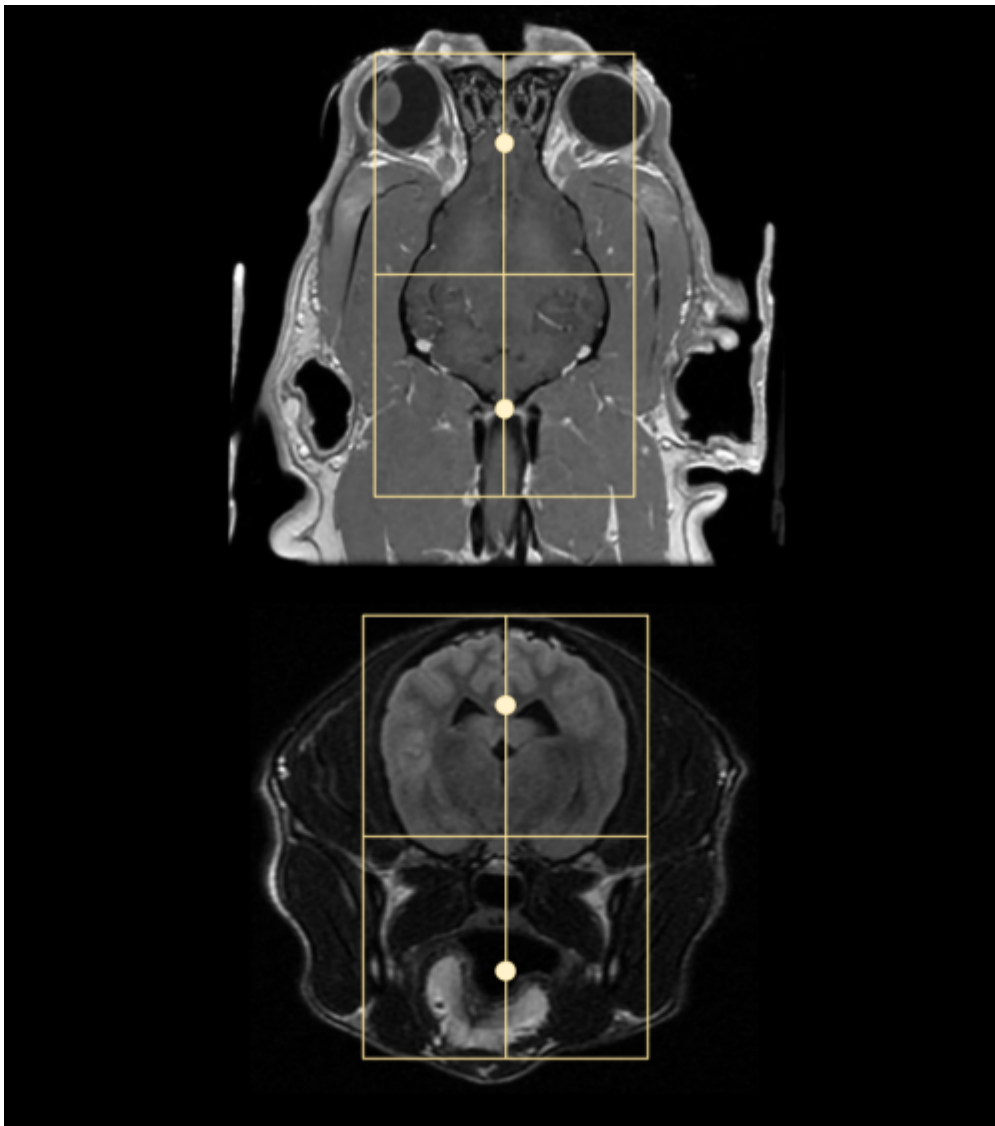


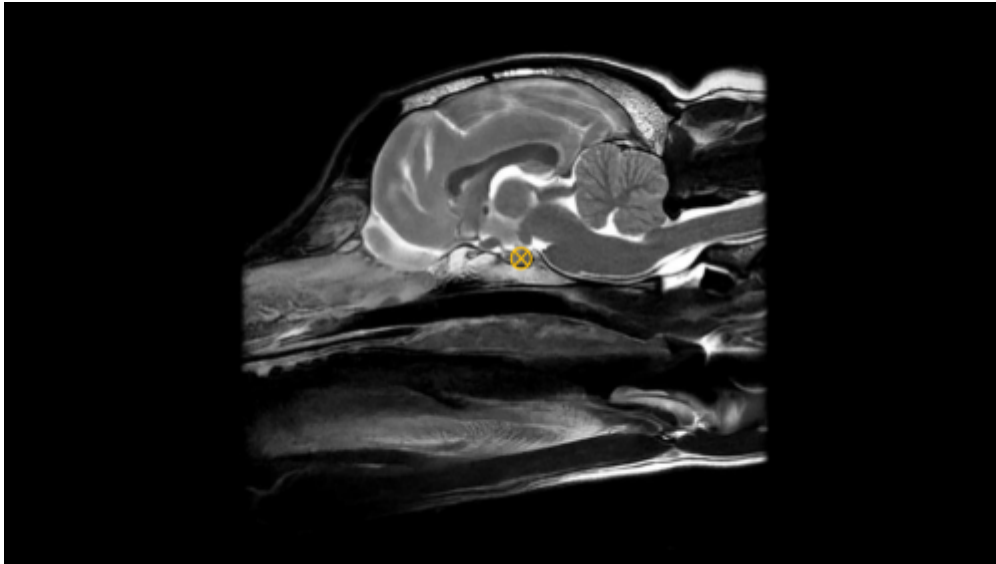
Brain

Scan Coverage and Planning

Sagittal Plane

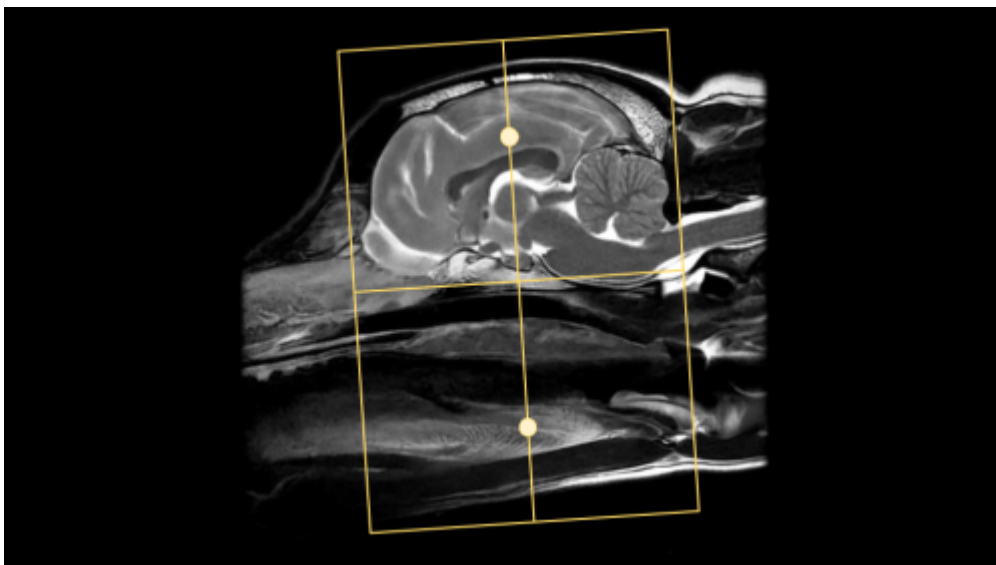
On the 3 dorsal and axial scout images, plane the slices parallel to the midline of the brain, along the sagittal sinus. On the sagittal scout image, center the FOV on the pituitary gland (noted by the X). resize the FOV to include the orbit to C1/2. Add enough slices to include both orbits. **Be sure to use an odd number of slices to ensure the center slice is at true midline.** If the slice is at true midline, the interthalamic adhesion will be seen as a circle surrounded by CSF.

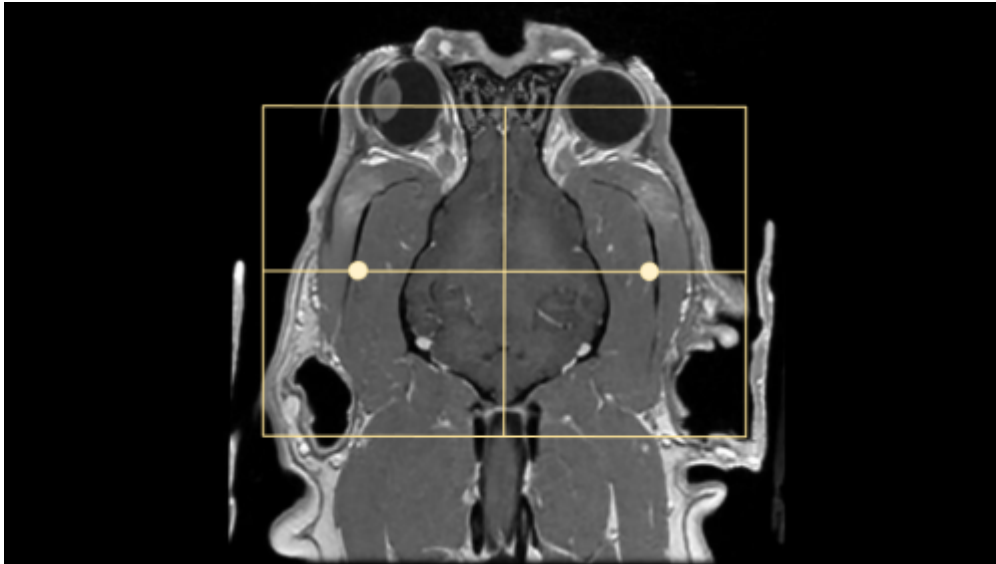




Axial Plane

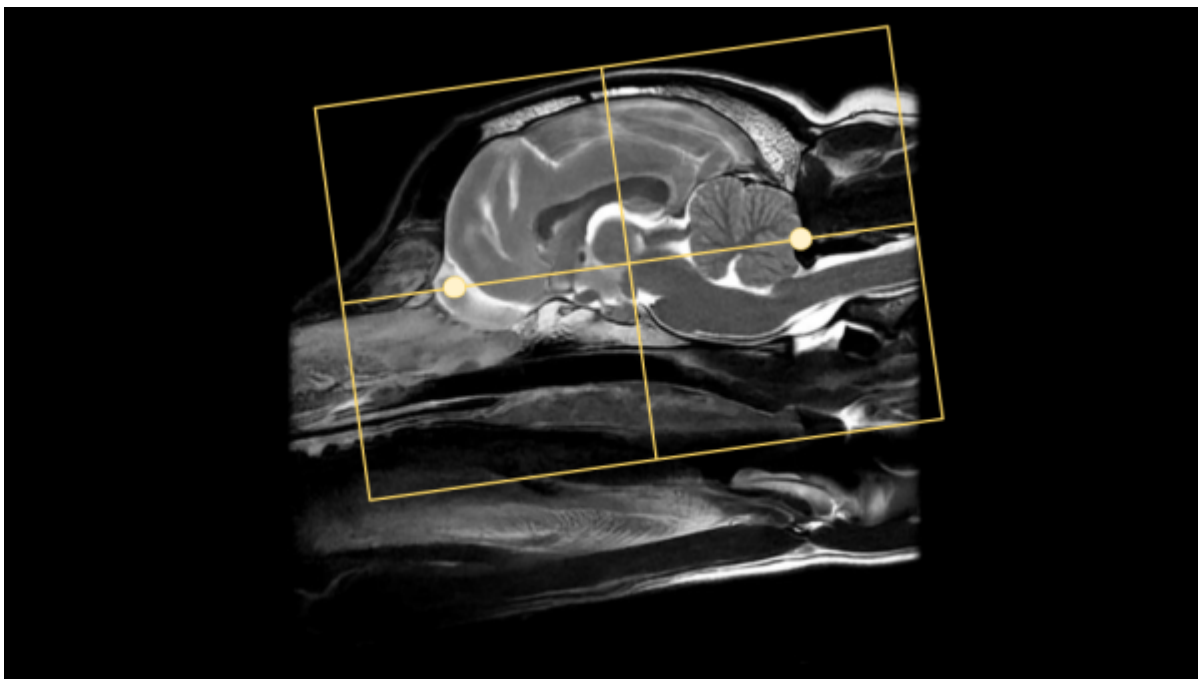
On a true mid sagittal image, place 1 slice in the middle of the interthalamic adhesion, and add enough slices to cover from in front of the olfactory bulb to past the foramen magnum. Angle the slices perpendicular to the hard palate. Check the dorsal and axial images for rotation, and ensure the slices are also perpendicular with the longitudinal fissure of the brain. The FOV is up to clinician preference, but it is good practice to include the entire head, as pathology may be seen in the musculature and in the ears as well as in the brain.

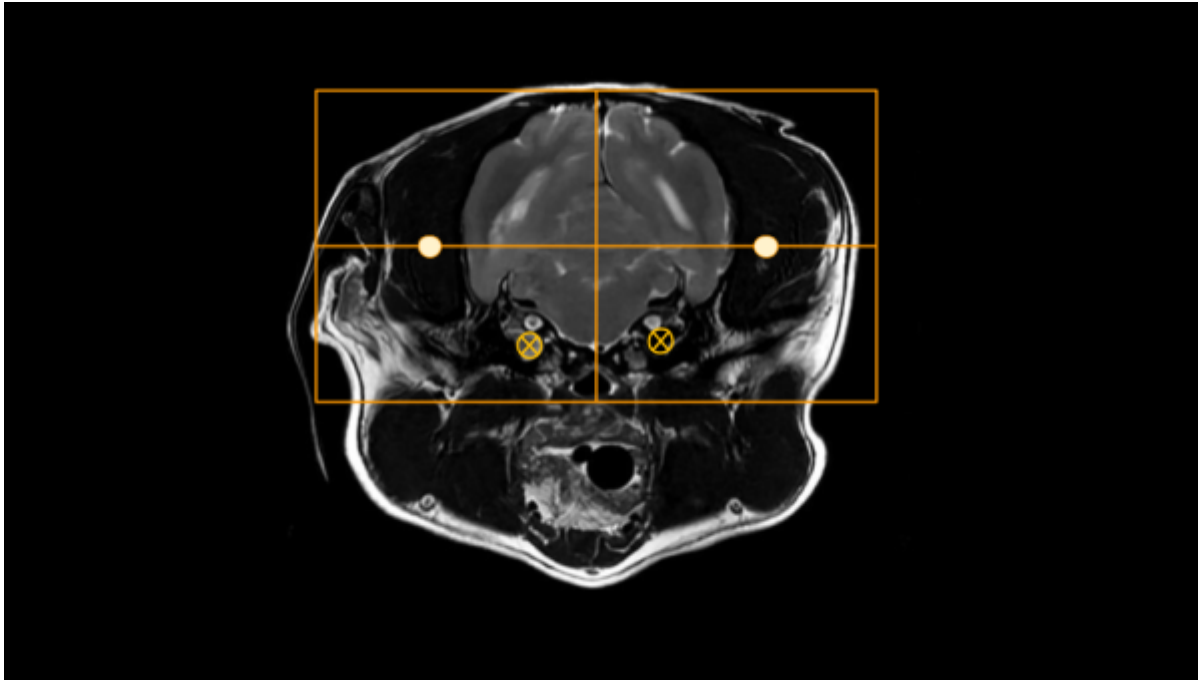




Dorsal Plane

On a mid sagittal image, plan slices parallel to the brainstem/cranial spinal cord. There is some anatomic and positional variation with these landmarks, so if neither seems like an appropriate angle, it is also acceptable to plan dorsal slices parallel with the hard palate. The coverage should include at a minimum the bullae to the top of the head. The bullae can be easily located on an axial image, approximately where the facial and vestibulocochlear nerves are visualized. these are marked with small X's on the axial image to the right.





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