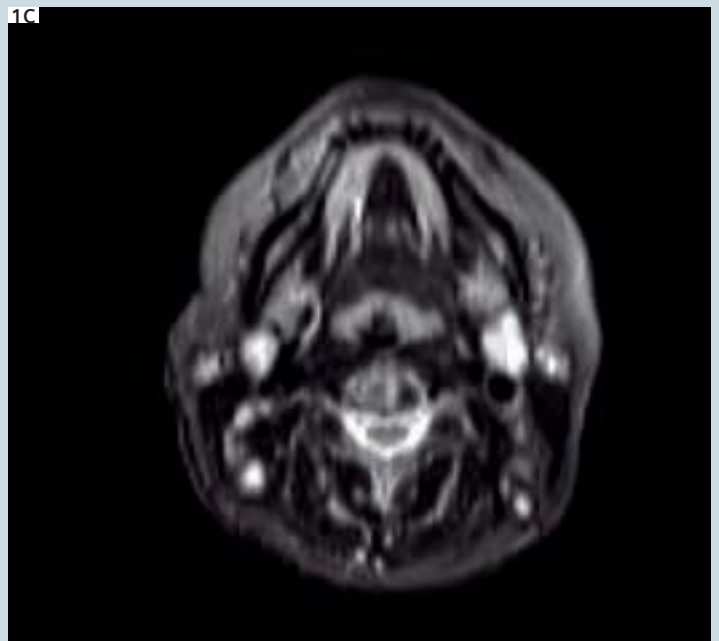


Image Gallery *syngo* TimCT

Despite the free-breathing and extremely short examination time from head to toe, diagnostically sufficient image quality is constantly obtained.



1A Whole-body MRI.
Female with disseminated breast cancer.

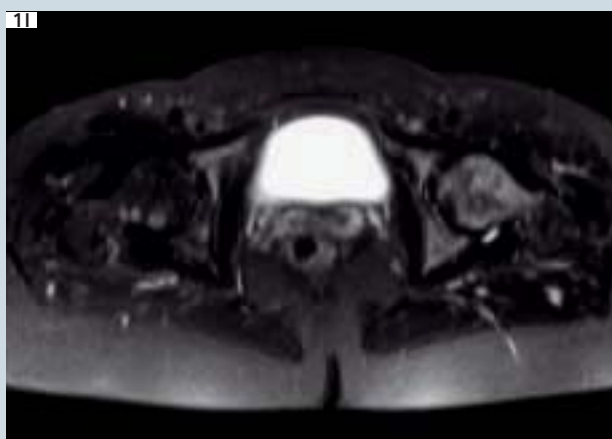
B–I: *syngo* TimCT-TIRM* sequence generated during free-breathing in a 4 minute scan. Despite the free-breathing and extremely short examination time from head to toe, diagnostically sufficient image quality is constantly obtained.

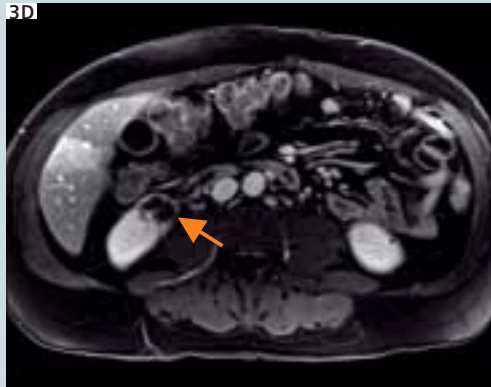
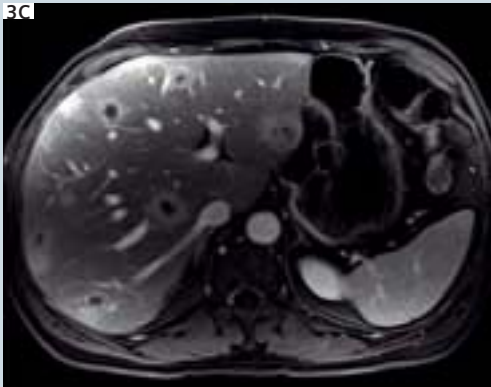
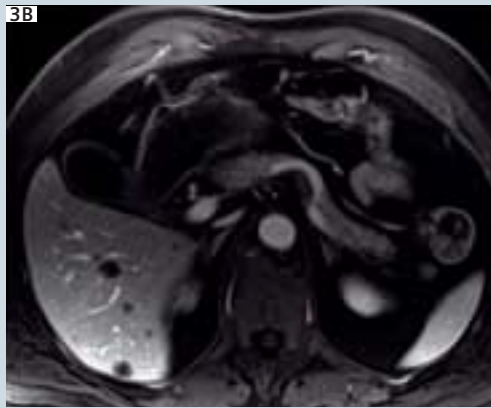
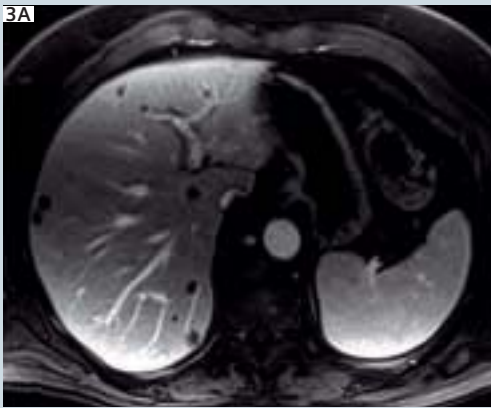
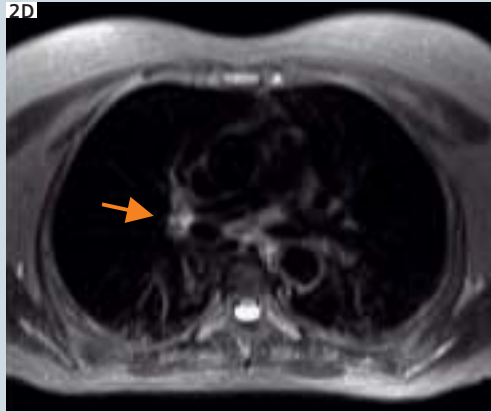
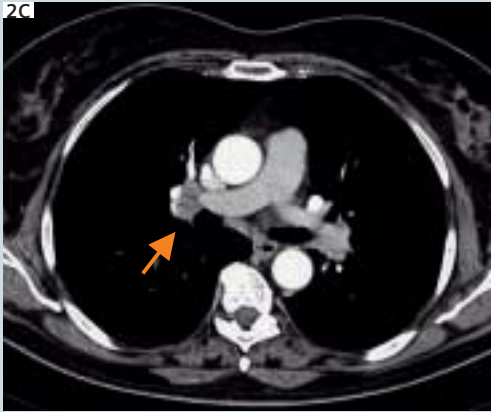
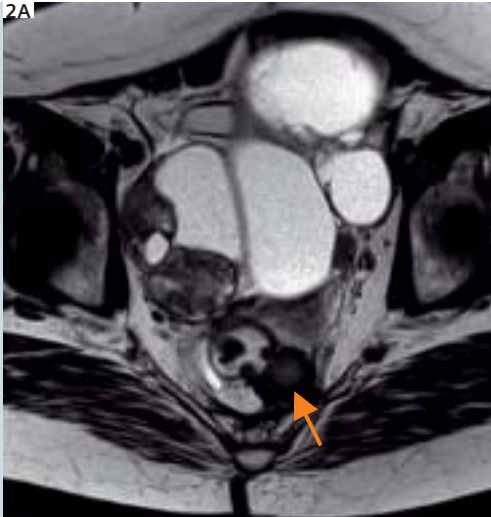
C: Pathologic cervical nodes.

D, E: Lymphangiosis carcinomatosa of the lungs.

G–I: Extensive bone marrow infiltration.

* WIP – Works in Progress. The information is preliminary. The sequence is under development and not commercially available in the U.S., and its future availability cannot be ensured.





2 Female with recurrent rectal and ovarian cancer.

A: Axial T2-weighted TSE image derived from our high-resolution pelvic MRI protocol. Besides the large ovarian cancer an anastomotic rectal cancer recurrence growing into the presacral scar can be observed (arrow).

B: PET image reveals hypermetabolic hilar nodes (arrows).

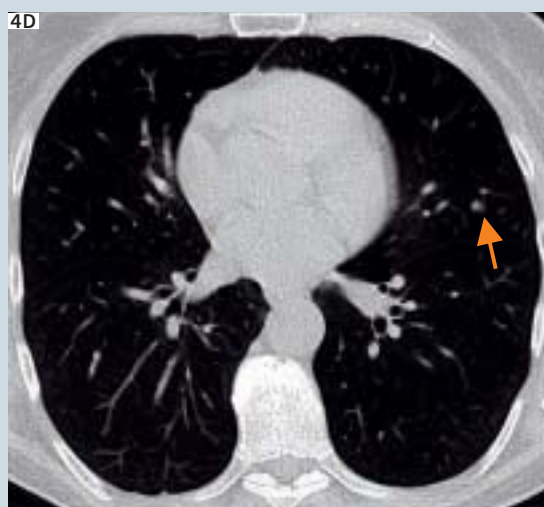
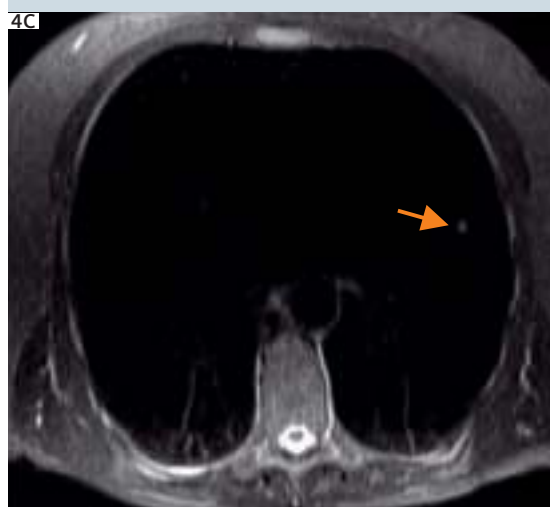
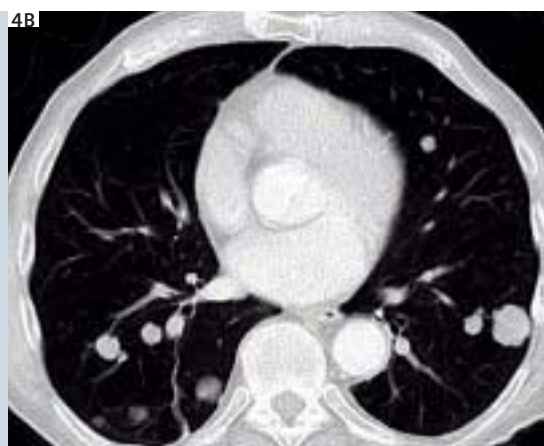
C, D: MSCT and corresponding TimCT-TIRM* image from moving-table staging as part of our one-stop-shop workup for rectal cancer. Both imaging modalities clearly depict the suspicious hilar nodes.

* WIP – Works in Progress. The information is preliminary. The sequence is under development and not commercially available in the U.S., and its future availability cannot be ensured.

3 Rectal cancer patients examined with syngo TimCT-FLASH 2D for abdominal tumor staging.

A, B: syngo TimCT images show multiple hypovascular liver metastases.

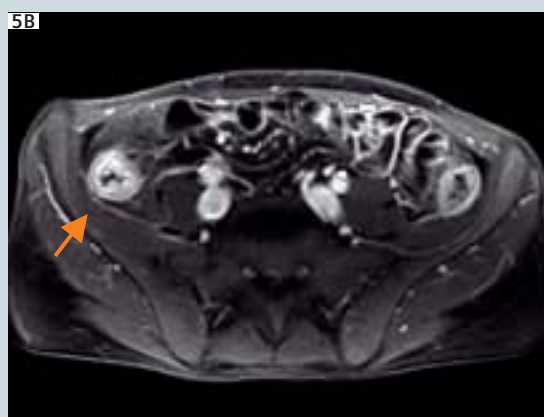
C, D: Besides metastatic spread to the liver a solitary renal metastasis can be detected with syngo TimCT (arrow).



4 Whole-body staging of rectal cancer patients with syngo TimCT.

Comparison of MSCT (B, D), TimCT-FLASH 2D (A) and TimCT-TIRM* (C). Even small lung nodules (arrows) can be detected with syngo TimCT MRI as confirmed by MSCT.

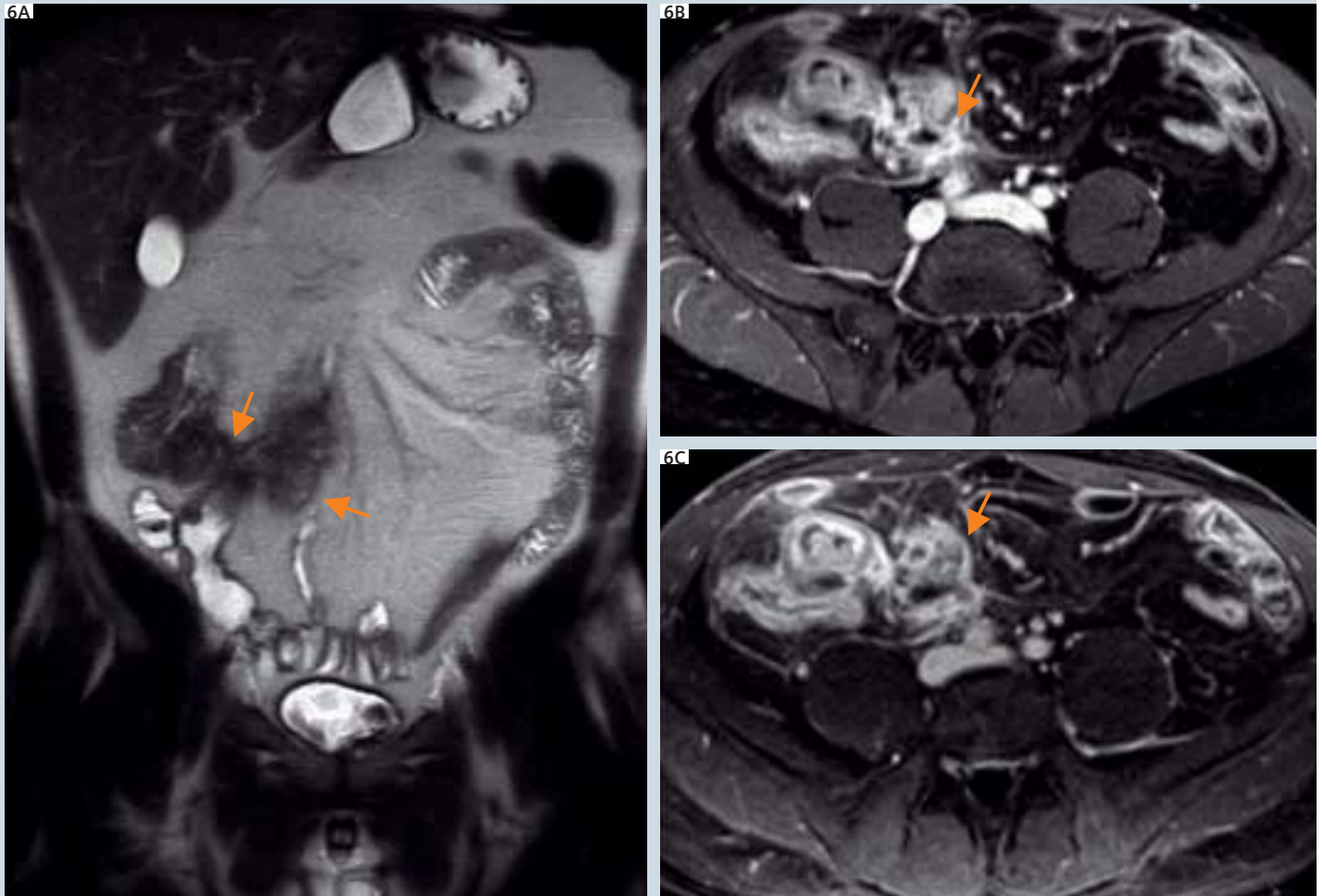
* WIP – Works in Progress. The information is preliminary. The sequence is under development and not commercially available in the U.S., and its future availability cannot be ensured.



5 Hydro-MRI with TimCT-FLASH 2D. Male with recurrent Crohn's disease.

A: Coronal HASTE image. Inflammation of the terminal ileum and transverse colon (arrows).

B, C: Axial TimCT-FLASH 2D. 1 minute scan through abdomen and pelvis performed with one 25 second breath-hold phase. Inflammation of the caecum (arrow) and rectosigmoid colon (arrow).

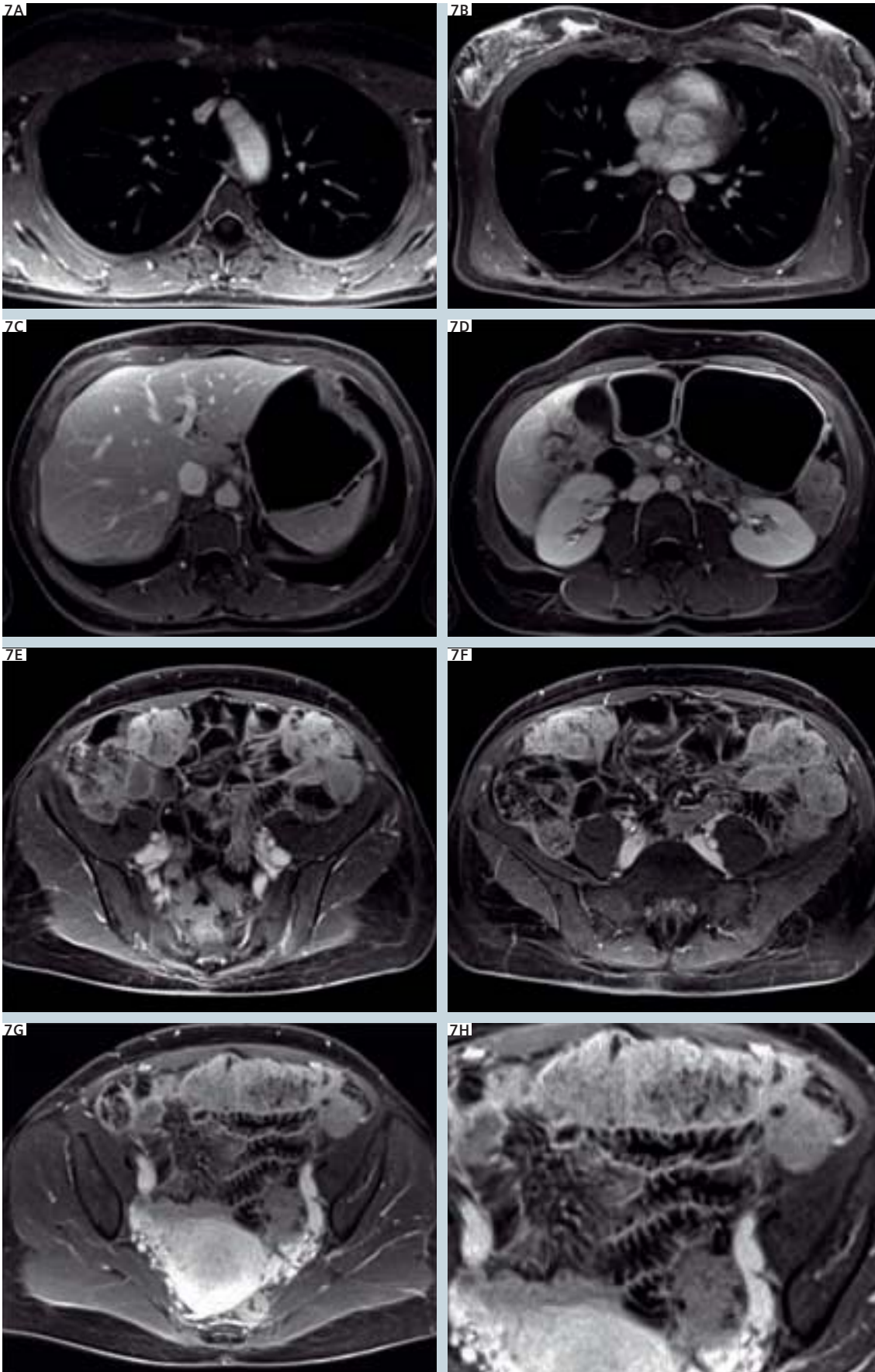


6 Hydro-MRI with TimCT-FLASH 2D. Male with recurrent Crohn's disease.

A: Coronal HASTE image. Mesenteric fistula with small abscesses.

B: Axial FLASH 2D derived from a standard breath-hold protocol. Crohn's disease of terminal ileum and caecum with mesenteric fistula (arrow).

C: Axial TimCT FLASH 2D 1 minute scan through abdomen and pelvis performed with one 25 second breath-hold phase. Crohn's disease of terminal ileum and caecum with mesenteric fistula (arrow).



7 Contrast-enhanced TimCT-FLASH 2D. Female with celiac disease (CD).

2 minute scan through thorax, abdomen and pelvis recorded with three 20 second breath-hold phases during Hydro-MRI.

E-H: Increased number of folds in parts of the ileum.