any side-to-side curve of the neck. If axial slices are being prescribed caudally toward C5/C6/C7, check axial and dorsal images to ensure wrap won't occur.



### Dorsal Plane

The dorsal plane angulation is tailored to the clinical scenario, and may not be consistent between exams. A sample slice planning is below in orange. Due to the natural curve of the spine, there isn't

one angle that will get all the spinal cord in one slice, to be sure to adjust the angle to best emphasize pathology noted on prior axial or sagittal images. It is good practice to extend slice coverage ventrally beyond the vertebral bodies, as the Brachial Plexus nerves exit ventrocaudally from C4/5 to T1/2. Incidental findings are also frequently located on the dorsal plane (Right image, red arrow)



## Tips and Tricks

### Selecting Phase Direction

In the cervical spine, either A/P or S/I may be selected, but require slightly different acquisition strategies. If choosing the phase direction S/I, motion artifact from respiration and flow the vessels in the cranial thorax will propagate S/I. Unlike awake human patients, there should be no motion artifact from swallowing. In the S/I direction there will be anatomy that extends beyond the FOV, and will require significant oversampling to prevent wrap artifact. This can add quite a bit of time, but will afford some extra SNR, so it may be possible to reduce time by reducing NEX/Averages. Note the flow artifact from the vessels (red arrow). If selecting the phase direction as A/P, it is possible to not only remove all the oversampling, but even to reduce the phase FOV to further reduce time. It is necessary with this method to prescribe a sat band over the cranial thorax to prevent flow artifact from propagating through the caudal cervical spine. It is important to note, this is not an appropriate

method when brachial plexus pathology is suspected, as the fat band will obscure the nerve bundles.

### Phase S/I



### Phase A/P



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