



IFSC UNIVERSIDADE
DE SÃO PAULO
Instituto de Física de São Carlos



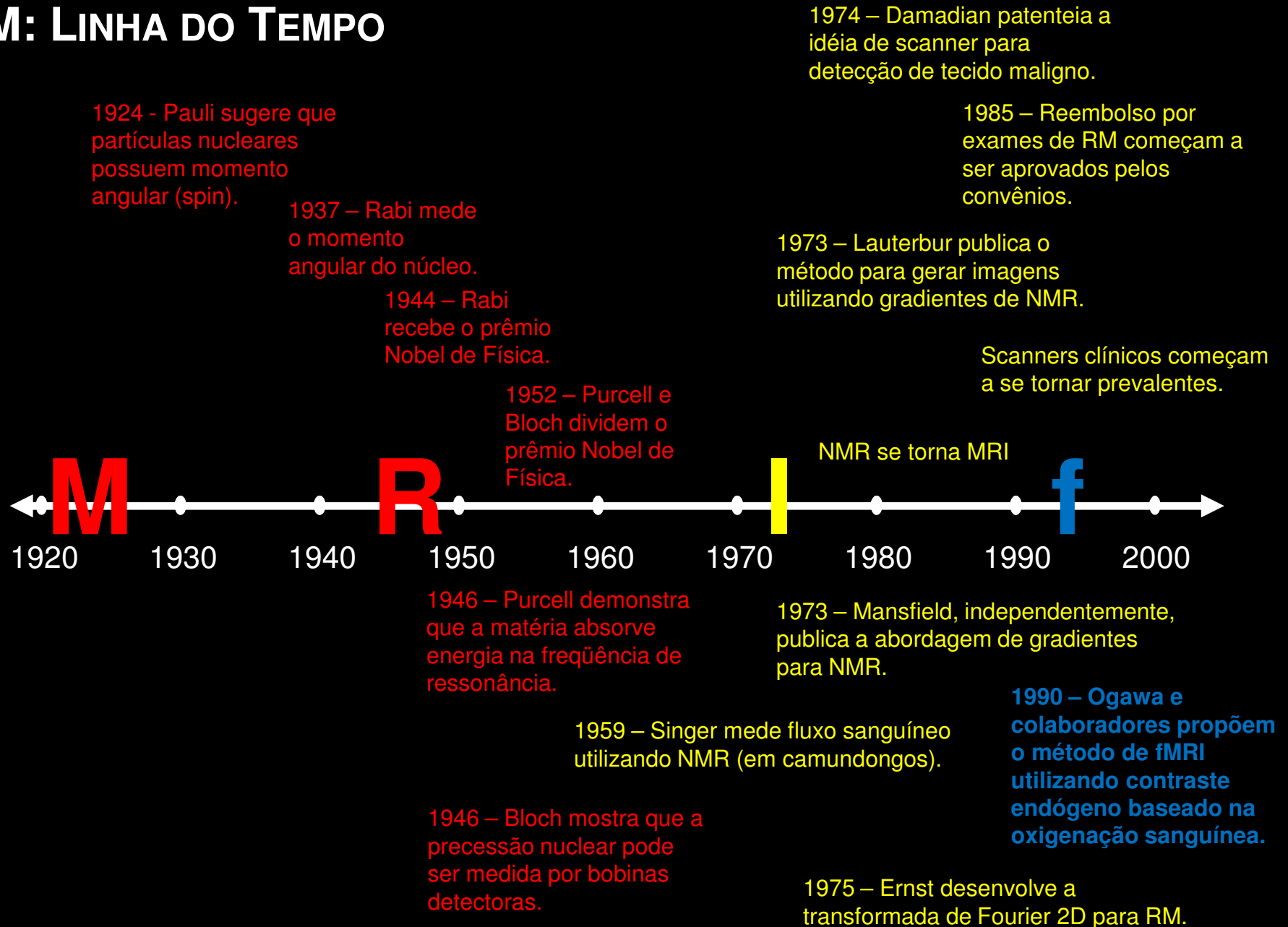
Centro de Imagens e Espectroscopia

In Vivo por Ressonância Magnética

Imagens por Ressonância Magnética: Princípios e Aplicações

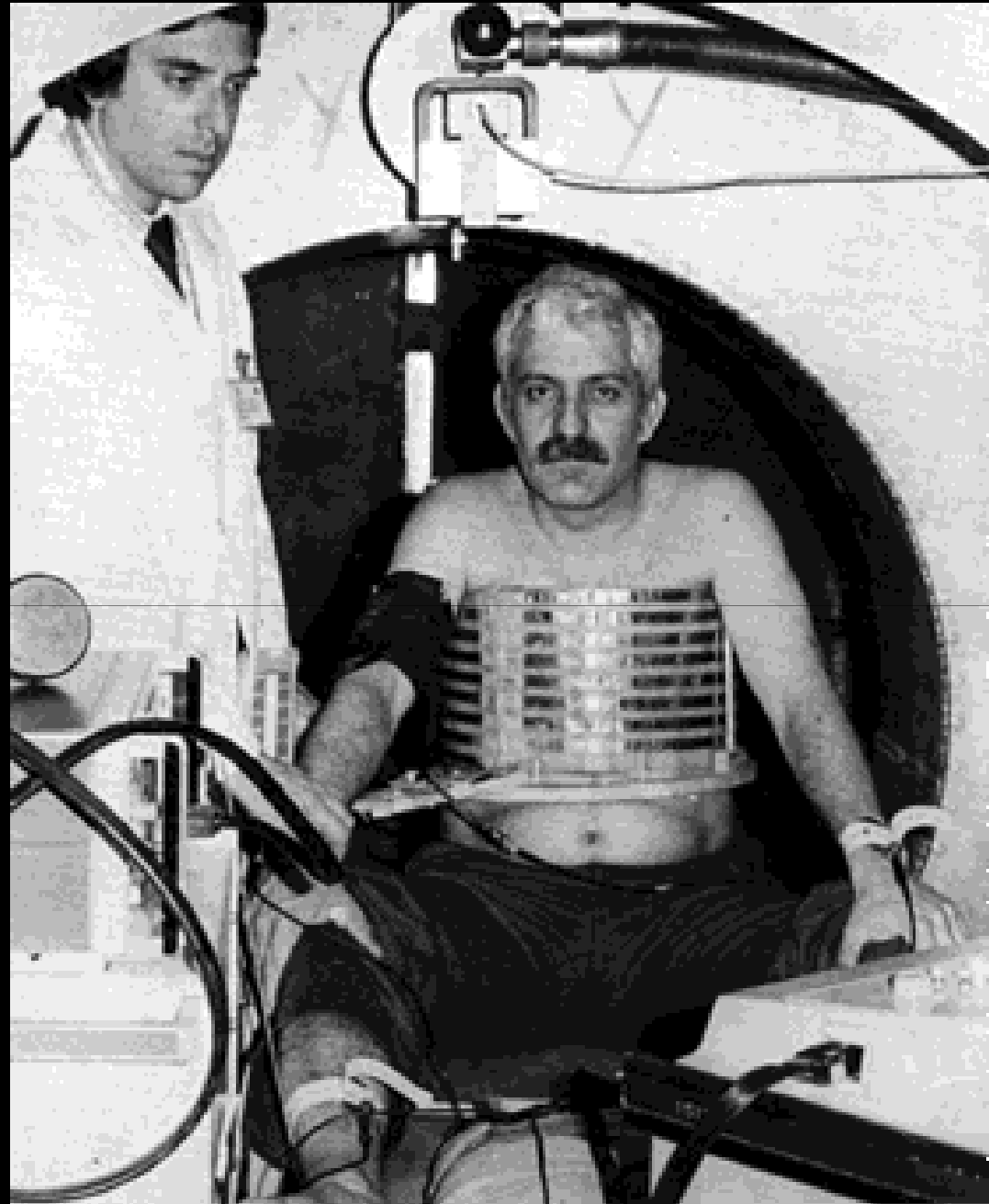
Fernando F. Paiva

RM: LINHA DO TEMPO



MARÇO DE 1977

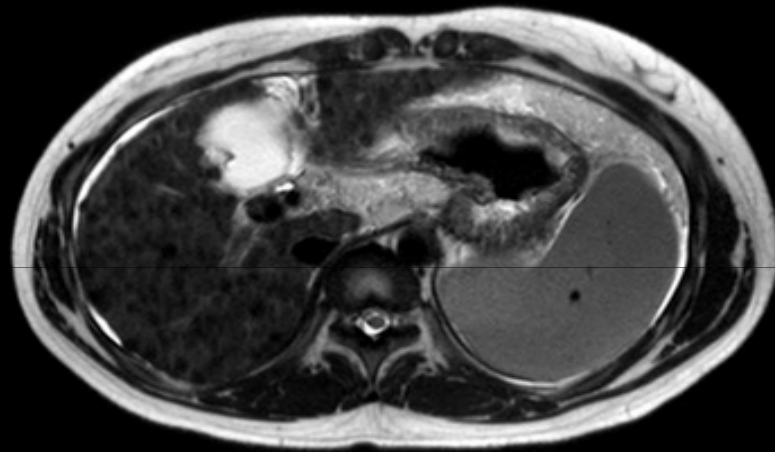
A primeira tentativa de obter uma imagem em humanos. Dr. Raymond Damadian foi o primeiro paciente. Dadas as dúvidas sobre os resultados, ele utilizou um monitor cardíaco e um de pressão.





JULHO DE 1977

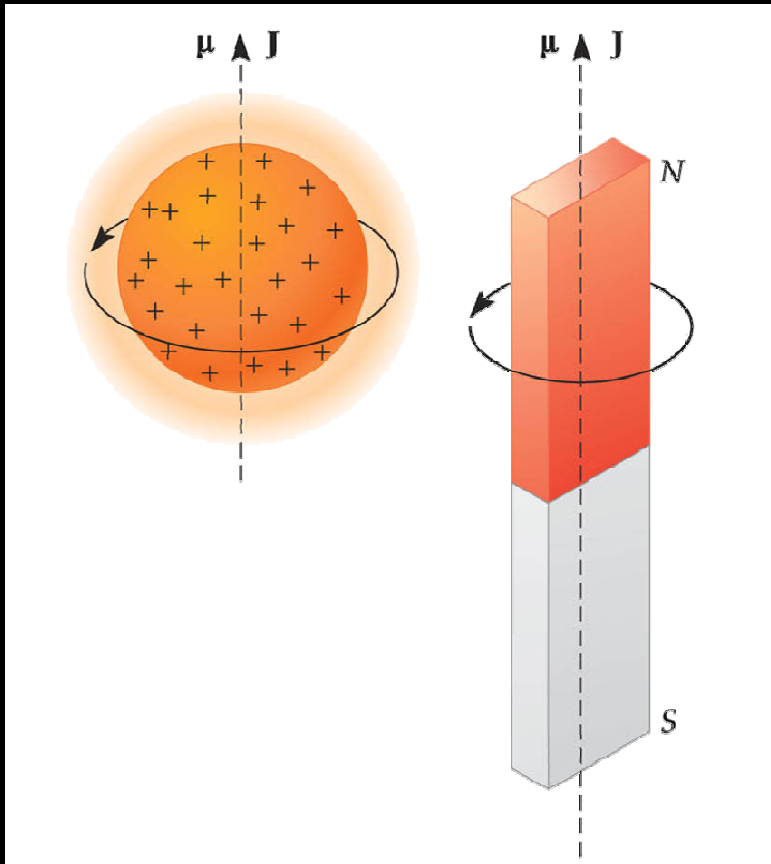
A primeira tentativa bem sucedida de se obter uma imagem de RM humanos. Dr. Lawrence Minkoff foi o voluntário.



... 35 anos depois

PROPRIEDADES DO NÚCLEO ATÔMICO

A rotação do próton dá origem ao momento angular (J);

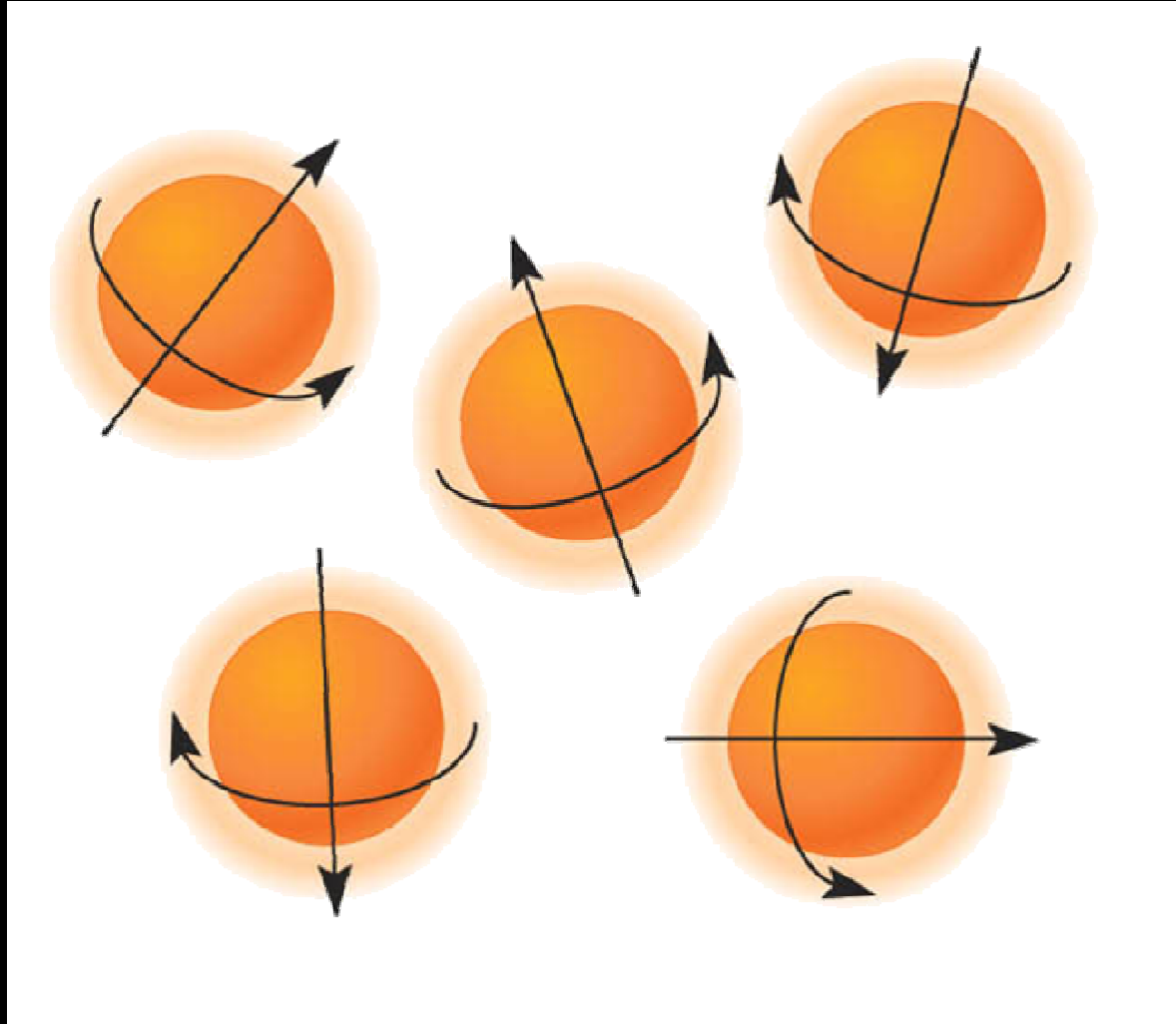


A carga elétrica na superfície do próton cria um pequeno loop de corrente, o que dá origem ao momento magnético (μ);

Ambos μ e J são representados por vetores que apontam ao longo do eixo de rotação e cuja direção pode ser determinada pela regra da mão direita;

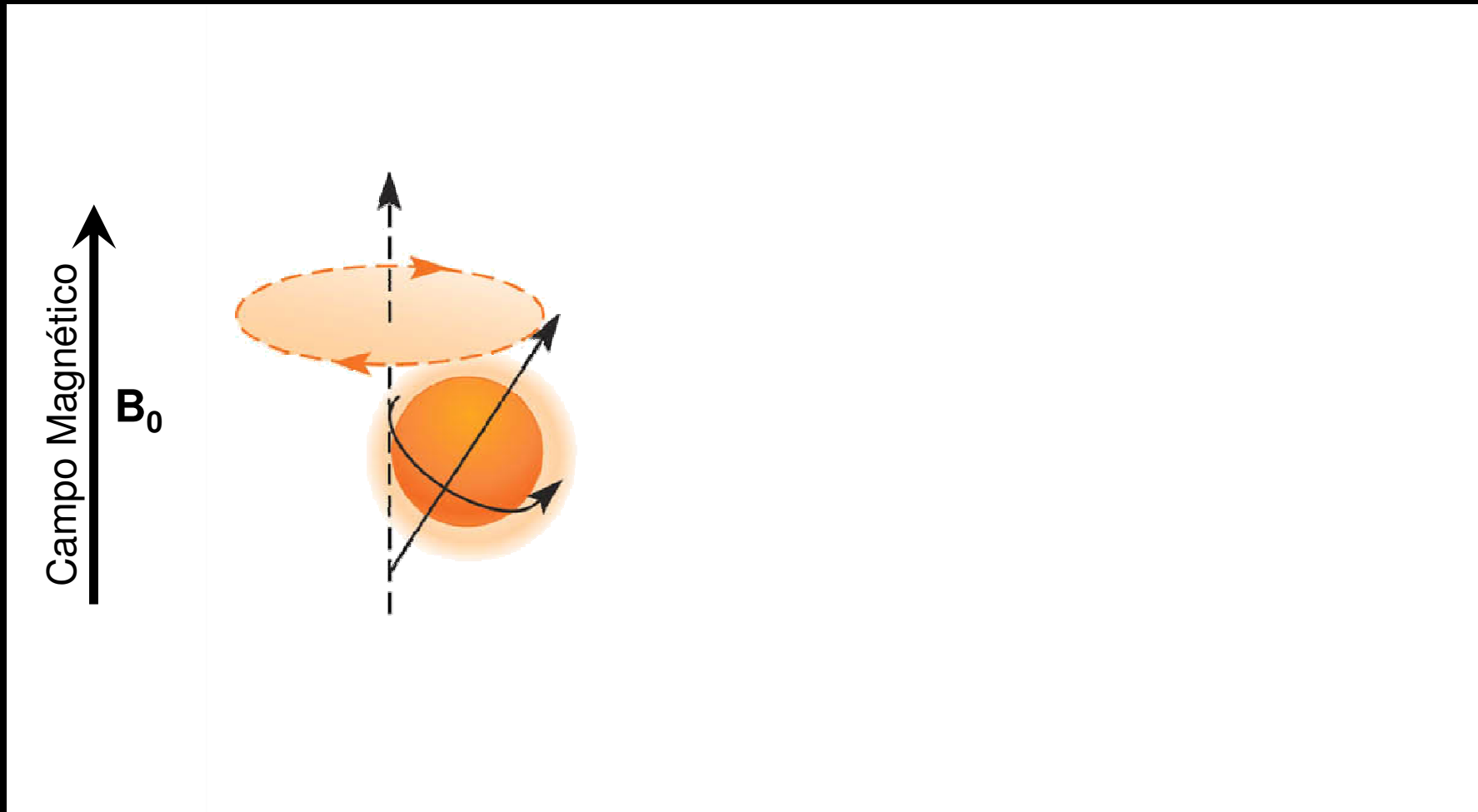
Um núcleo pode ser observado por RM se tem momento angular e magnético. Tal núcleo possui um número ímpar de prótons ou de nêutrons.

PRÓTONS NA AUSÊNCIA DE CAMPO MAGNÉTICO

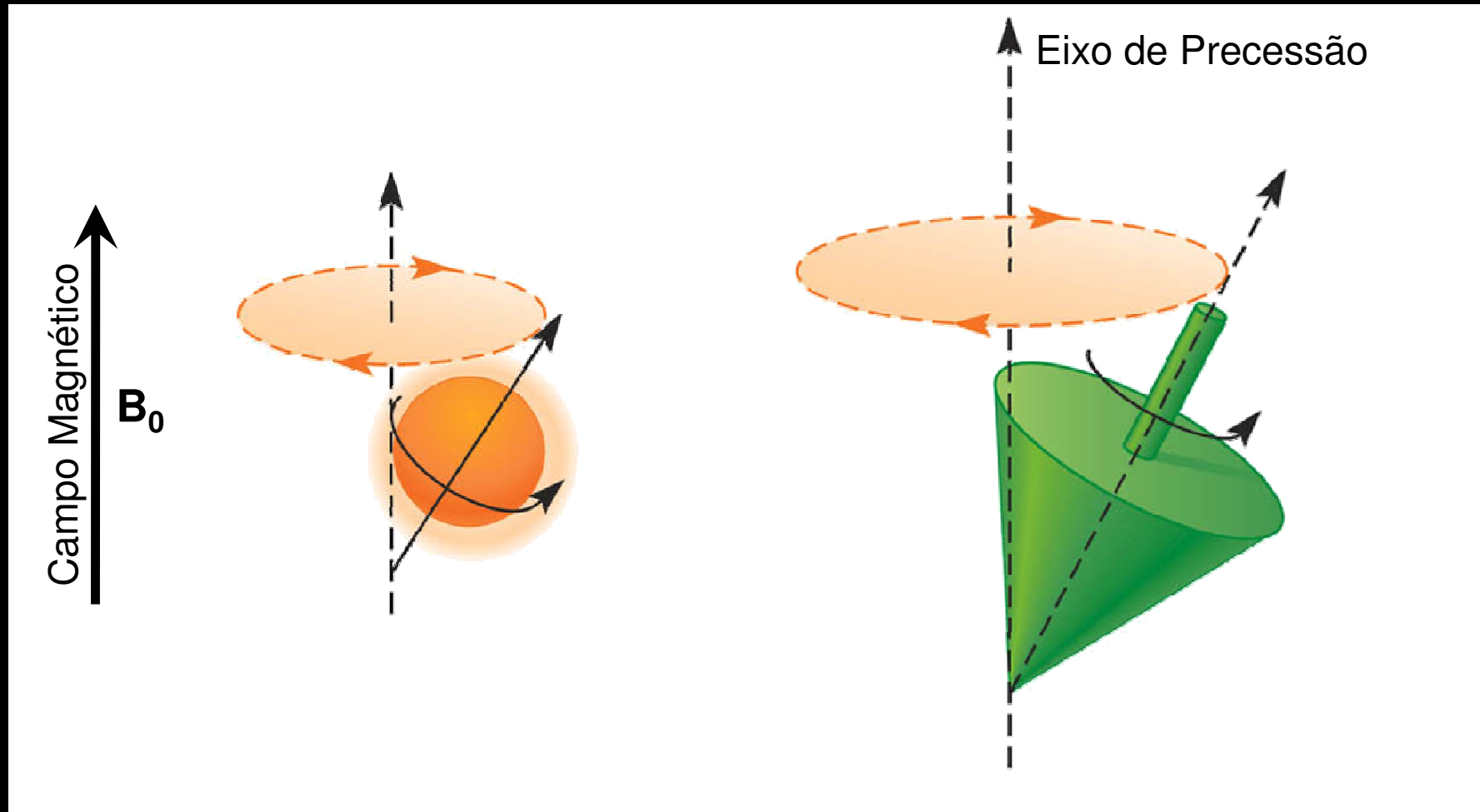


- Na ausência de um campo magnético intenso, os *spins* ficam randomicamente orientados.
- Neste caso, a magnetização (M) do sistema é nula.

PRÓTONS SE ALINHAM AO CAMPO MAGNÉTICO...



**... MAS SE MOVEM AO REDOR DO EIXO DO CAMPO
PRINCIPAL EM UM MOVIMENTO CONHECIDO POR
*PRECESSÃO***



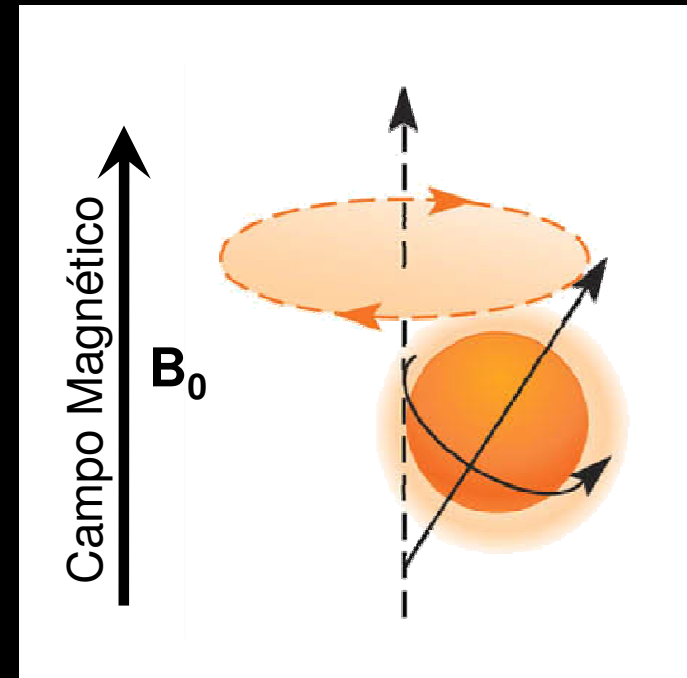
FREQUÊNCIA DE LARMOR

A precessão dos núcleos em torno do campo principal ocorre em uma frequência específica dada pela equação de *Larmor*

$$\omega = \gamma B_0$$

onde:

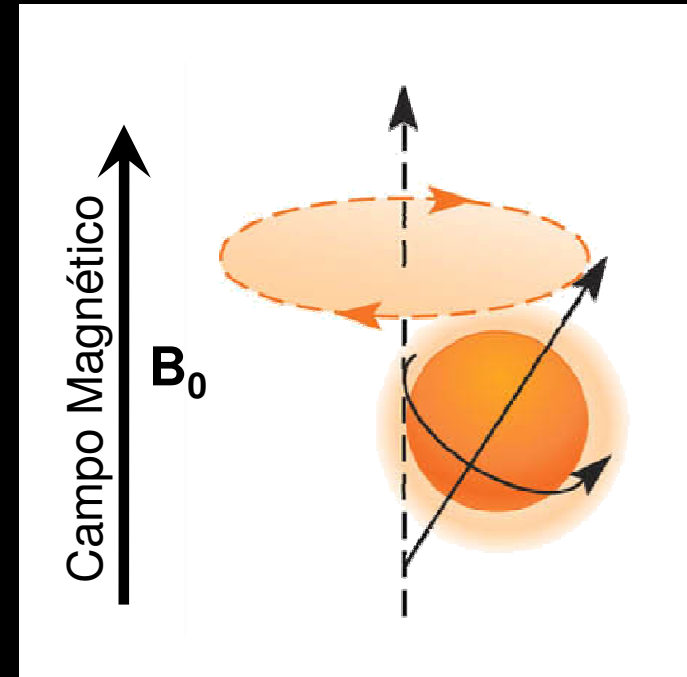
- ω : frequência de Larmor
- γ : constante giromagnética
- B_0 : campo magnético principal



Núcleo	Constante Giromagnética (MHz/T)
^1H	42.58
^{13}C	10.71
^{15}N	4.31
^{19}F	40.05
^{31}P	17.23

FREQUÊNCIA DE LARMOR

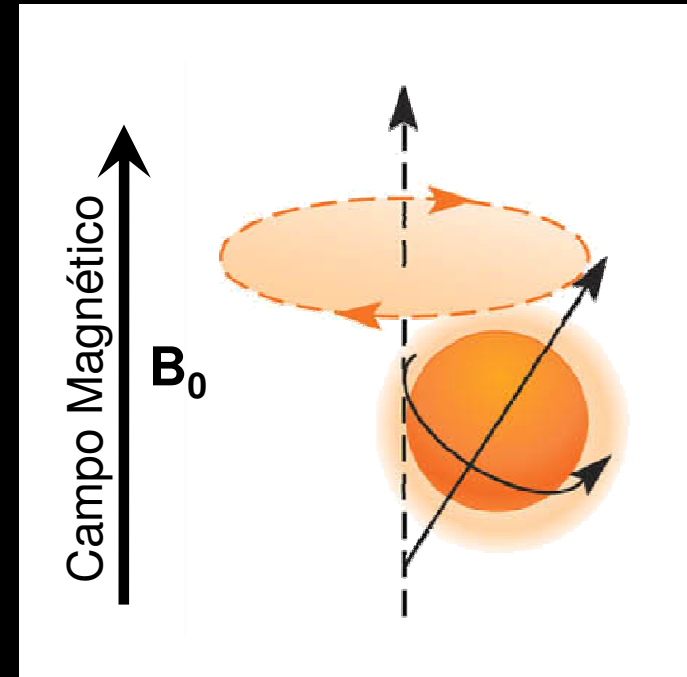
- Hidrogênio (^1H) em 1.5T:
 - $\omega = 42.58 \text{ MHz/T} \times 1.5 \text{ T}$
= **63.87 MHz**
- Hidrogênio (^1H) em 3.0T:
 - $\omega = 42.58 \text{ MHz/T} \times 3.0 \text{ T}$
= **127.74 MHz**
- Fósforo (^{31}P) em 1.5T:
 - $\omega = 17.23 \text{ MHz/T} \times 1.5 \text{ T}$
= **25.85 MHz**



Núcleo	Constante Giromagnética (MHz/T)
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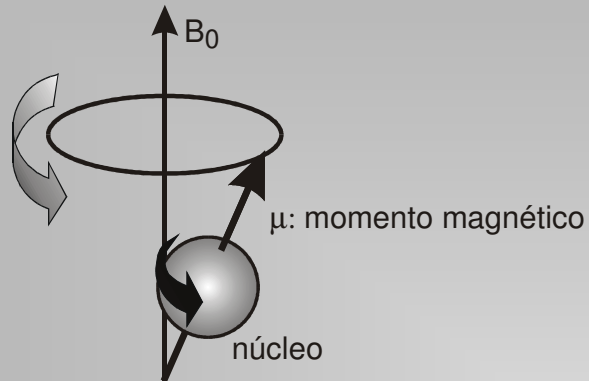
FREQUÊNCIA DE LARMOR

- Hidrogênio (^1H) em 1.5T:
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= **25.85 MHz**



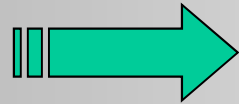
Radiofrequência (RF)

Magnetização



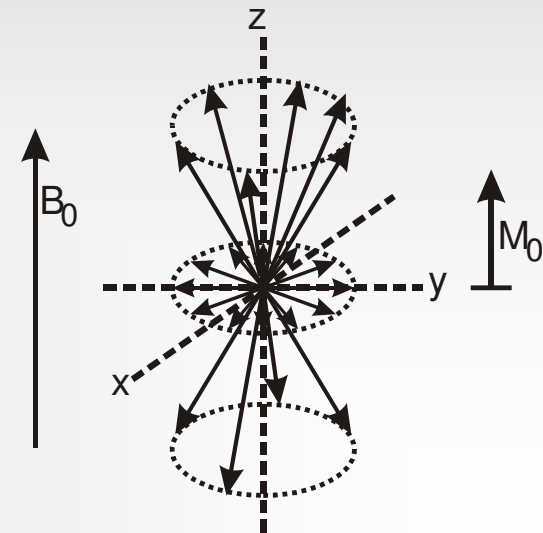
$$\frac{d\boldsymbol{\mu}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\mu} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

$$\mathbf{M} = \frac{1}{V} \sum_i \boldsymbol{\mu}_i$$



$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = \mathbf{M} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B})$$

(Prótons não interagentes)



Magnetização

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = \mathbf{M} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}) \quad (\text{Prótons não interagentes})$$


Campo Externo: $\mathbf{B} = B_0 \hat{\mathbf{z}}$

Prótons interagentes?

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbf{M}_{//} = M_z \hat{\mathbf{z}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dM_z}{dt} = 0 \quad + \quad ? \\ \mathbf{M}_{\perp} = M_x \hat{\mathbf{x}} + M_y \hat{\mathbf{y}} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{d\mathbf{M}_{\perp}}{dt} = \mathbf{M}_{\perp} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}) \quad + \quad ? \end{array} \right.$$

Relaxação Longitudinal

Interação dos prótons com a rede: $\frac{dM_z}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_1} (M_0 - M_z)$

Determinado Empiricamente 

T_1 : Tempo de Relaxação Longitudinal (Spin-Rede)

$$M_z(t) = M_z(t_0)e^{-(t-t_0)/T_1} + M_0(1 - e^{-(t-t_0)/T_1})$$

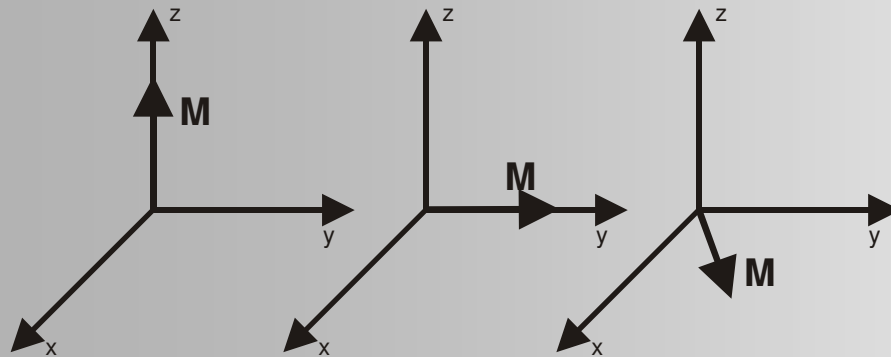
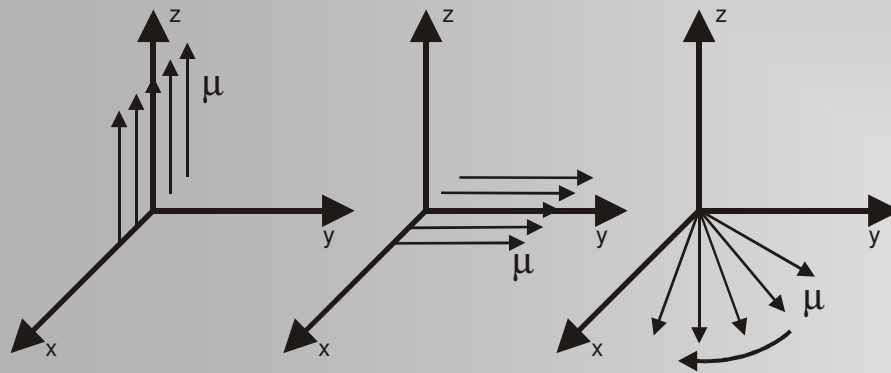
Tecido	T_1 (ms)	T_2 (ms)
matéria cinzenta	950	100
matéria branca	600	80
músculo	900	50
fluido cérebro-espinhal	4500	2200
gordura	250	60
sangue	1200	100-200

Valores típicos de tempos de relaxação, T_1 e T_2 , de hidrogênio em diferentes tecidos humanos medidos em 1.5T e 37°C

Relaxação Transversal

Campo Local = campo externo + campos gerados pelos “vizinhos”

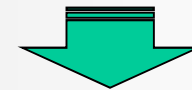
Variação no Campo Local \Rightarrow Variação na Freq. Precessão
 $(\omega_0 = \gamma \cdot B_0)$



$$\frac{dM_{\perp}}{dt} = M_{\perp} \times (\gamma \cdot B) - \frac{1}{T_2} M_{\perp}$$

T_2 : Tempo de Relaxação Transversal (Spin-Spin)

$$\left(\frac{dM_{\perp}}{dt} \right)^{\perp} = -\frac{1}{T_2} M_{\perp} \quad (\text{RG})$$



$$M_{\perp}(t) = M_{\perp}(0) e^{-t/T_2}$$

Equação de Bloch

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}_{\perp}}{dt} = \mathbf{M}_{\perp} \times (\gamma \cdot \mathbf{B}) + \frac{1}{T_1} (M_0 - M_z) - \frac{1}{T_2} \mathbf{M}_{\perp}$$

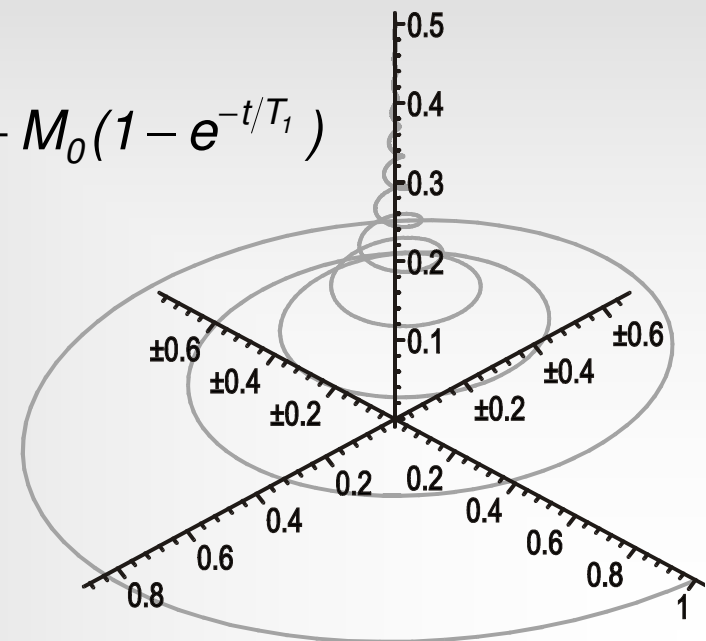
$$\frac{dM_x}{dt} = \omega_0 M_y - \frac{M_x}{T_2} \Rightarrow M_x(t) = e^{-t/T_2} (M_x(0) \cos(\omega_0 t) + M_y(0) \sin(\omega_0 t))$$

$$\frac{dM_y}{dt} = -\omega_0 M_x - \frac{M_y}{T_2} \Rightarrow M_y(t) = e^{-t/T_2} (M_y(0) \cos(\omega_0 t) - M_x(0) \sin(\omega_0 t))$$

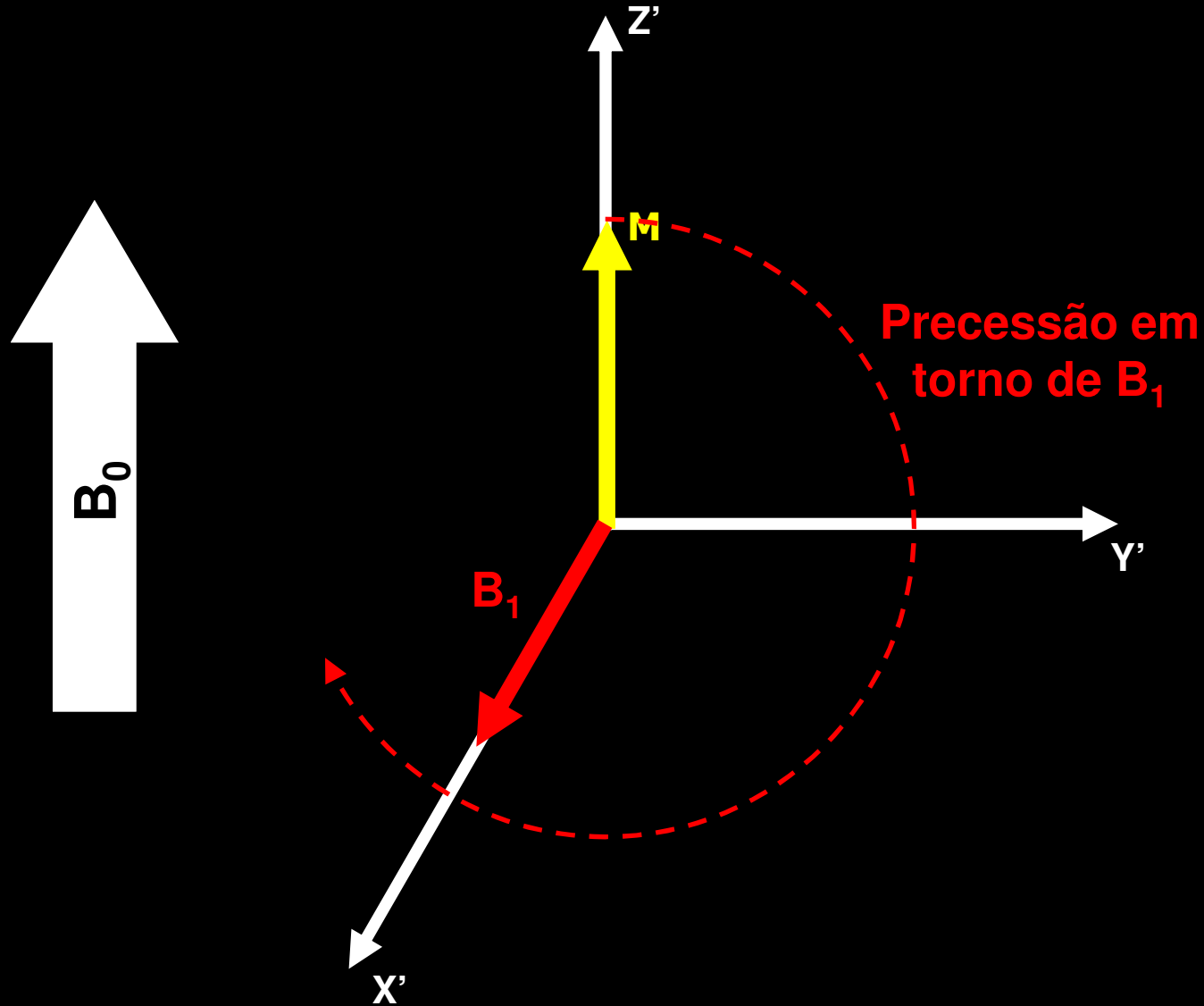
$$\frac{dM_z}{dt} = \frac{1}{T_1} (M_0 - M_z) \Rightarrow M_z(t) = M_z(0) e^{-t/T_1} + M_0 (1 - e^{-t/T_1})$$

$$M_x(\infty) = M_y(\infty) = 0$$

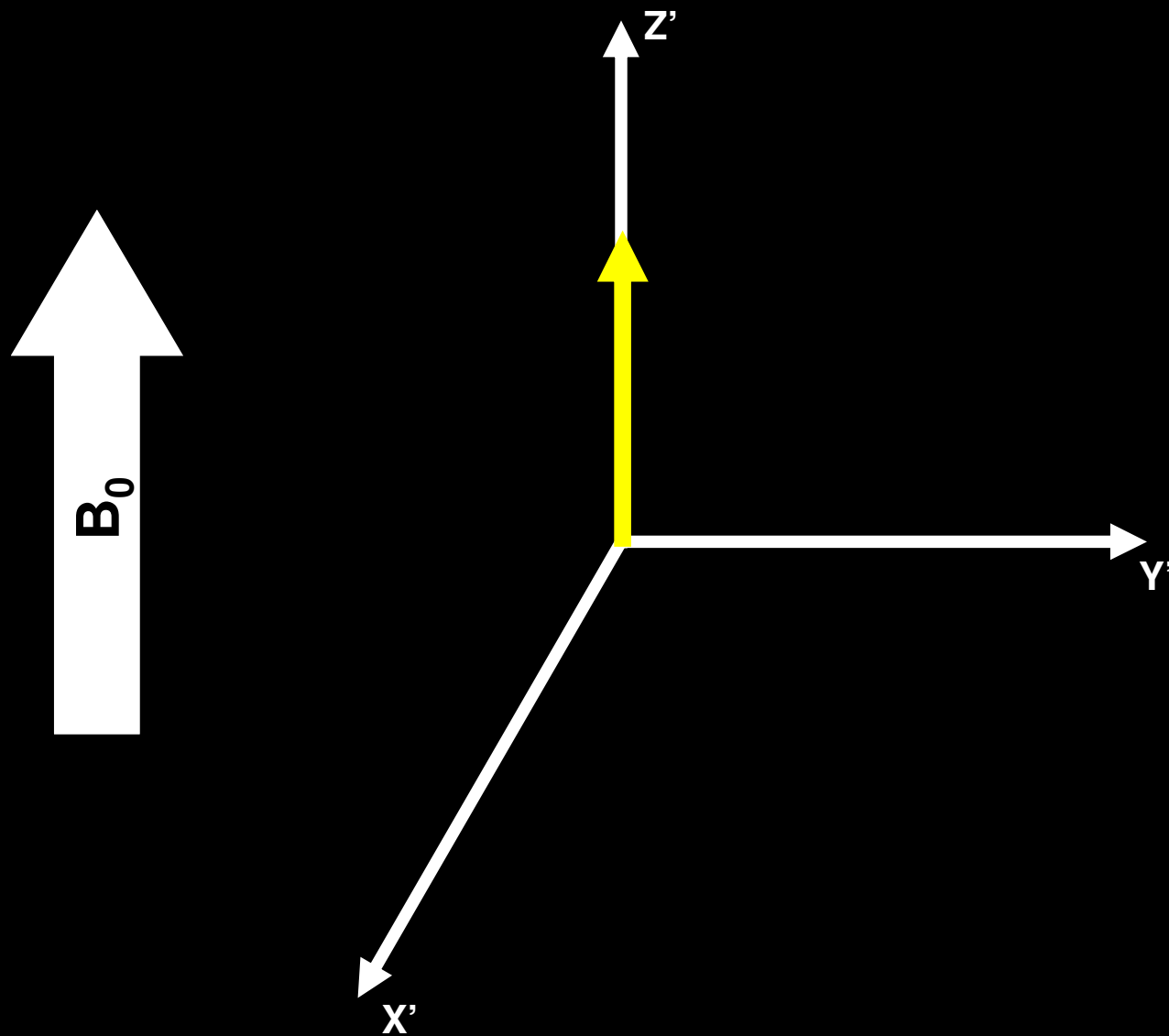
$$M_z(\infty) = M_0$$



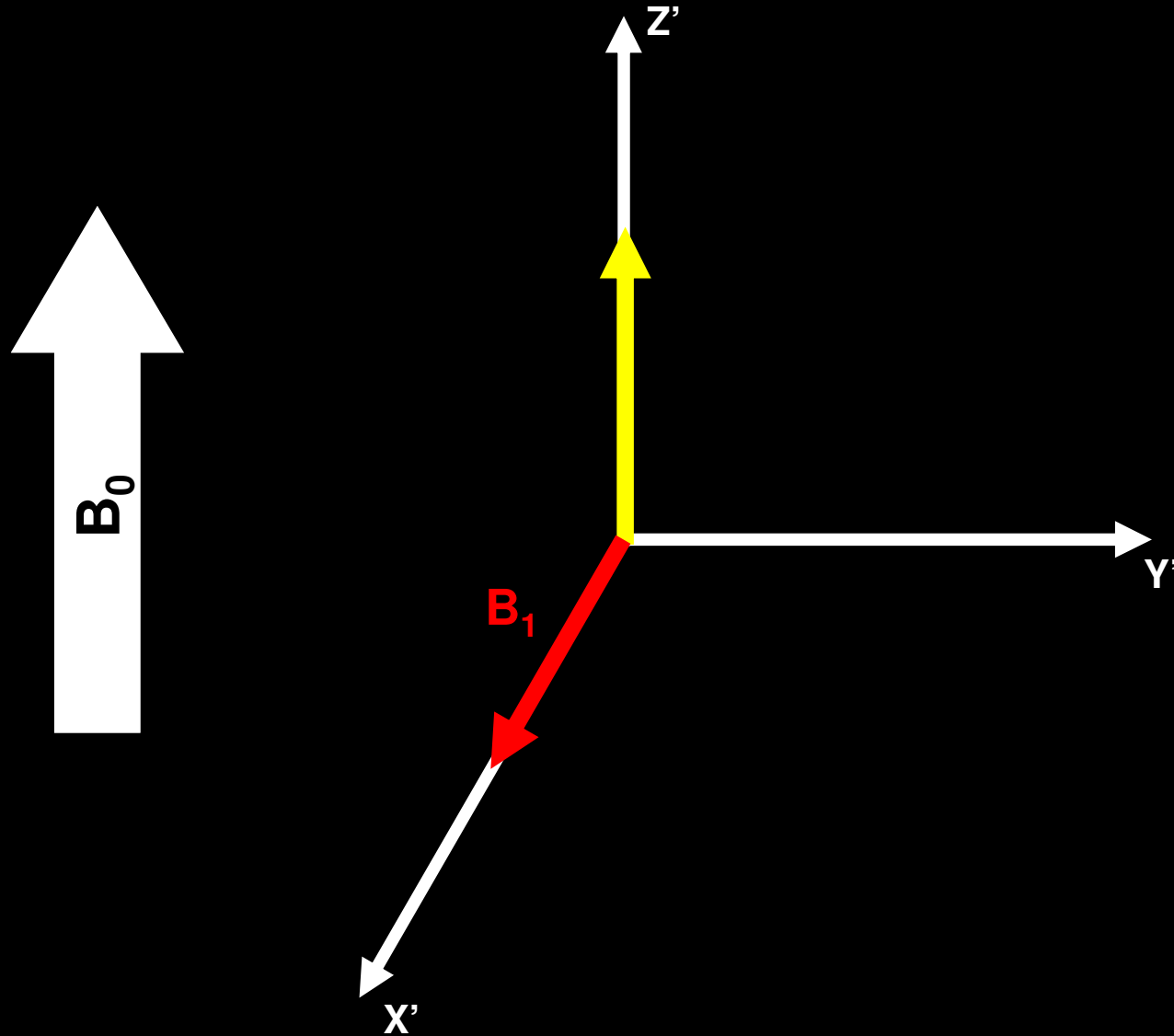
CAMPO DE RF (B_1)



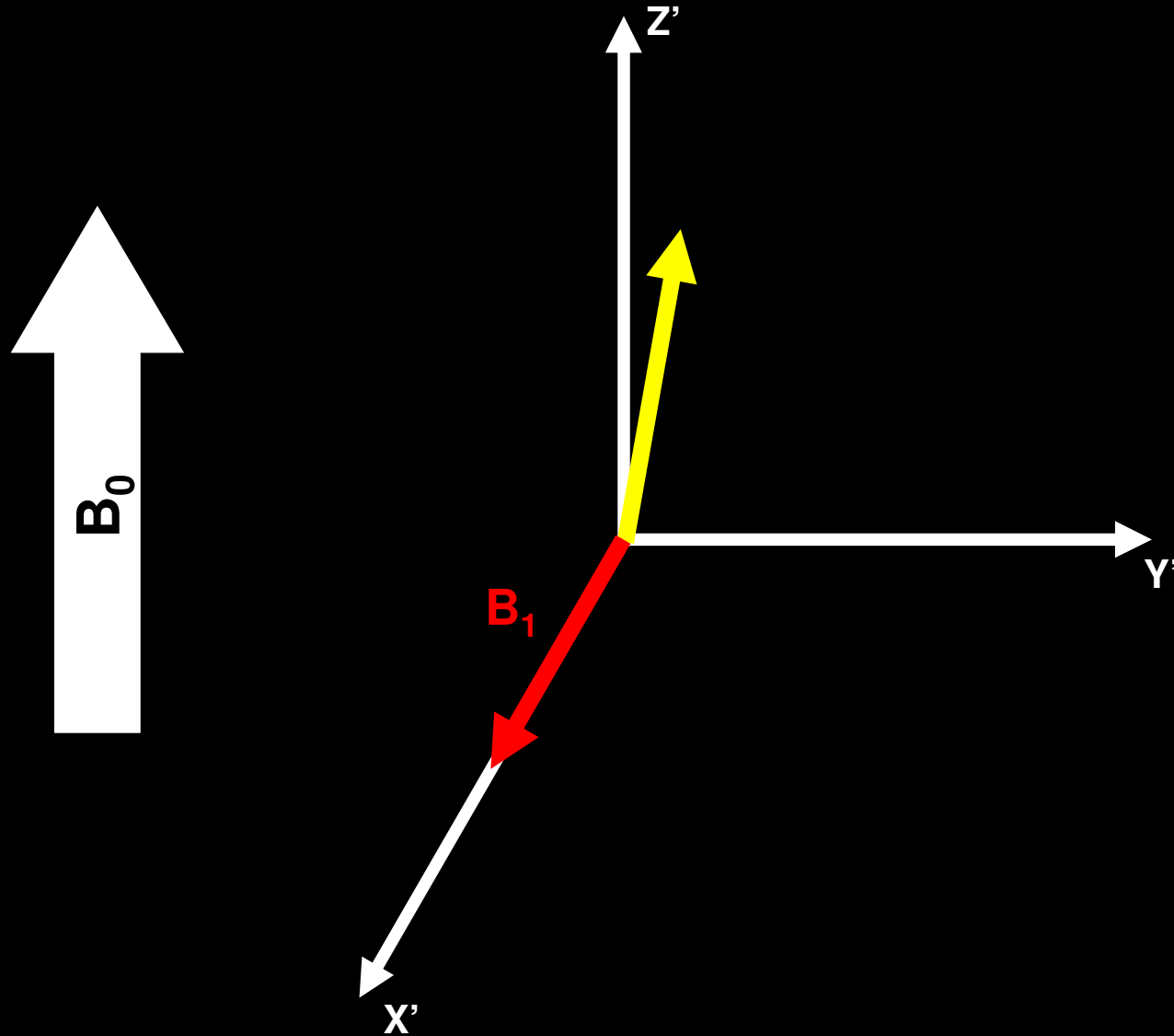
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



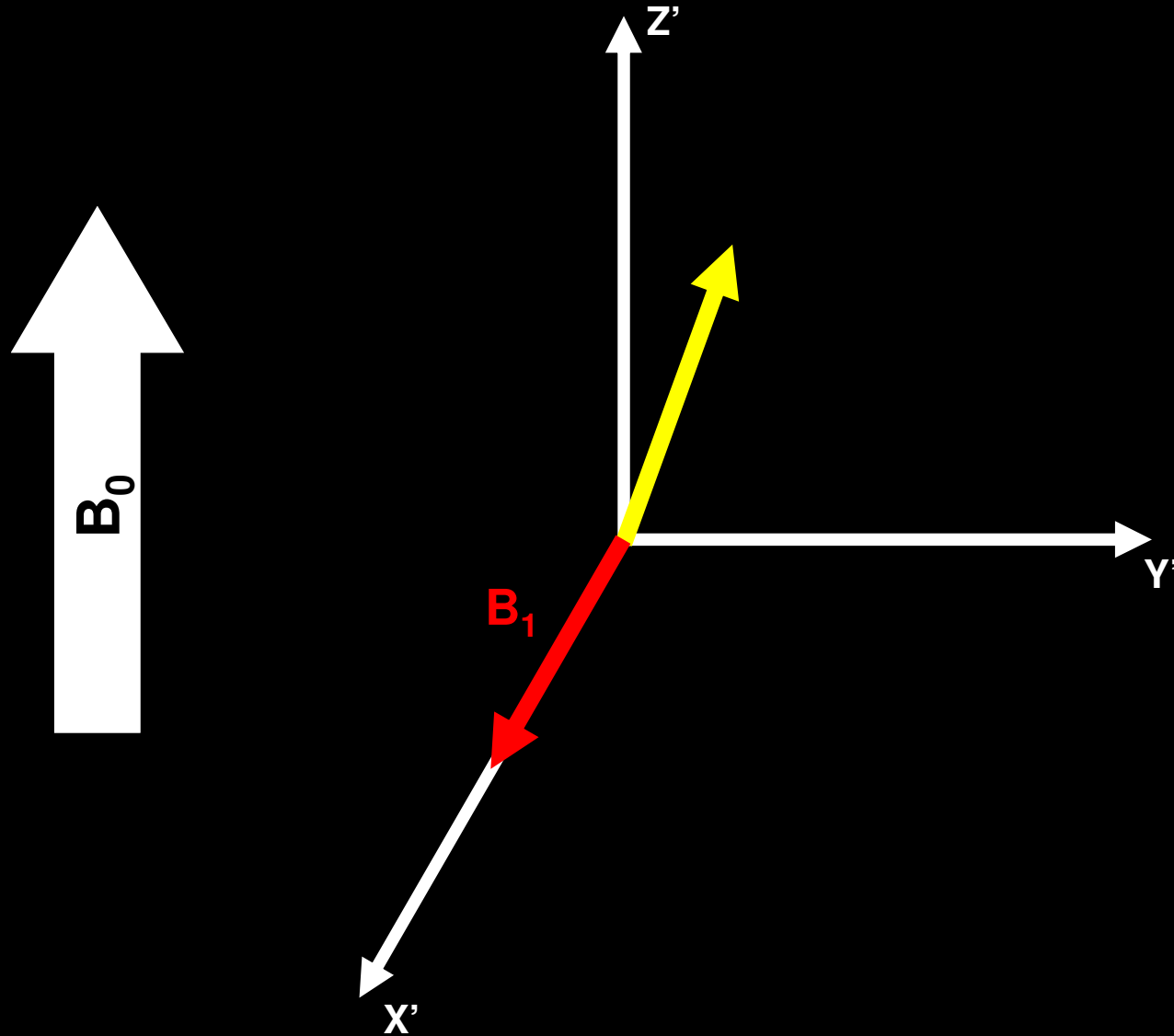
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



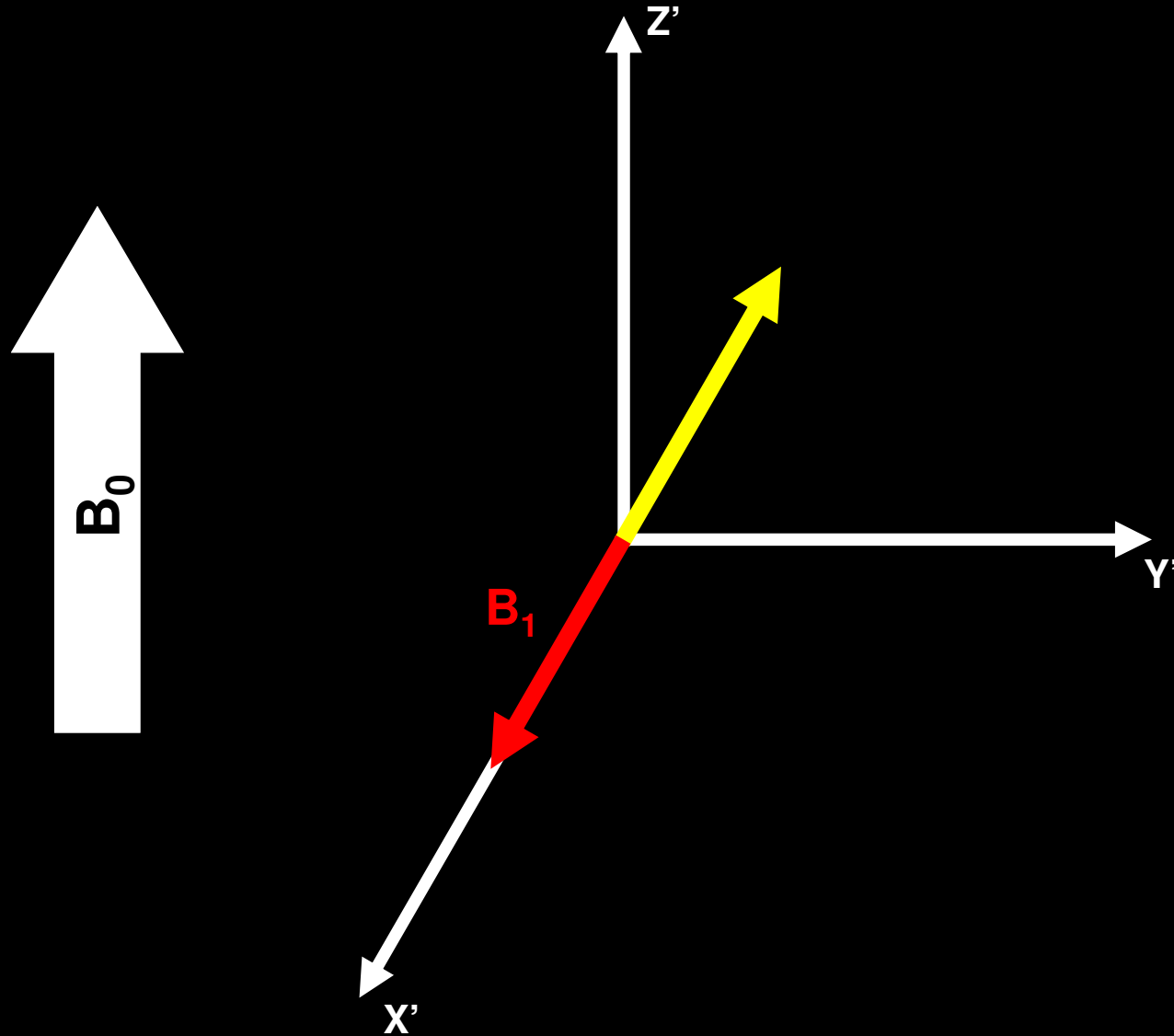
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



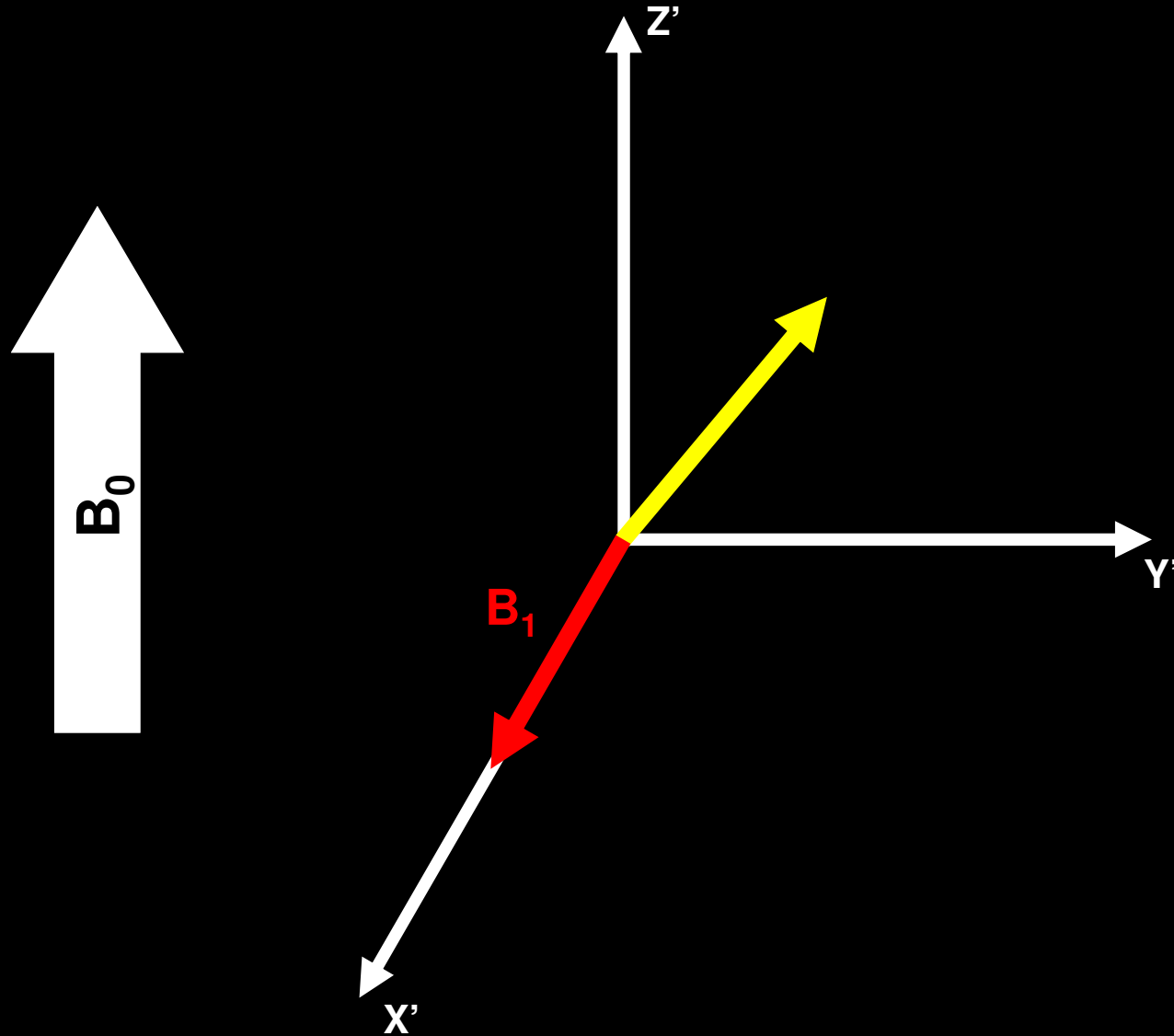
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



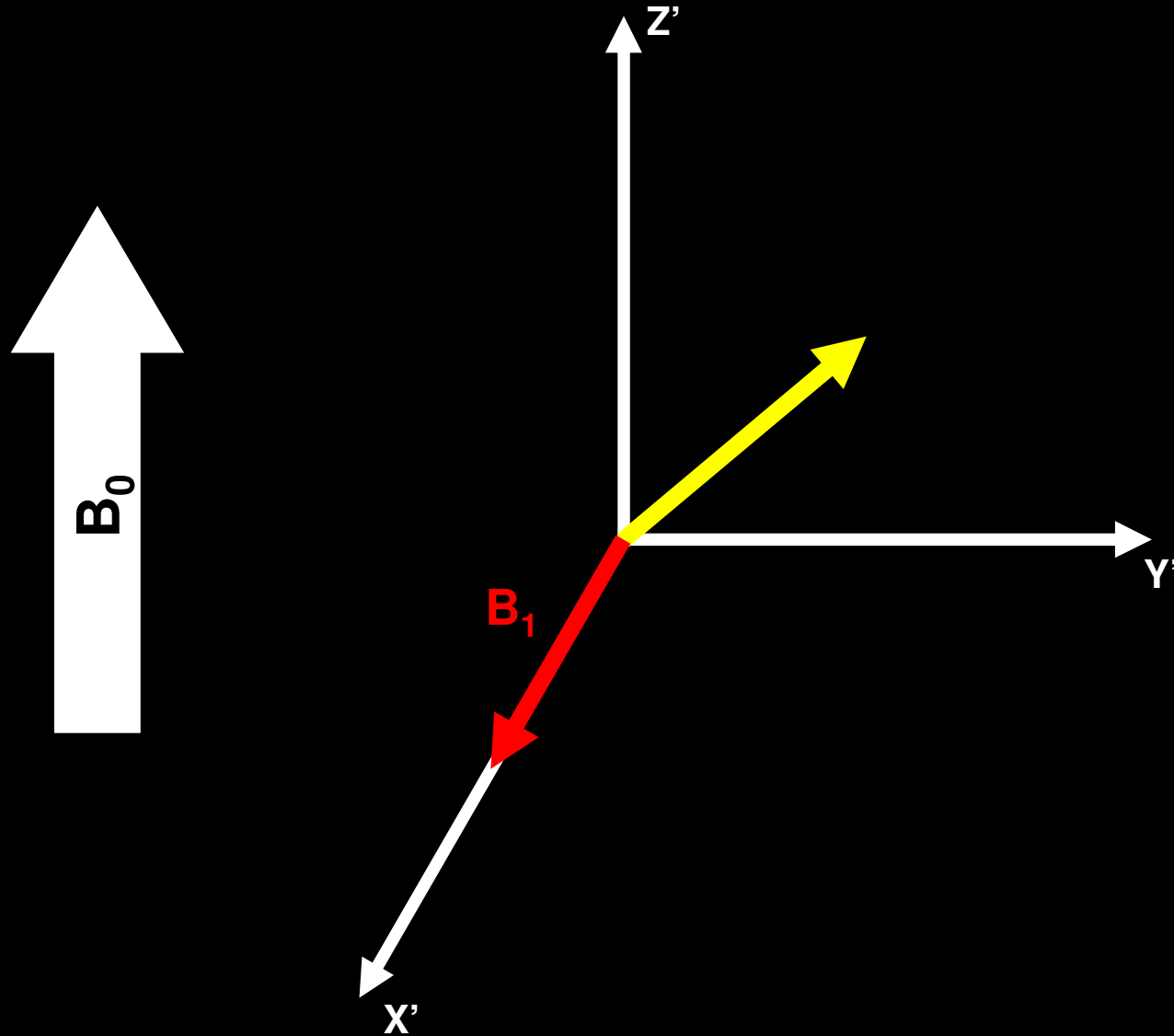
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



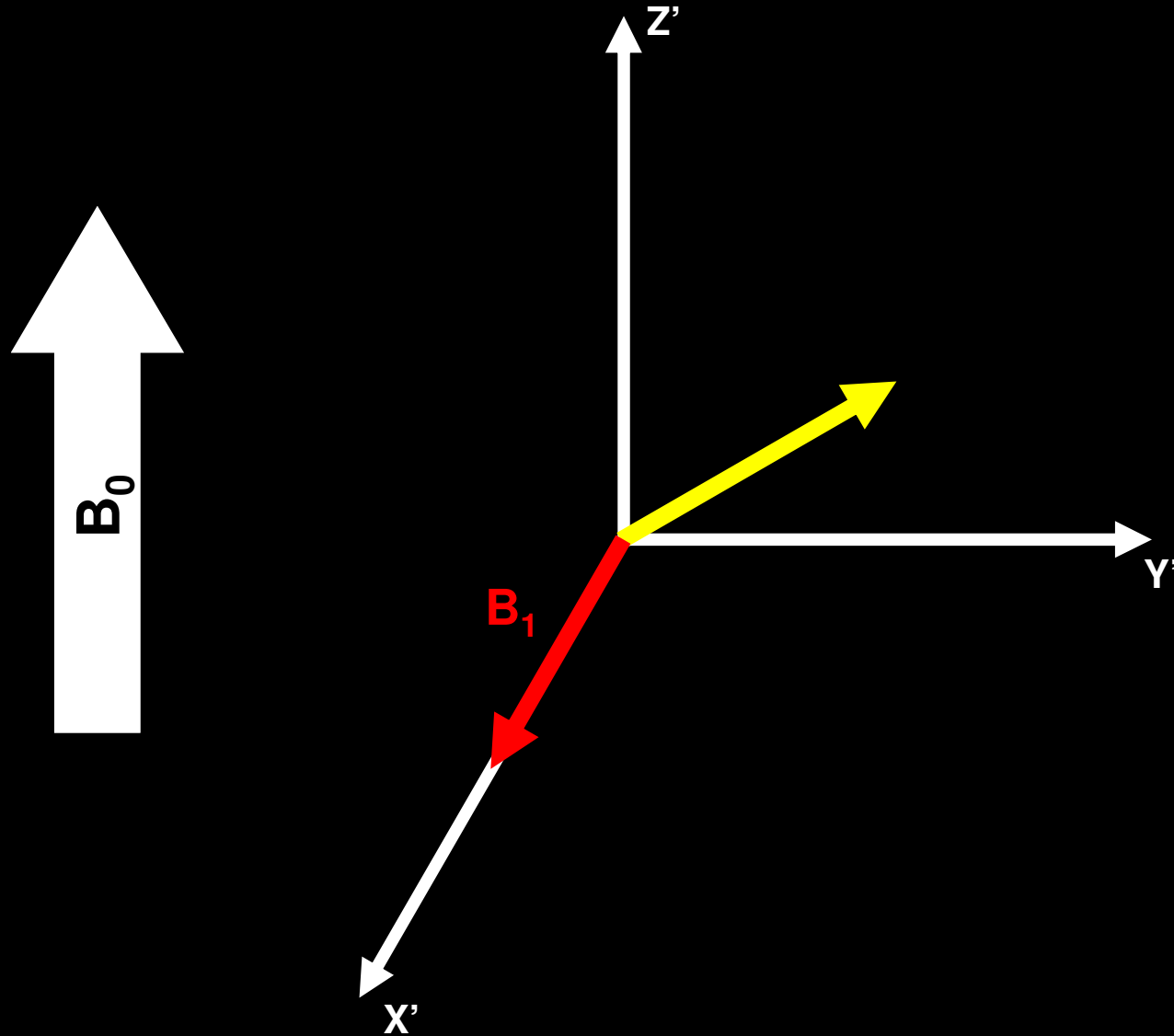
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



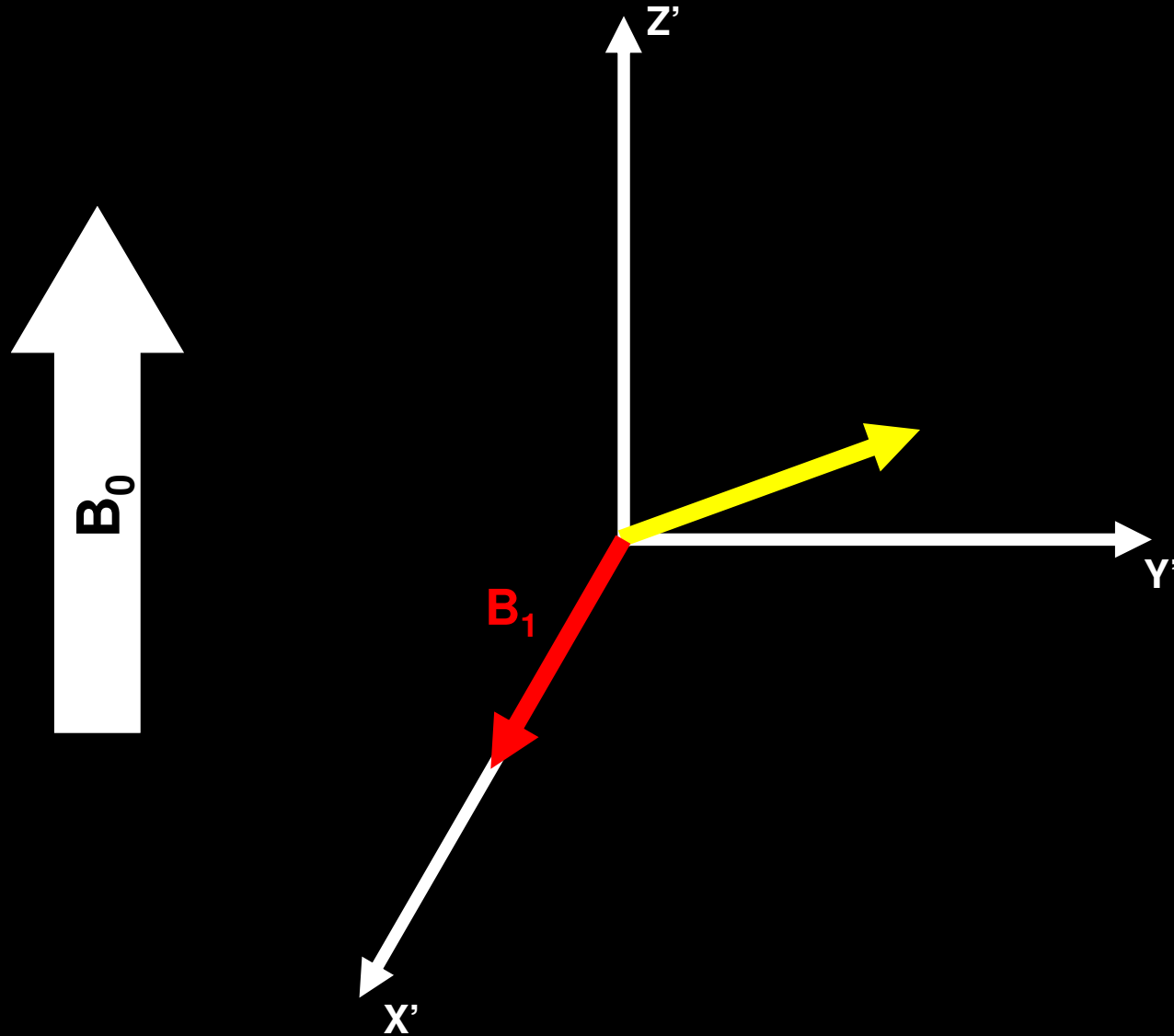
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



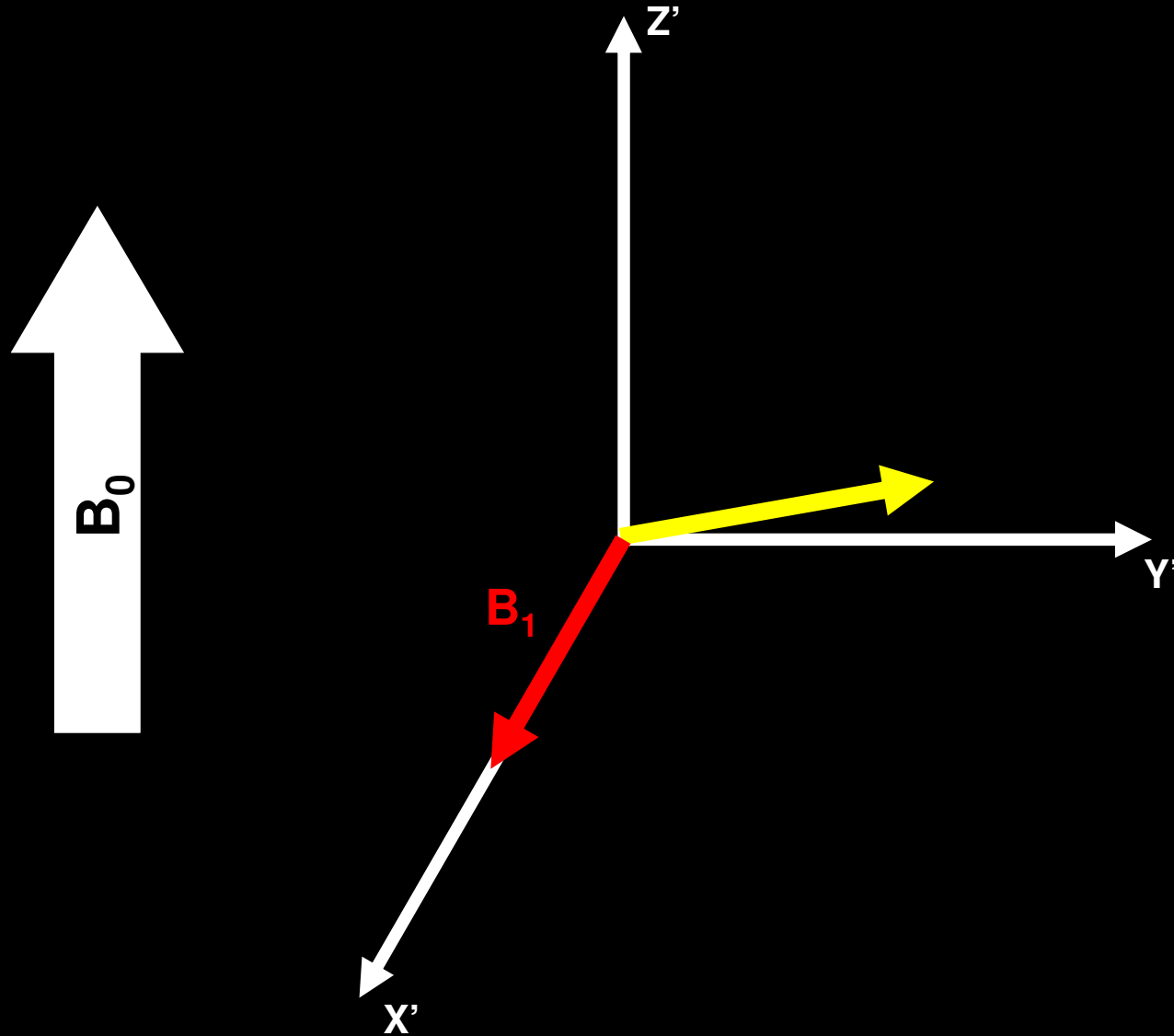
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



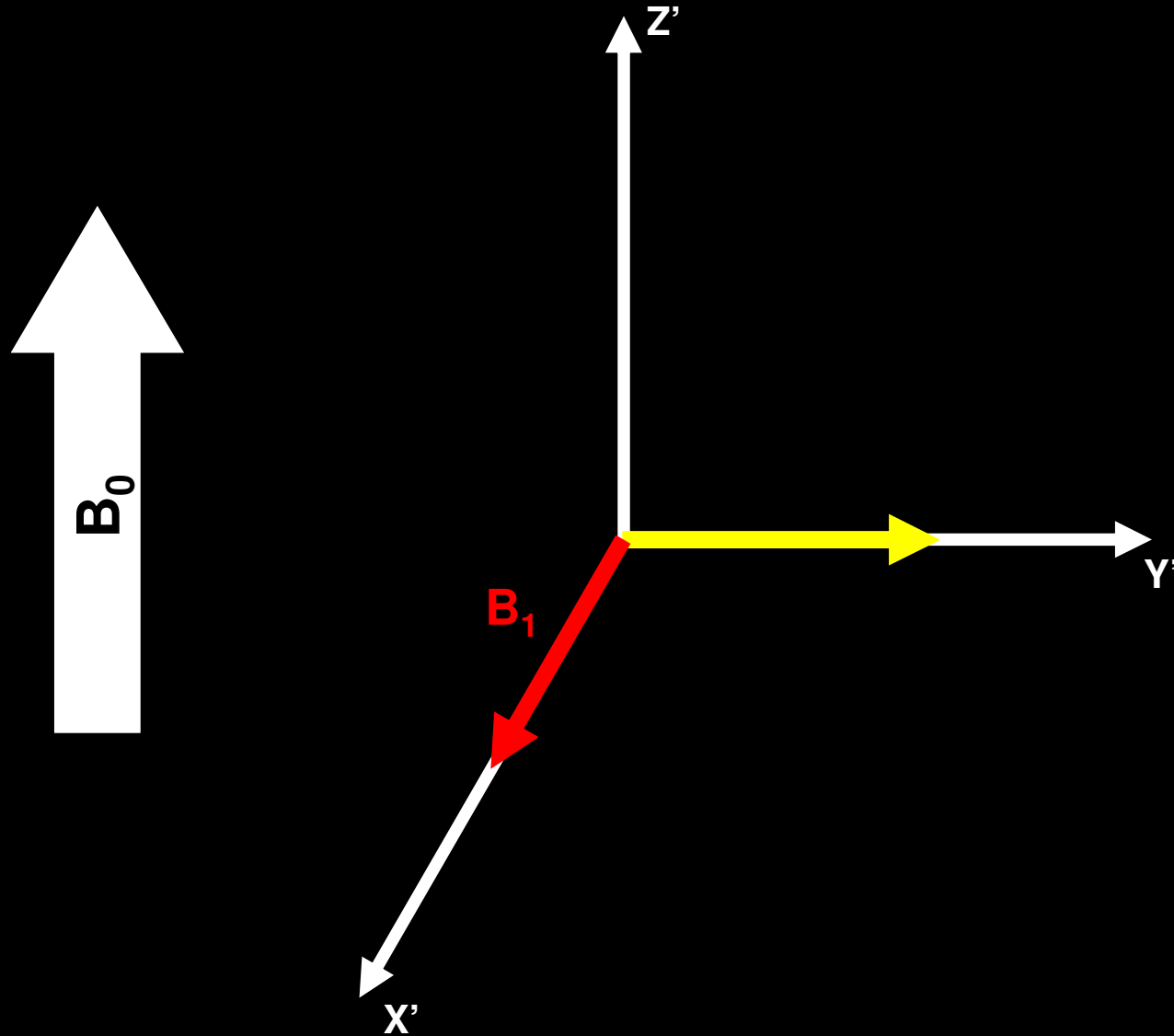
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



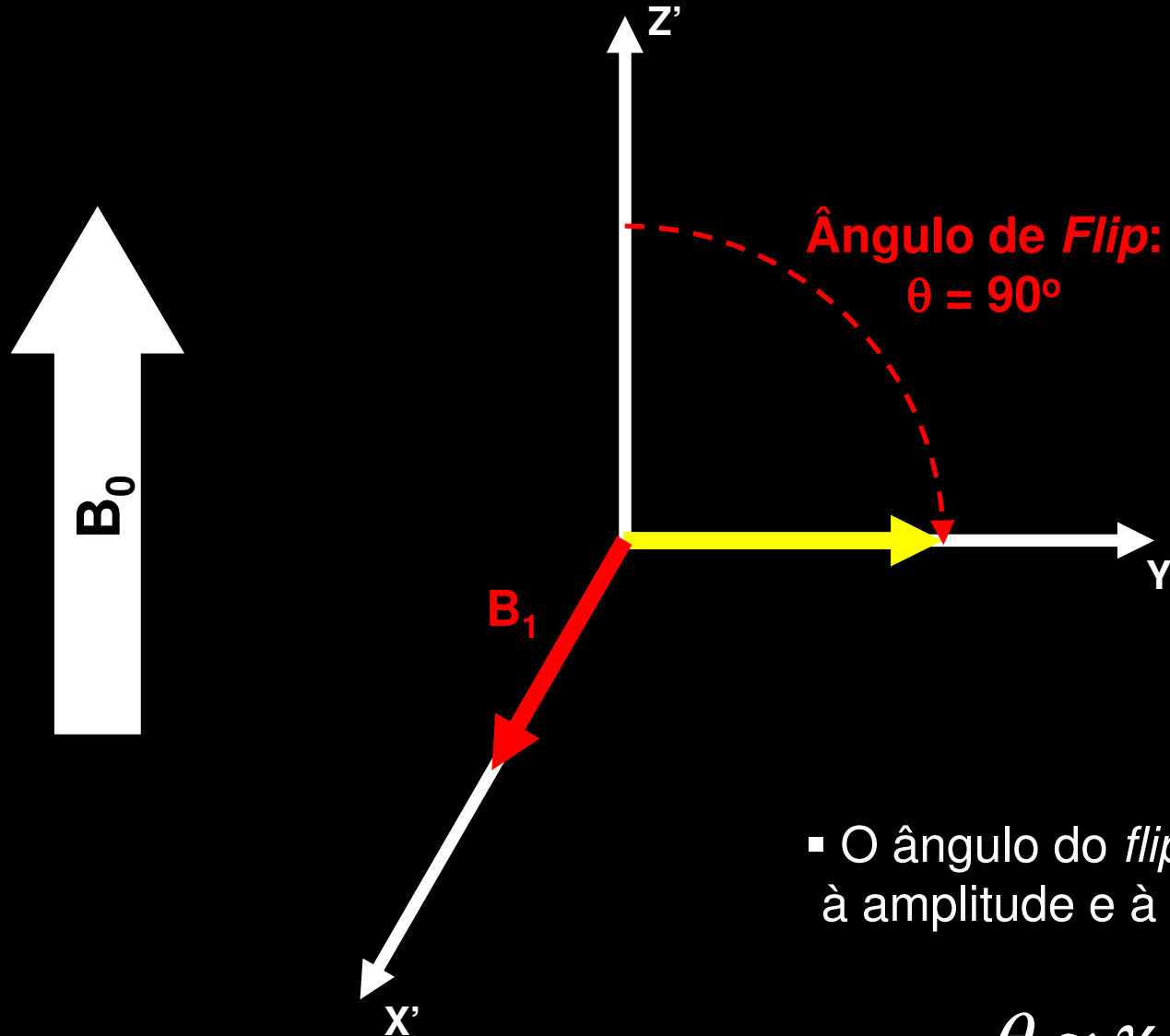
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



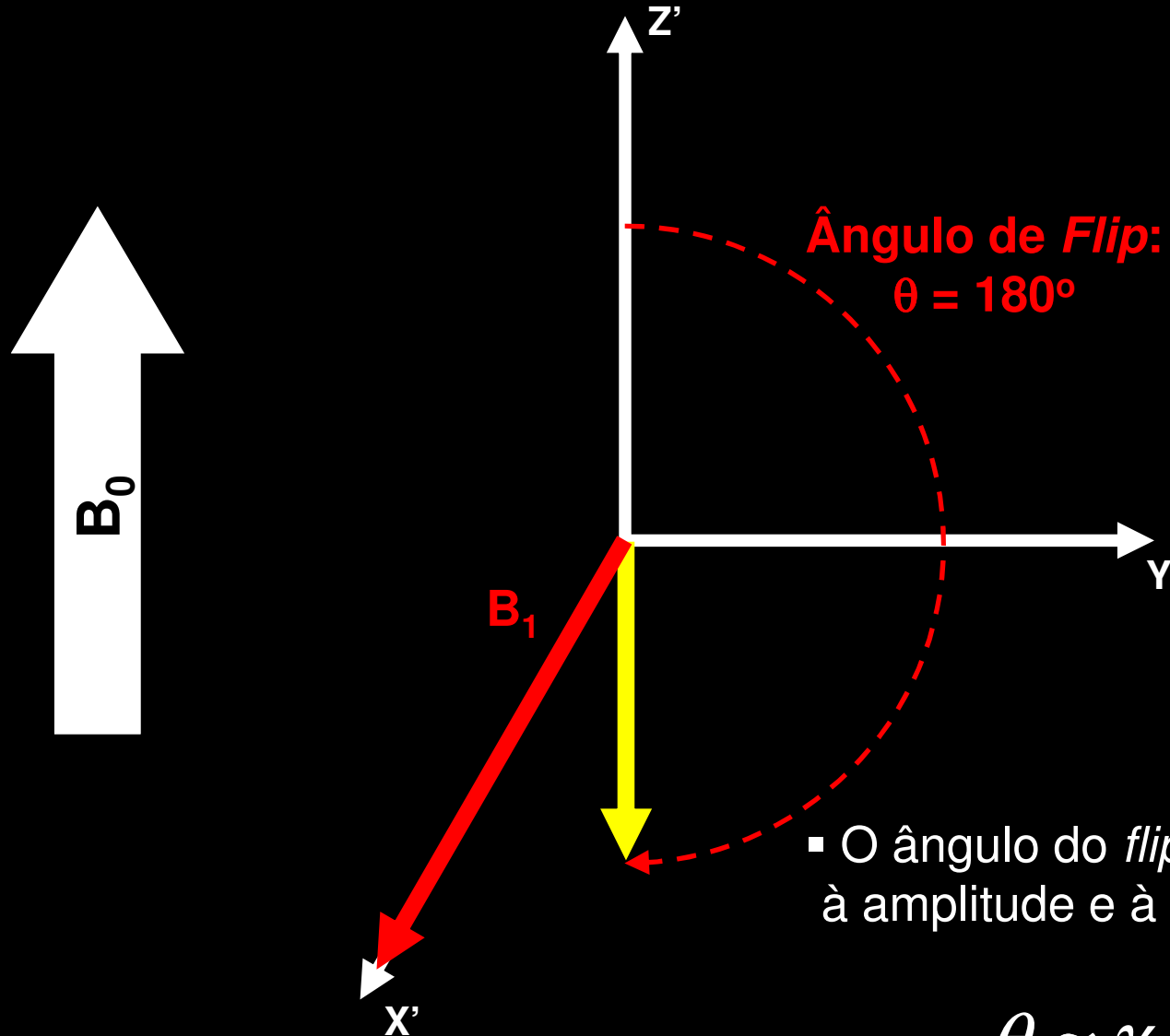
CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 90°)



- O ângulo do *flip* é proporcional à amplitude e à duração de B_1 :

$$\theta \approx \gamma B_1 T_p$$

CAMPO DE RF (PULSO DE 180°)

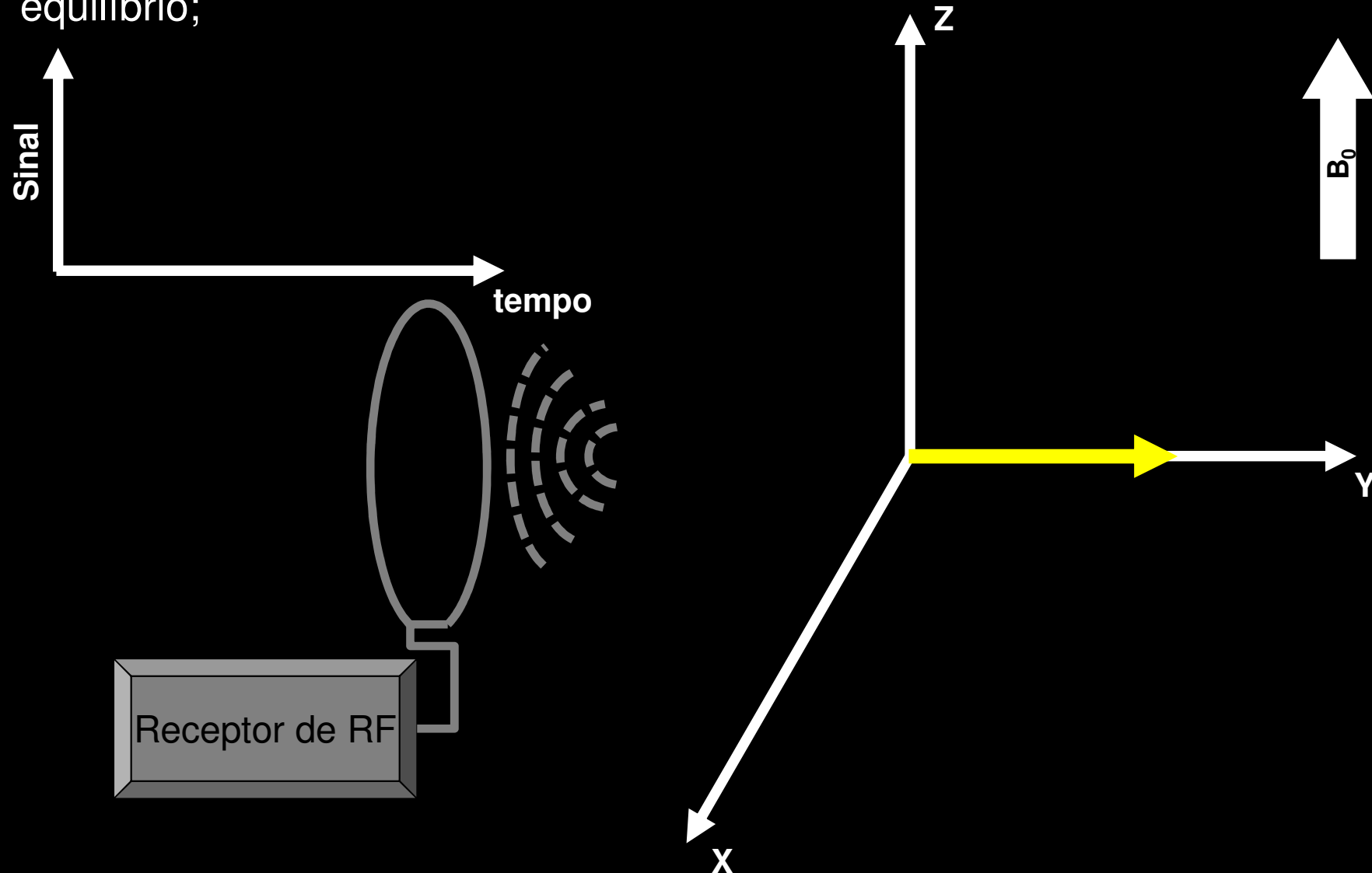


- O ângulo do *flip* é proporcional à amplitude e à duração de B_1 :

$$\theta \approx \gamma B_1 T_p$$

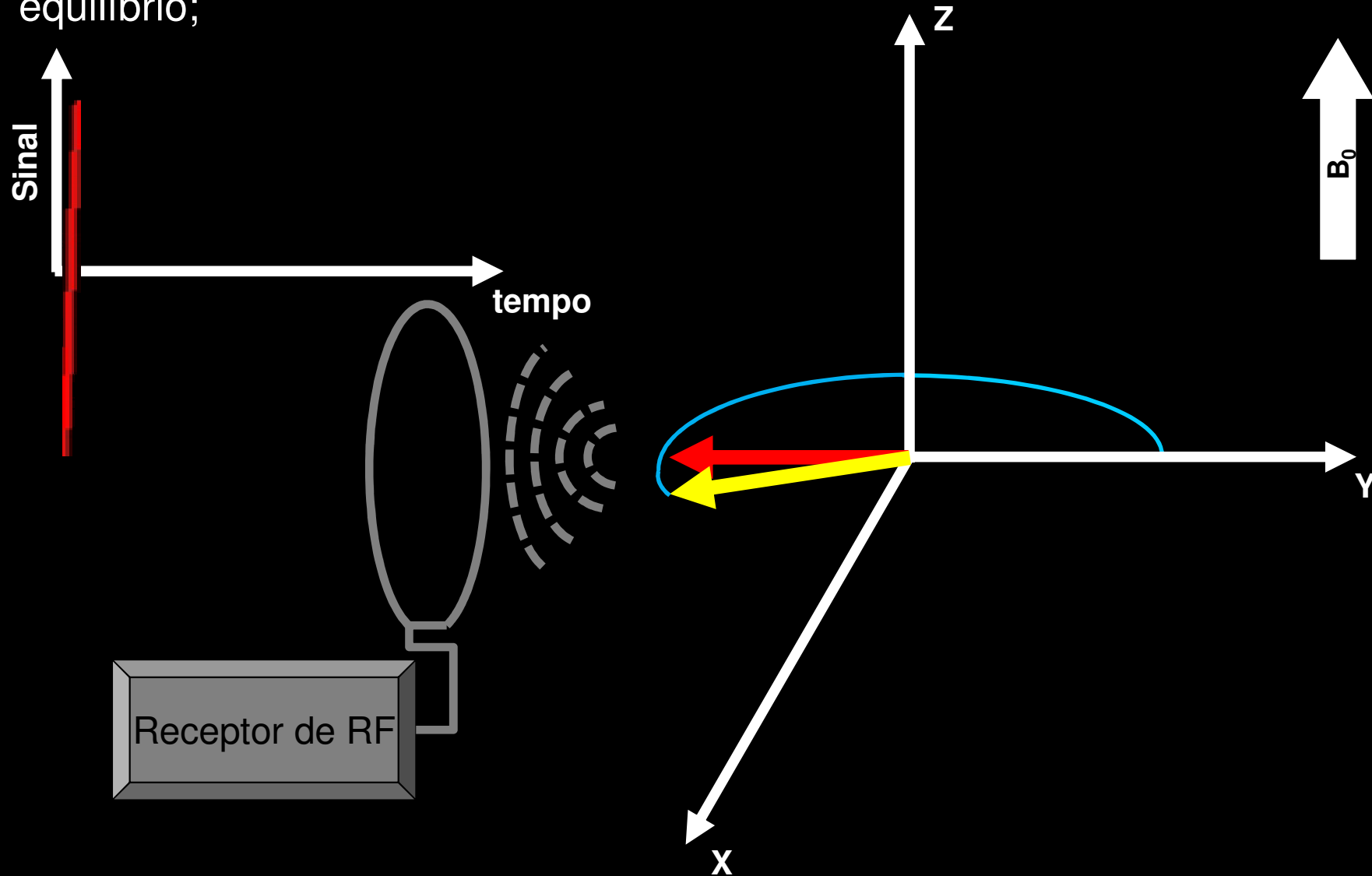
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



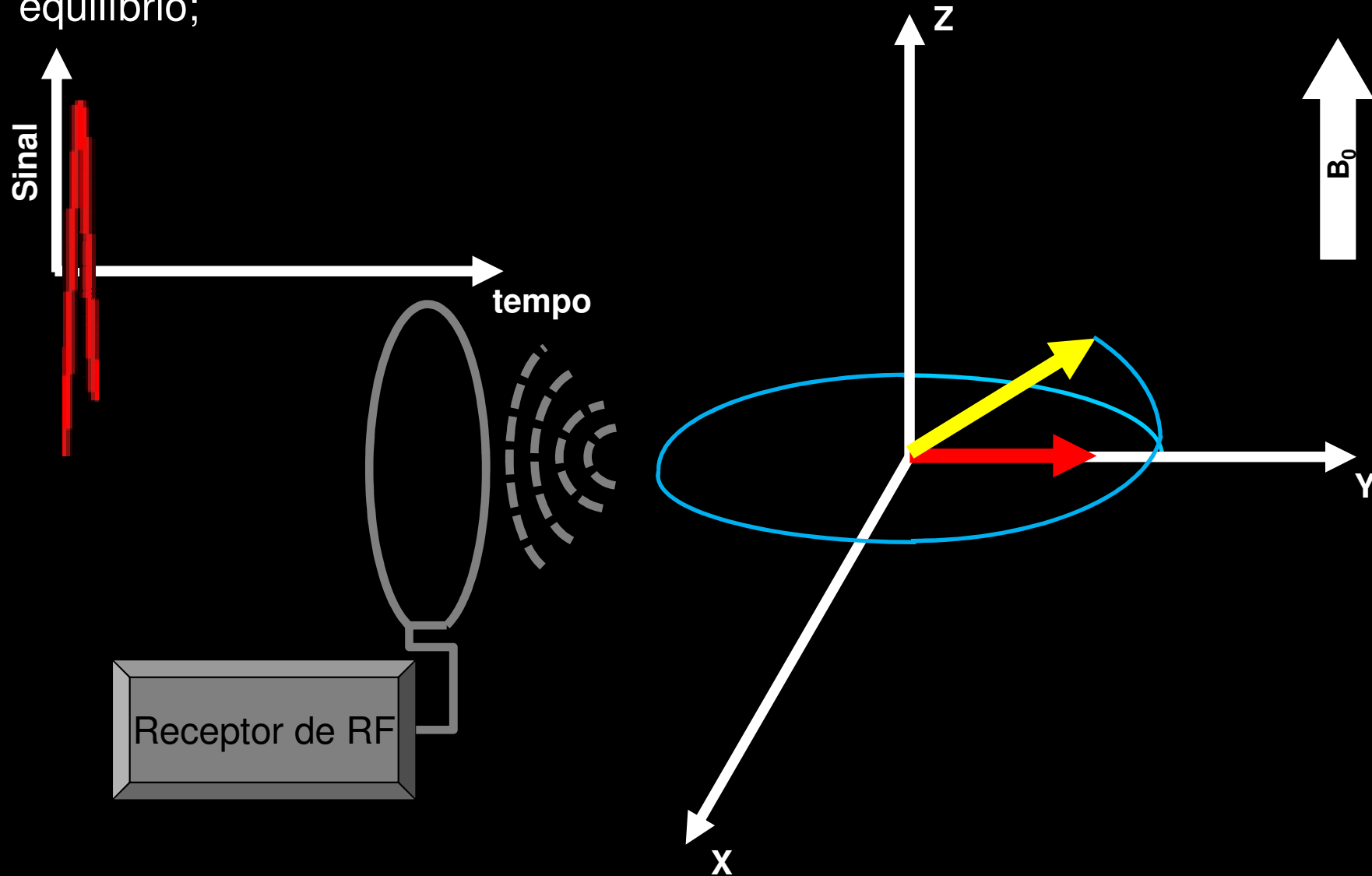
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



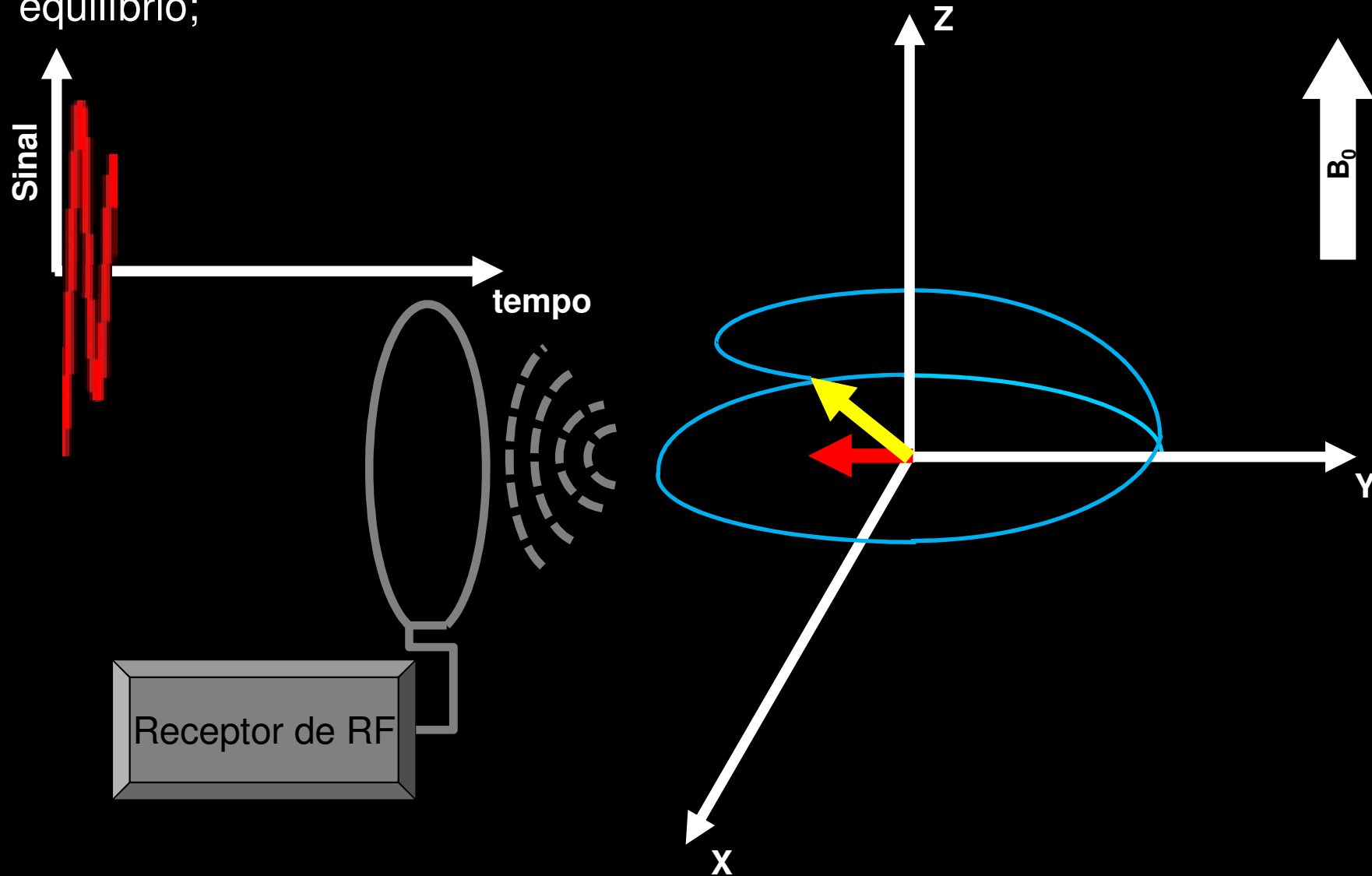
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



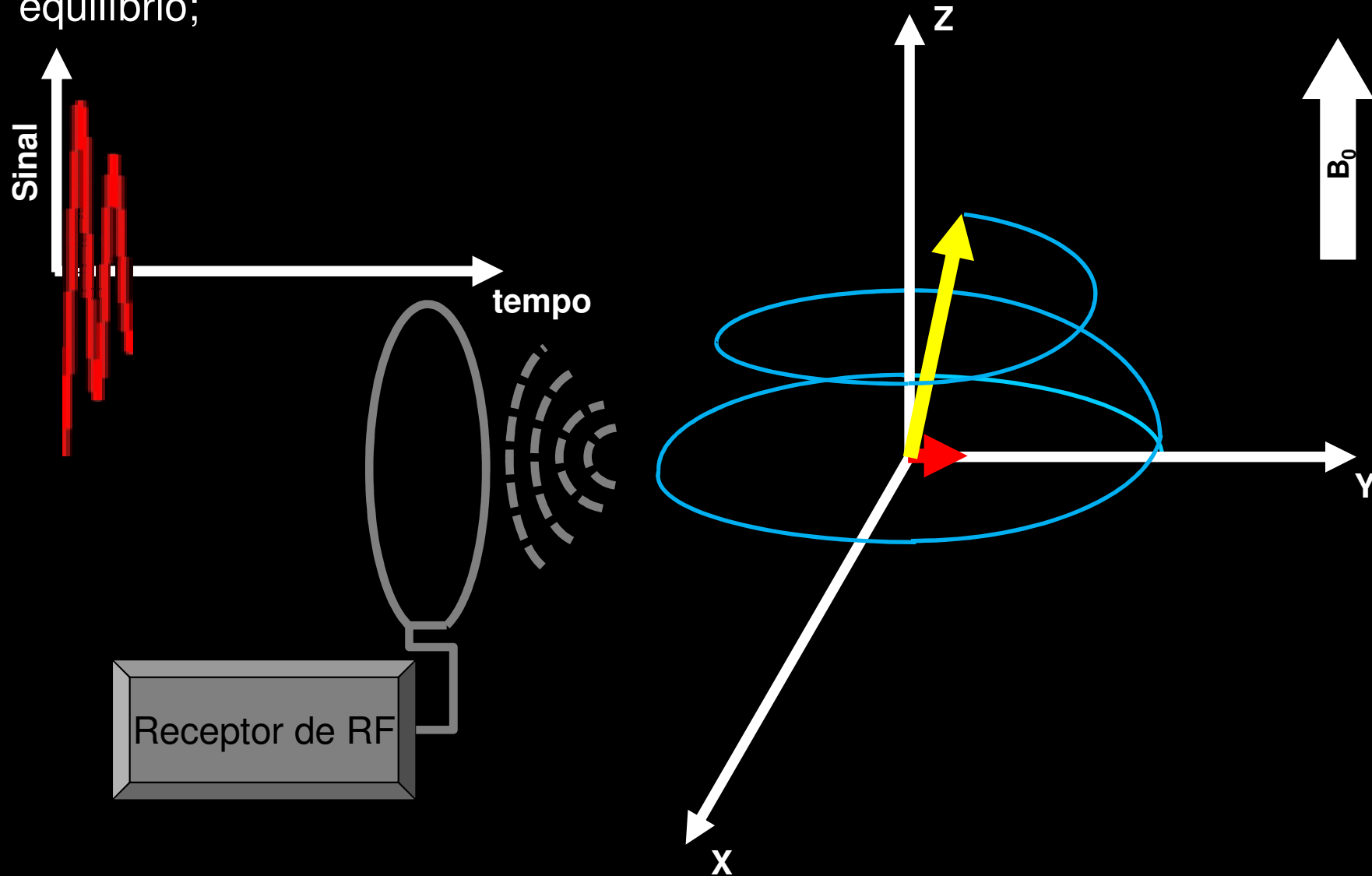
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



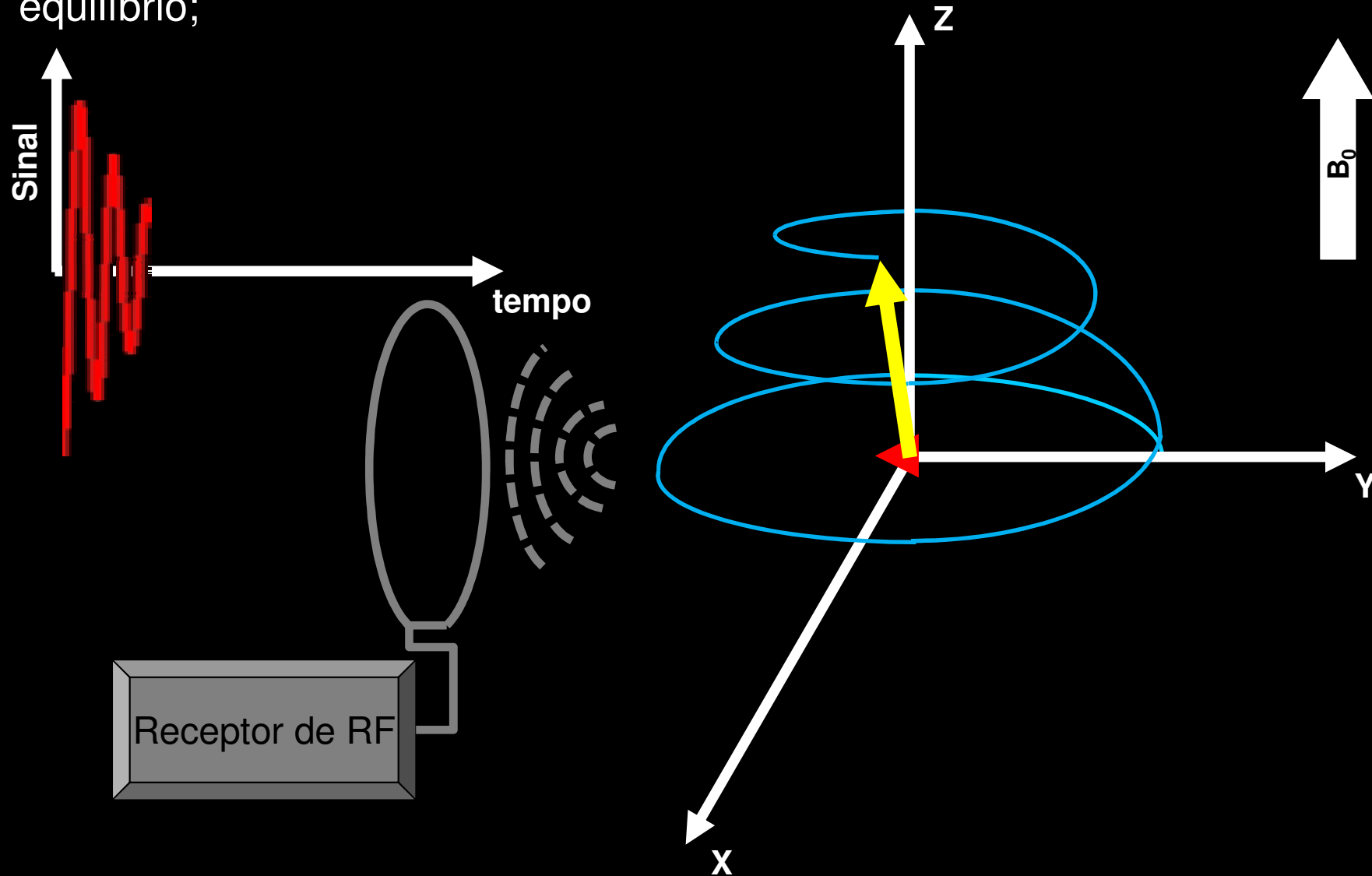
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



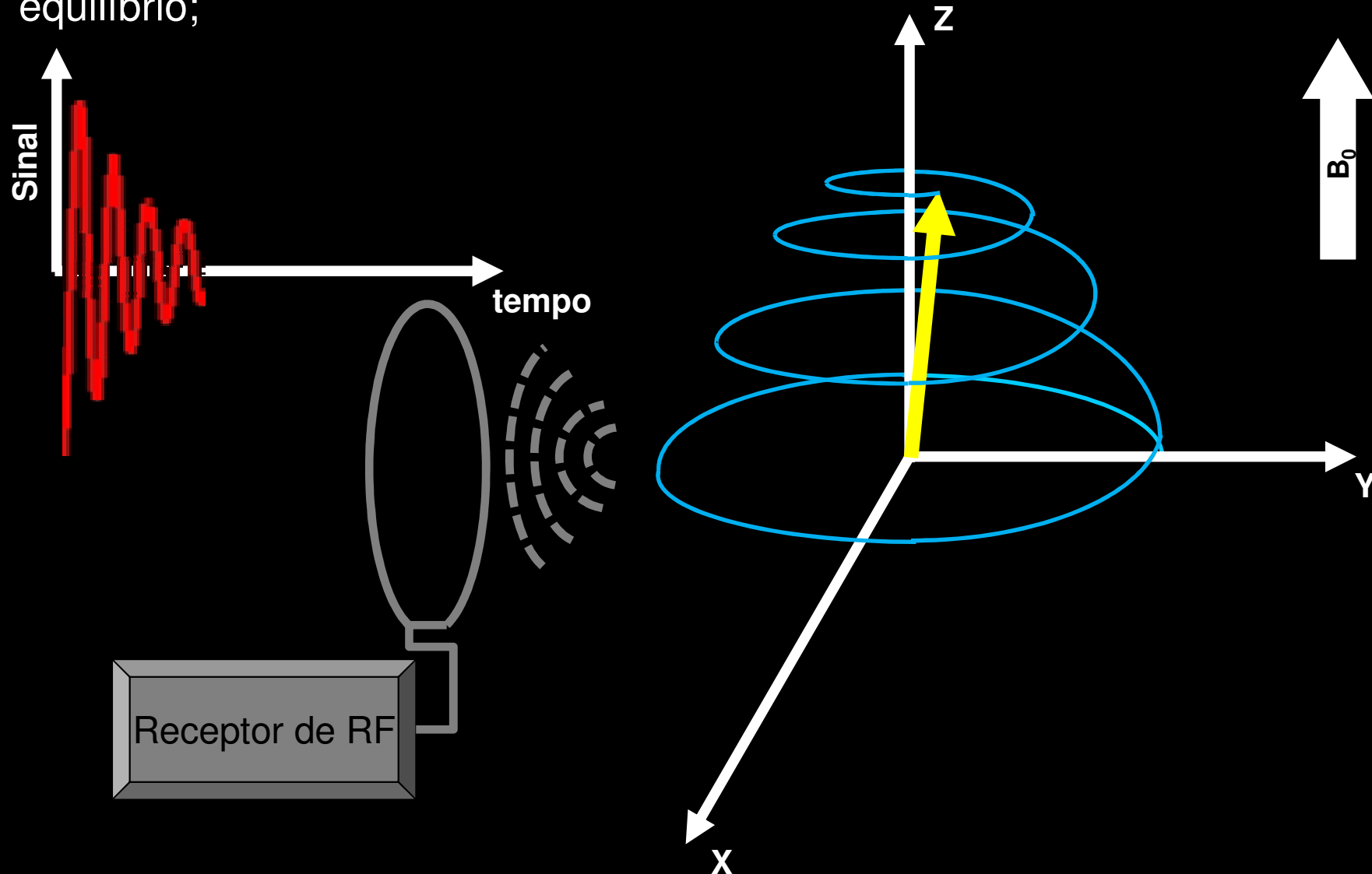
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



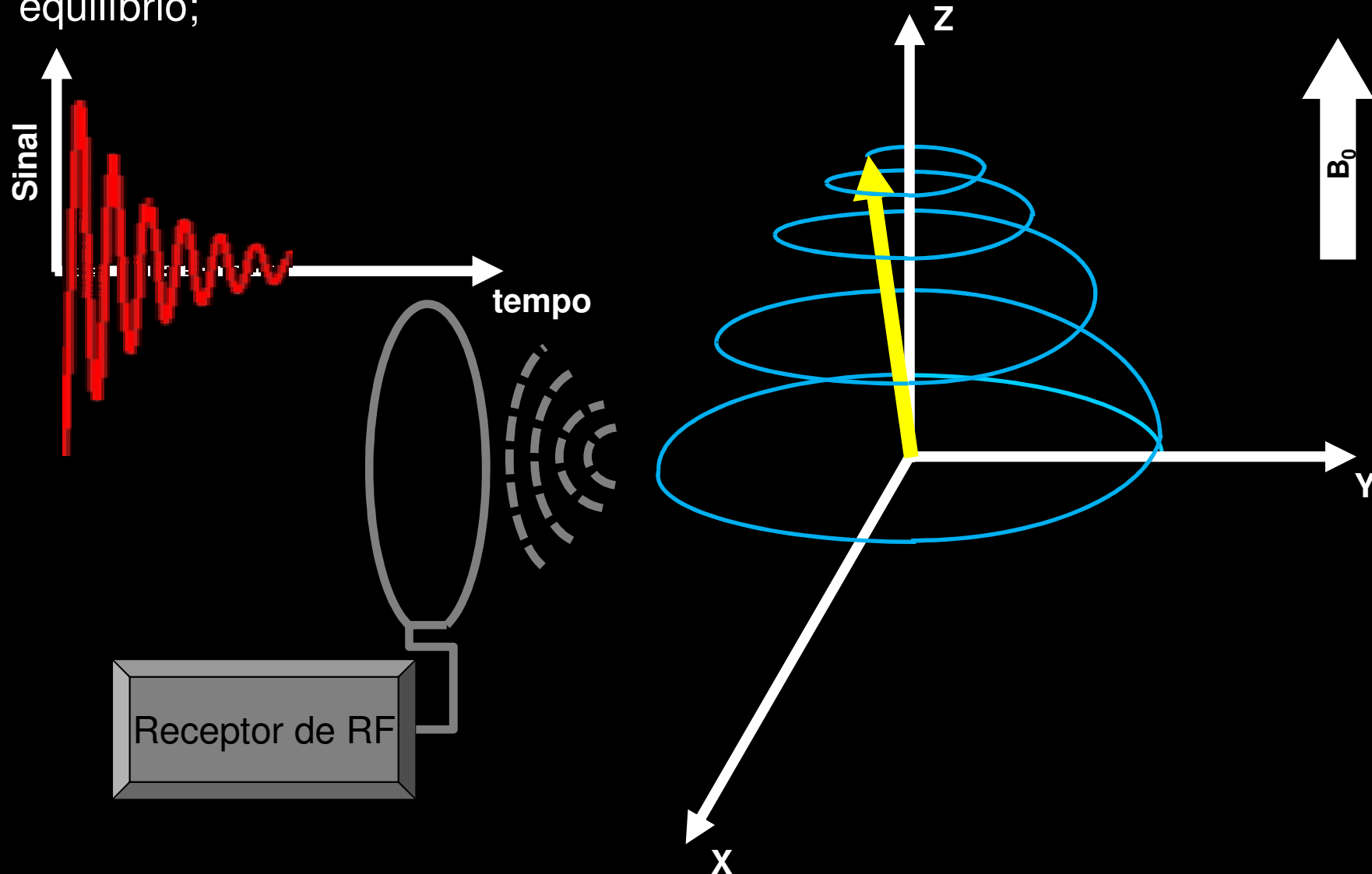
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;



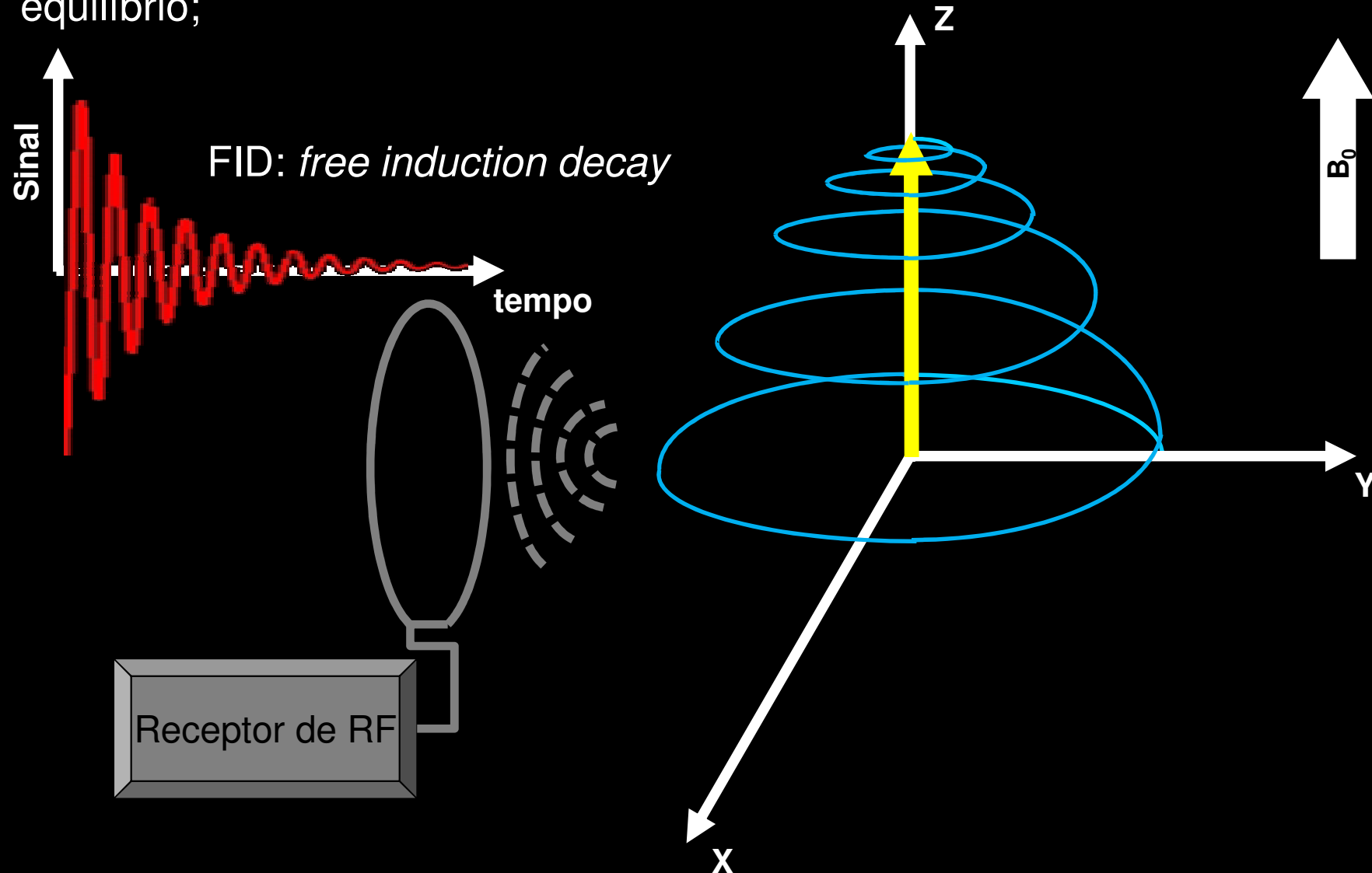
NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

- Uma vez cessado o campo B_1 , a magnetização retorna à condição de equilíbrio;

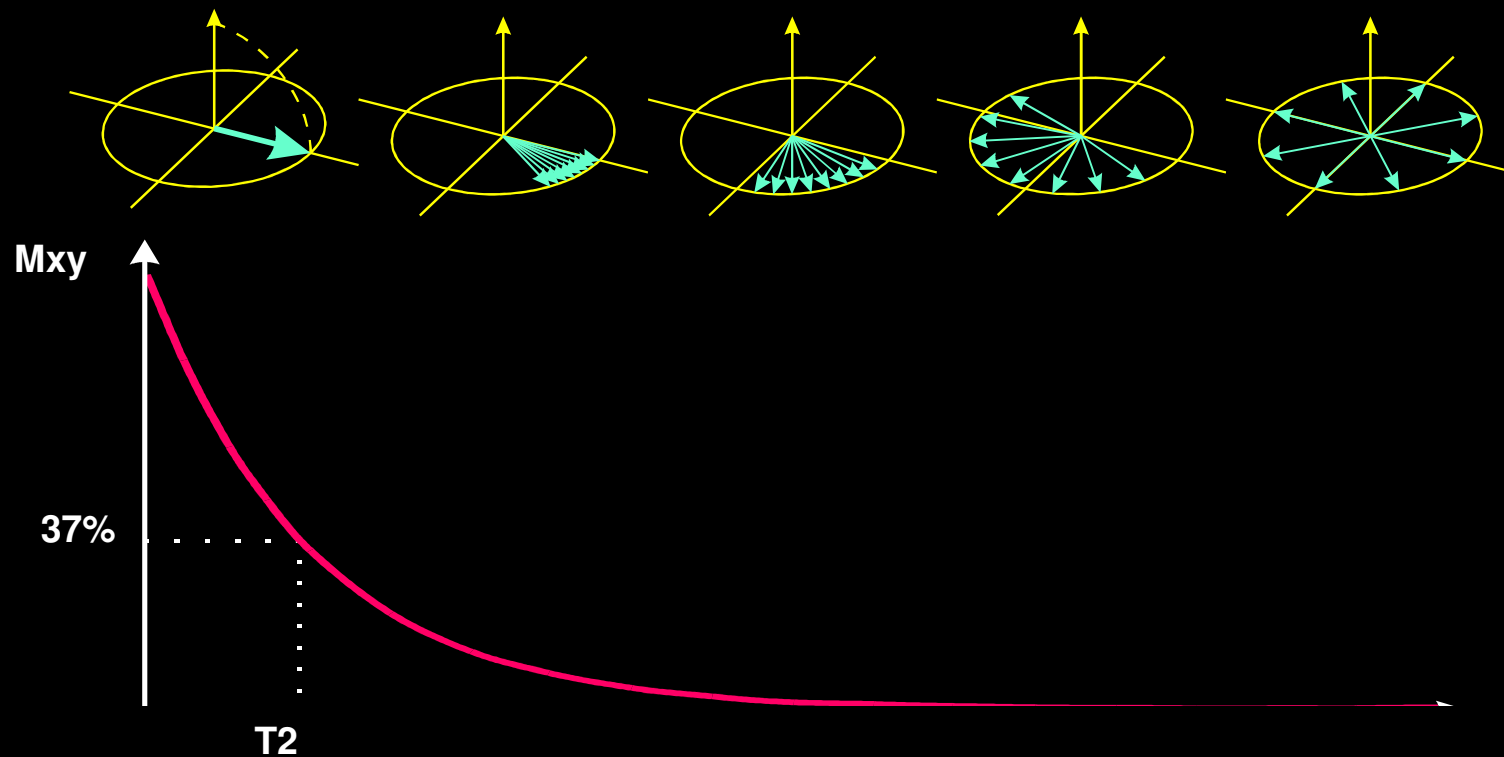


NADA DURA PARA SEMPRE...

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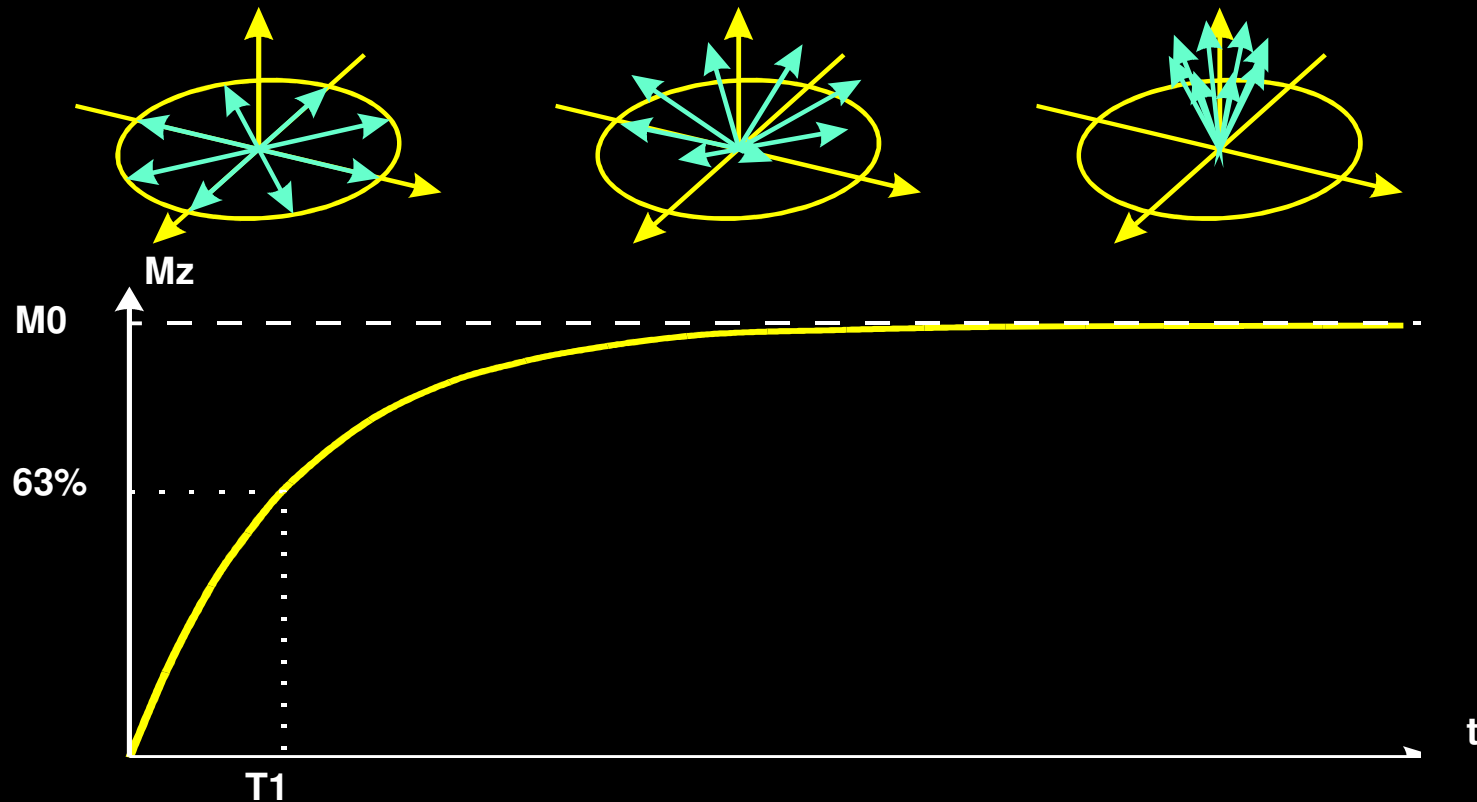
TEMPO DE RELAXAÇÃO TRANSVERSAL (T_2)



Relaxação Transversal: Decaimento da magnetização pela interação entre núcleos (relaxação *spin-spin*)

A completa perda de coerência de fase no plano transversal ocorre com uma constante de tempo T_2

TEMPO DE RELAXAÇÃO LONGITUDINAL (T_1)

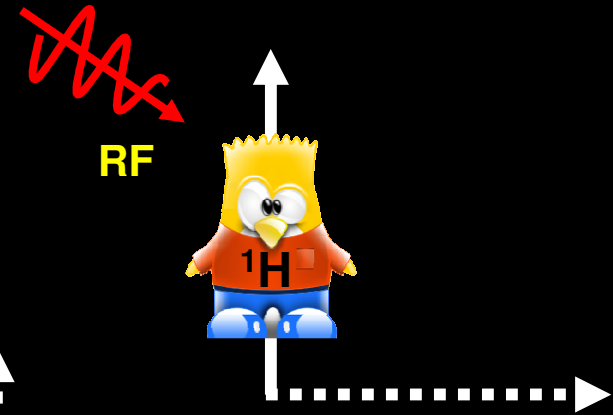


Relaxação Longitudinal: Transferência de energia entre os *spins* excitados e o tecido (relaxação *spin-rede*)

O reestabelecimento da magnetização longitudinal ocorre com uma constante de tempo T_1

RM EM 5 PASSOS

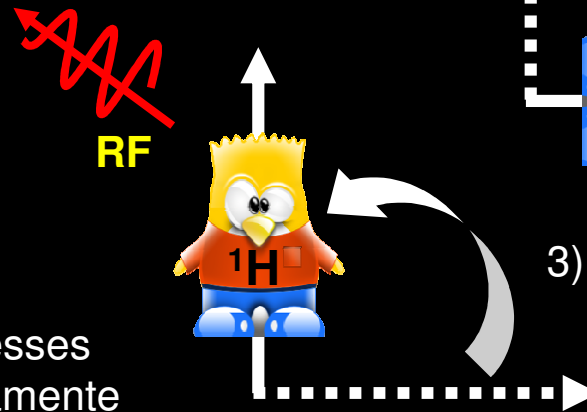
1) Energia sob a forma de RF é transmitida aos prótons



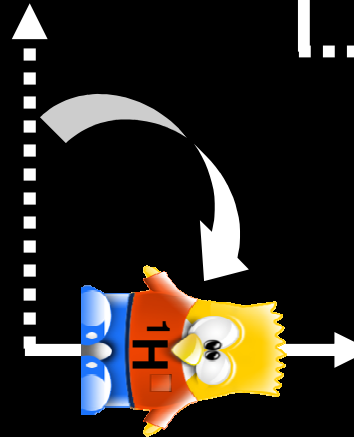
2) Os prótons, absorvem esta energia, pois estão em "ressonância" (mesma frequência)



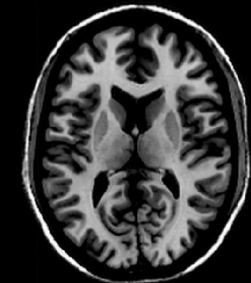
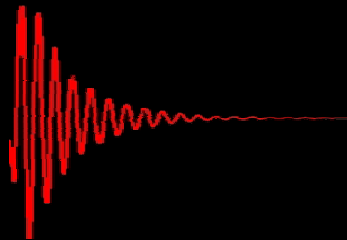
4) Antenas especiais captam esses sinais e os convertem eletronicamente



3) Após um tempo característico, t , esta energia é reemitida



5) Esses sinais são processados e dão origem a imagens



FORMAÇÃO DE IMAGENS: CONCEITO

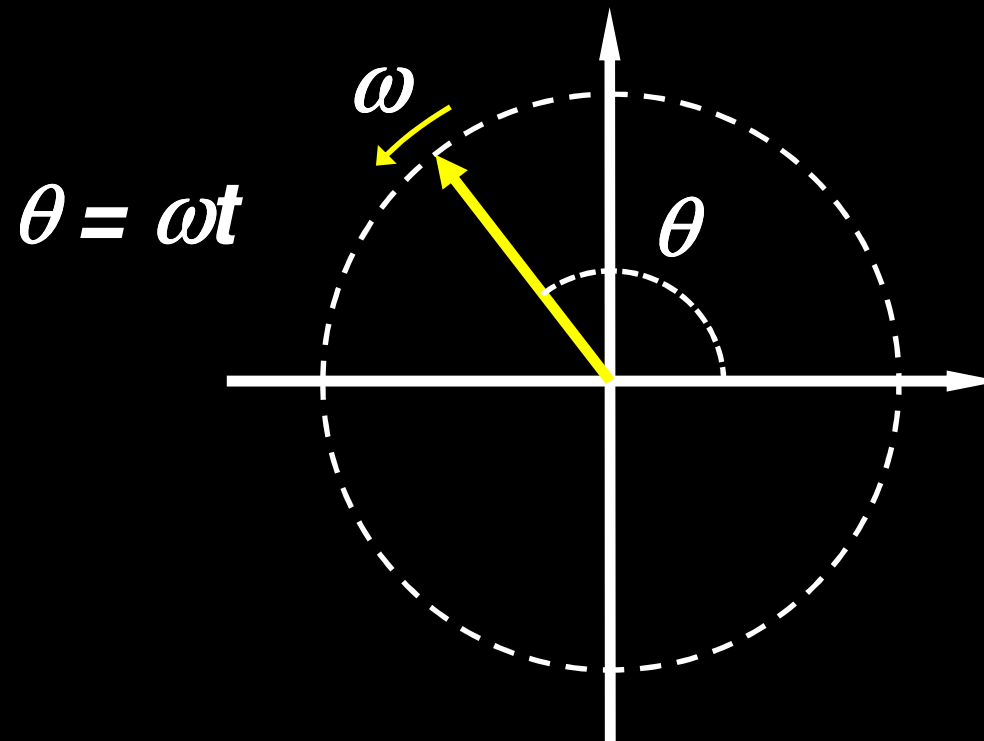
Definição da localização espacial das fontes que contribuem para o sinal detectado.

UM EXEMPLO SIMPLES



Entretanto, RM não utiliza mecanismos como projeção, reflexão ou refração, comumente utilizados em técnicas óticas de formação de imagens.

FORMAÇÃO DE IMAGENS EM RM: FREQUÊNCIA E FASE

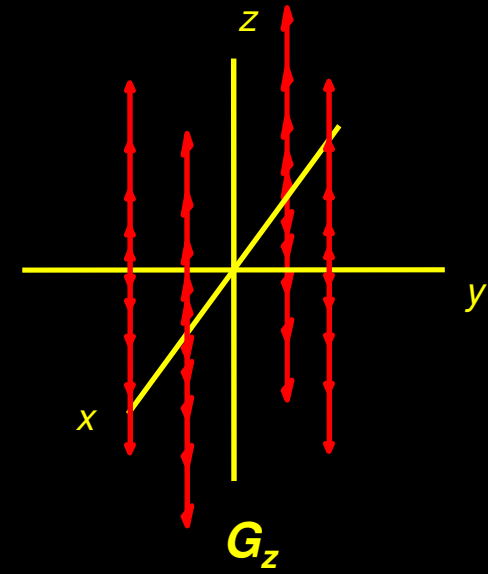
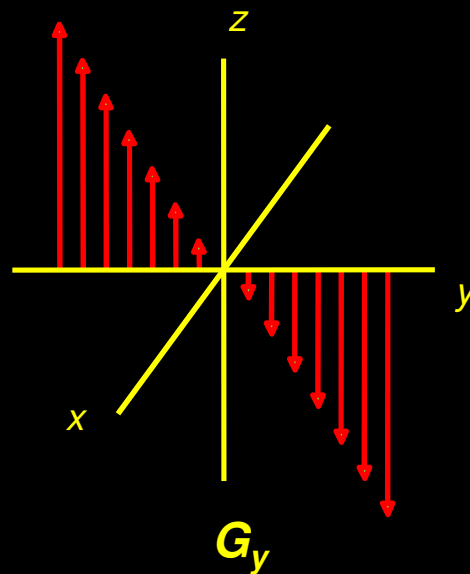
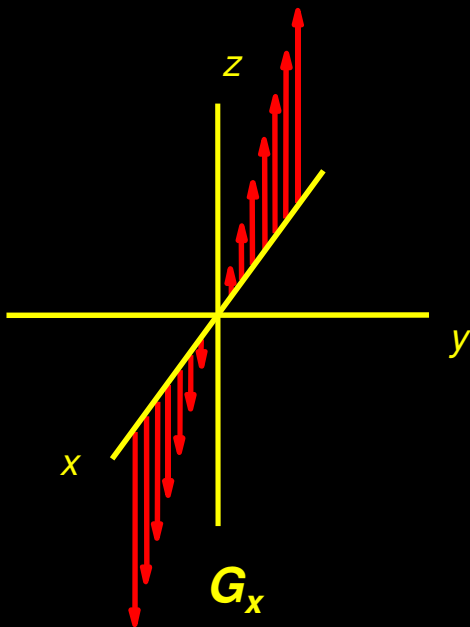
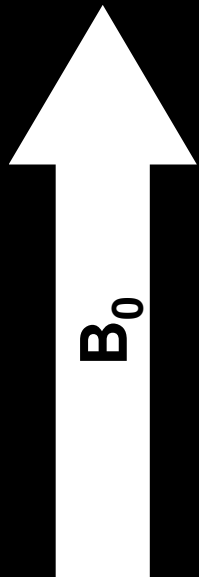


A informação espacial dos prótons contribuindo para o sinal de RM é determinada pela frequência espacial e pela fase de sua magnetização.

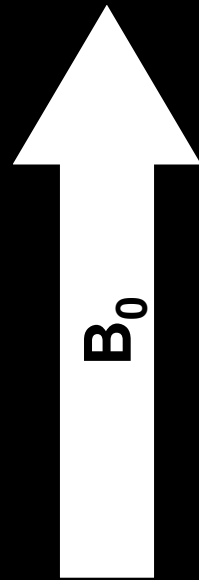
GRADIENTES

- Campos magnéticos adicionais ao B_0 cujas amplitudes variam em determinada direção de forma linear;
- A direção da variação pode mudar (X, Y, Z) ...

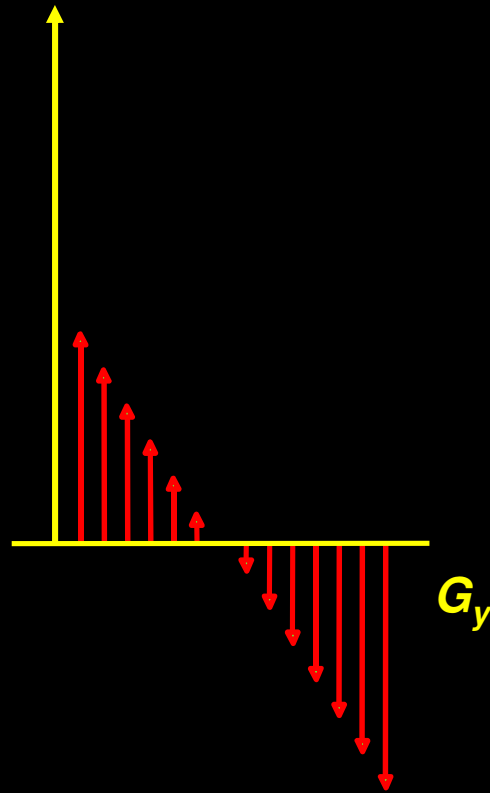
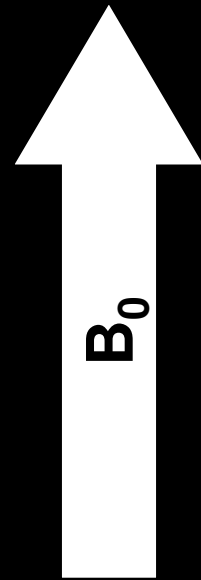
... entretanto, a direção do campo é sempre paralela a B_0 !!!



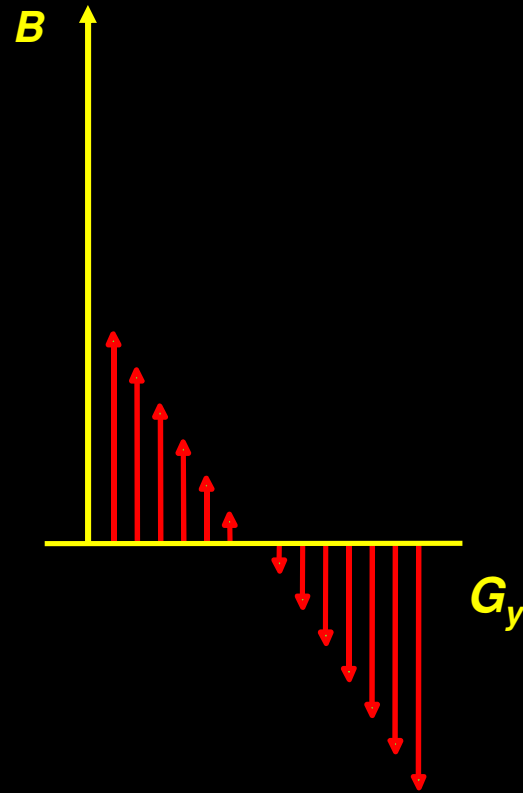
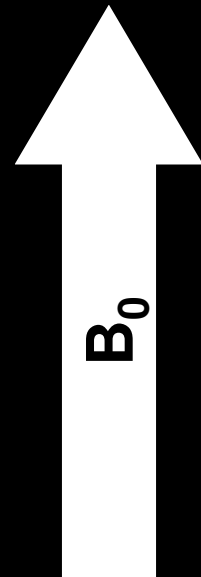
GRADIENTES



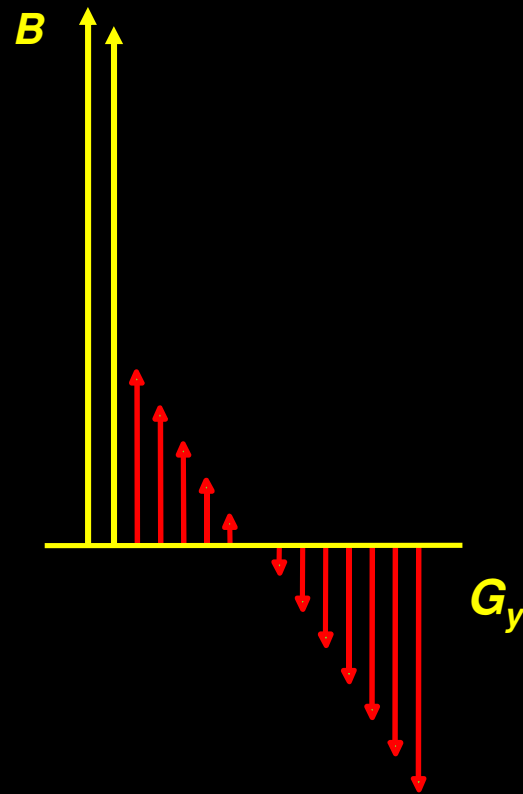
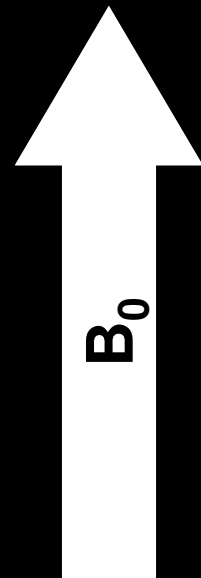
GRADIENTES



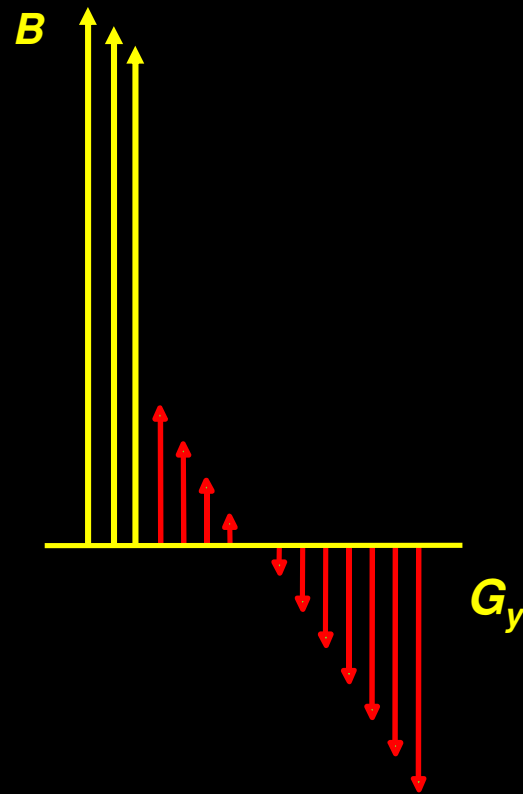
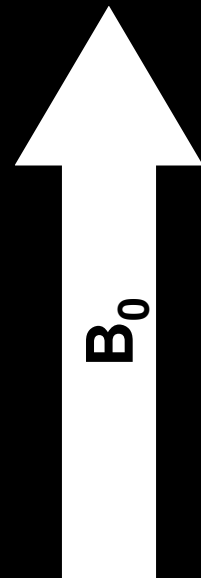
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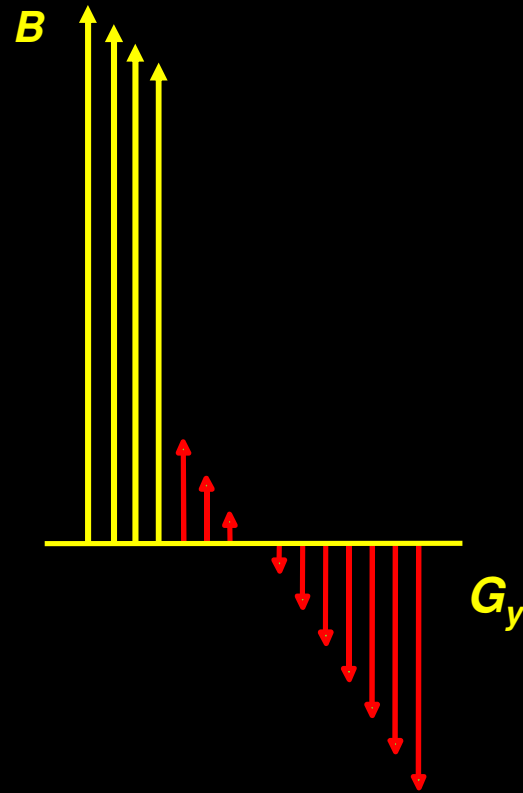
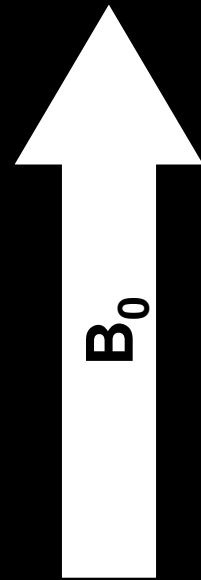
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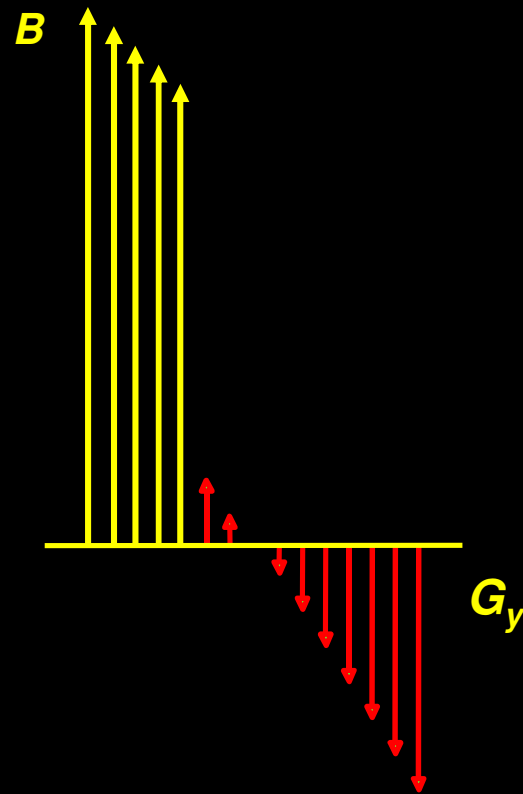
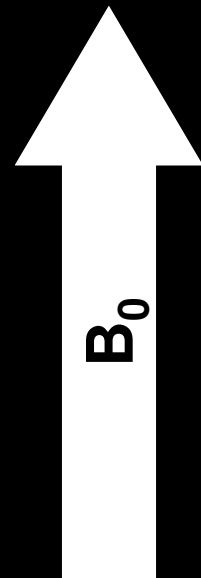
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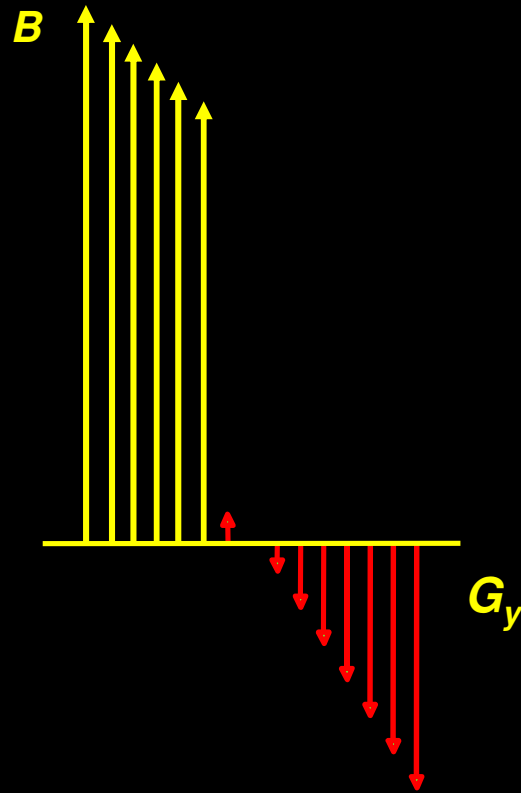
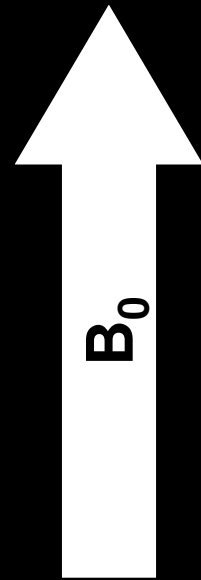
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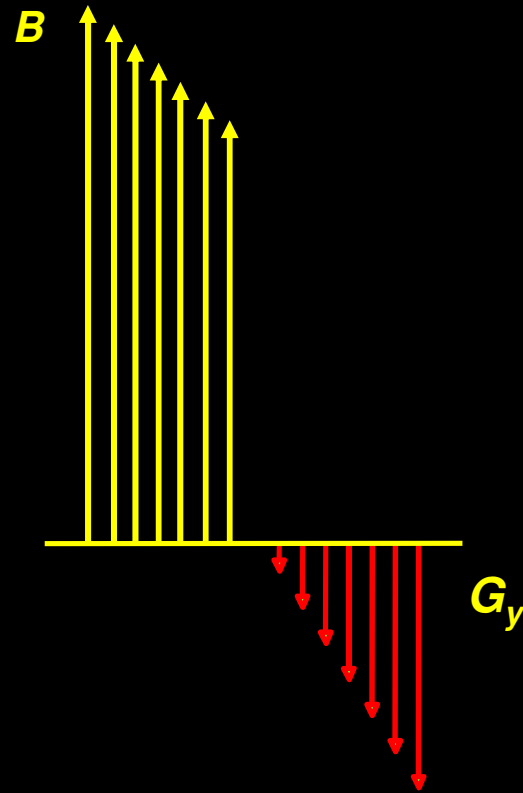
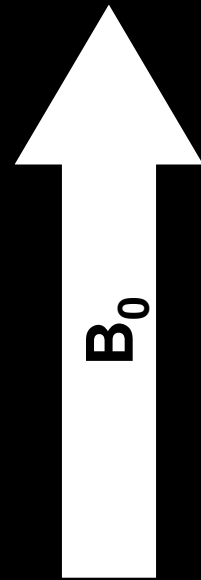
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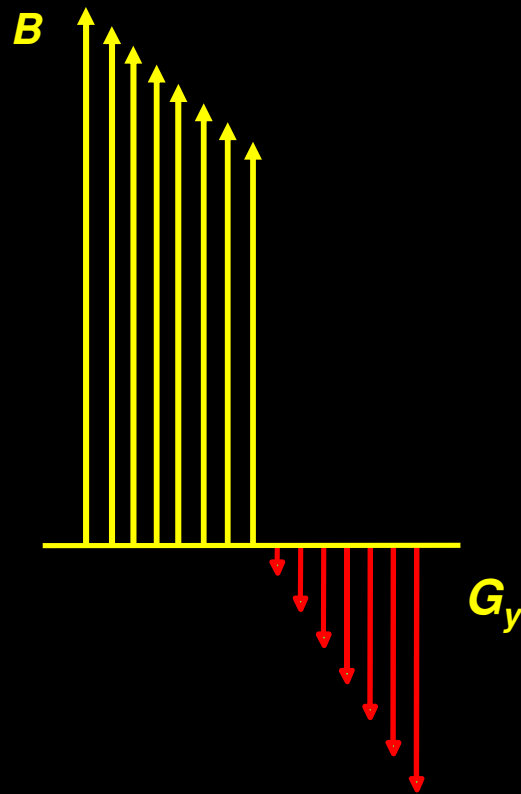
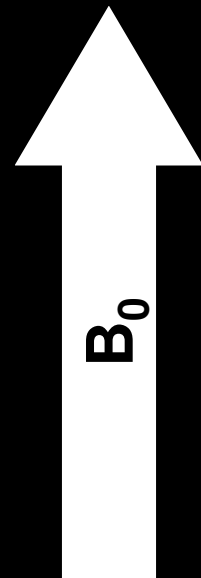
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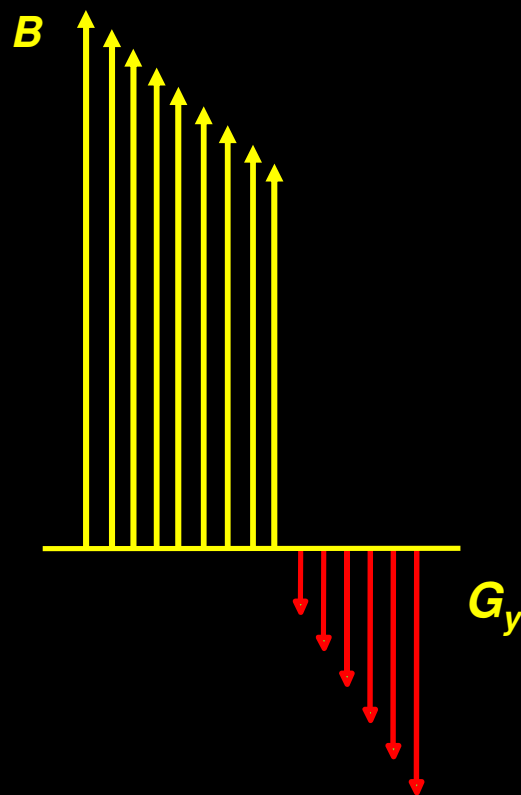
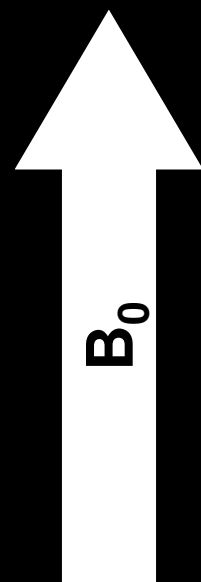
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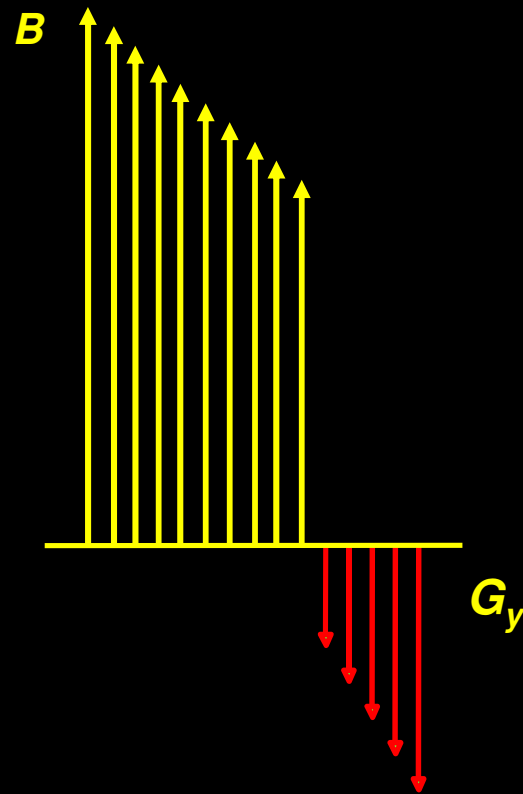
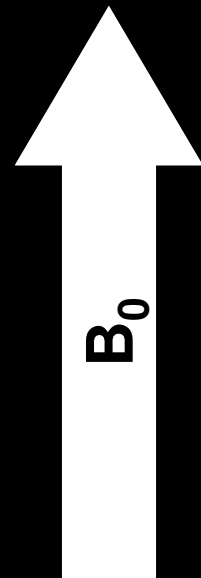
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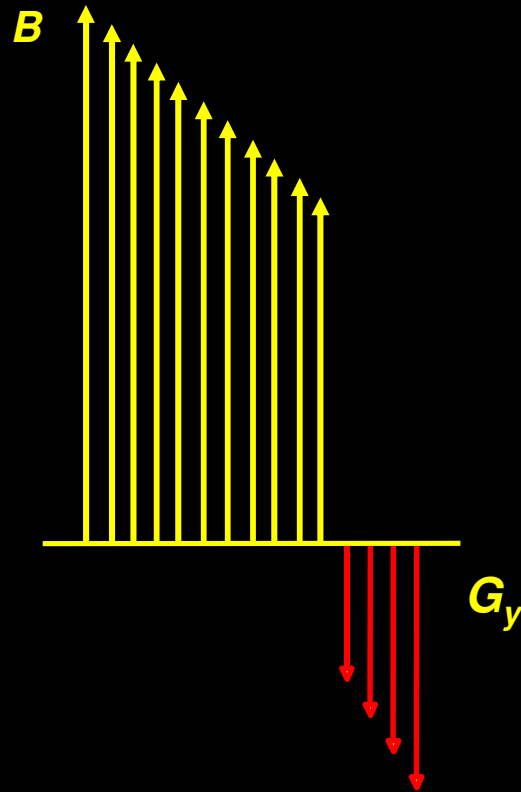
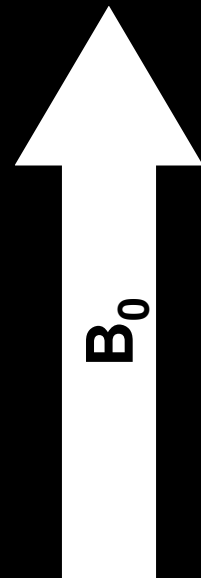
GRADIENTES



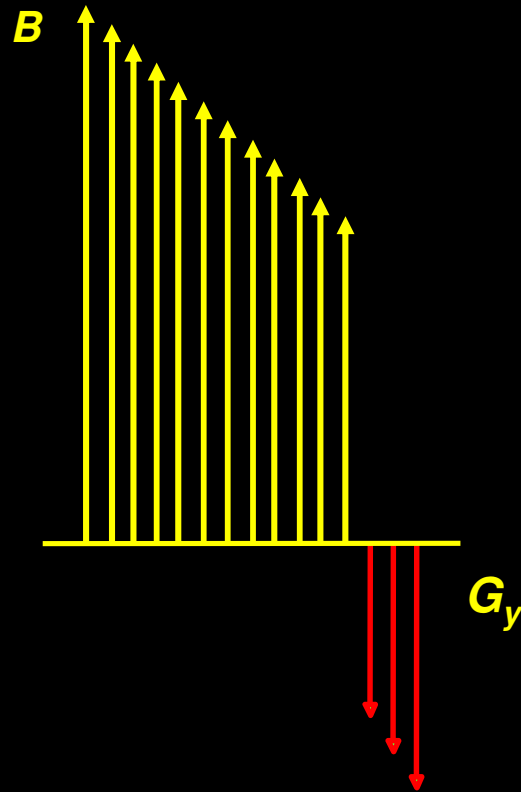
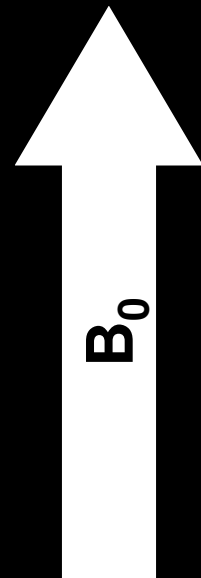
GRADIENTES



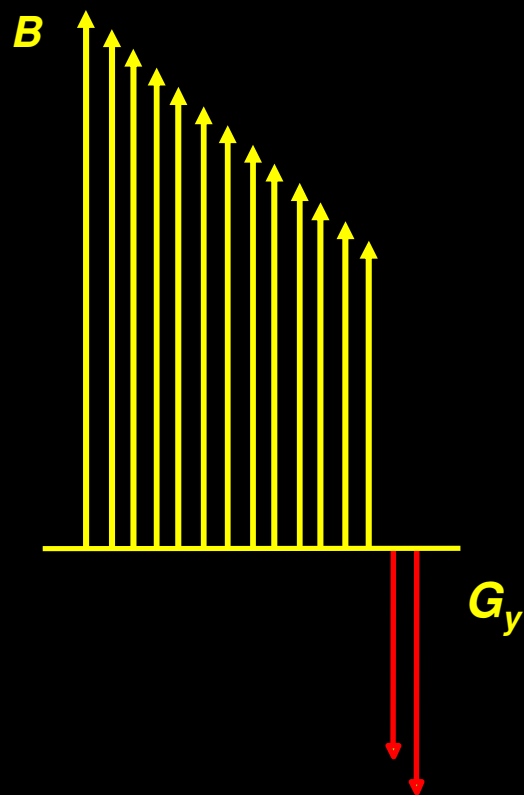
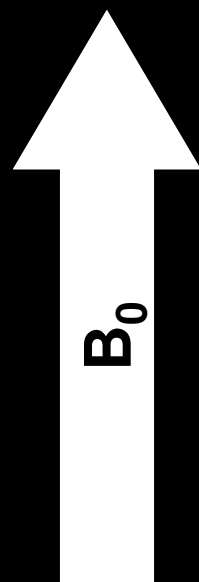
GRADIENTES



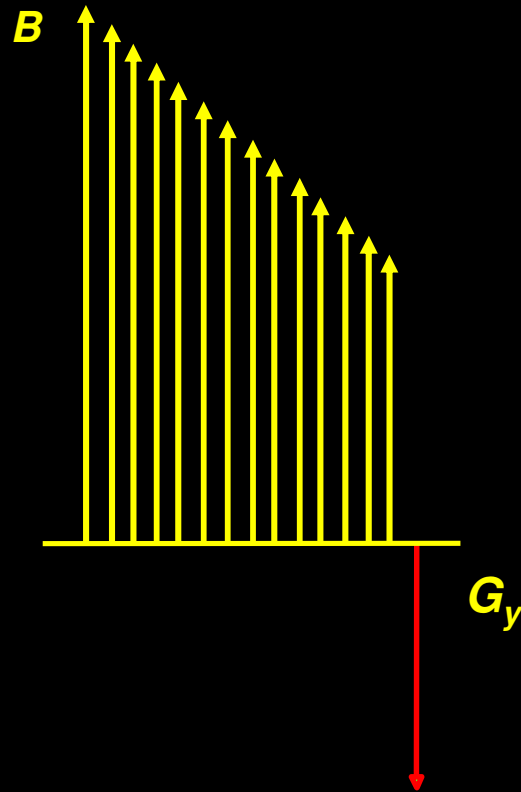
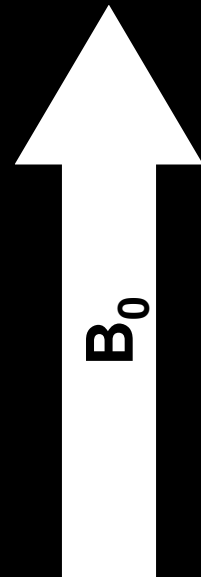
GRADIENTES



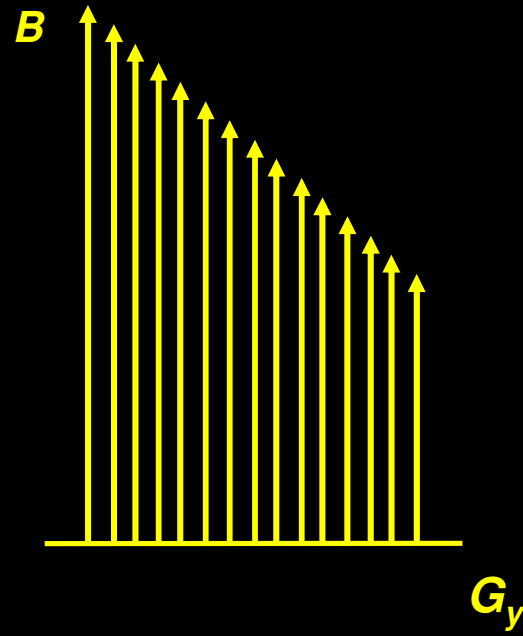
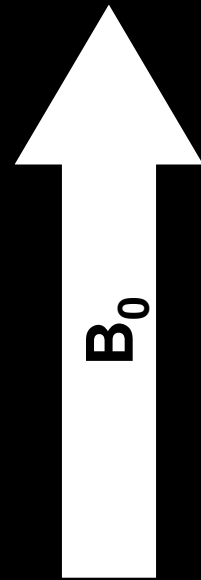
GRADIENTES



GRADIENTES

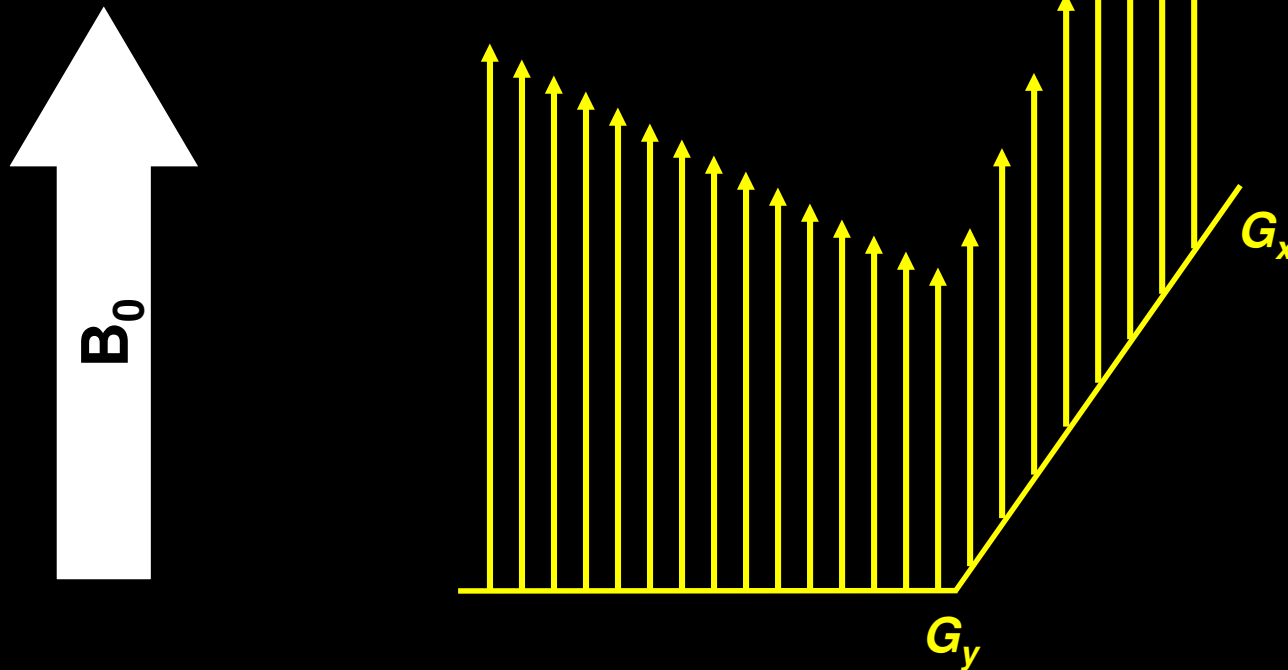


GRADIENTES



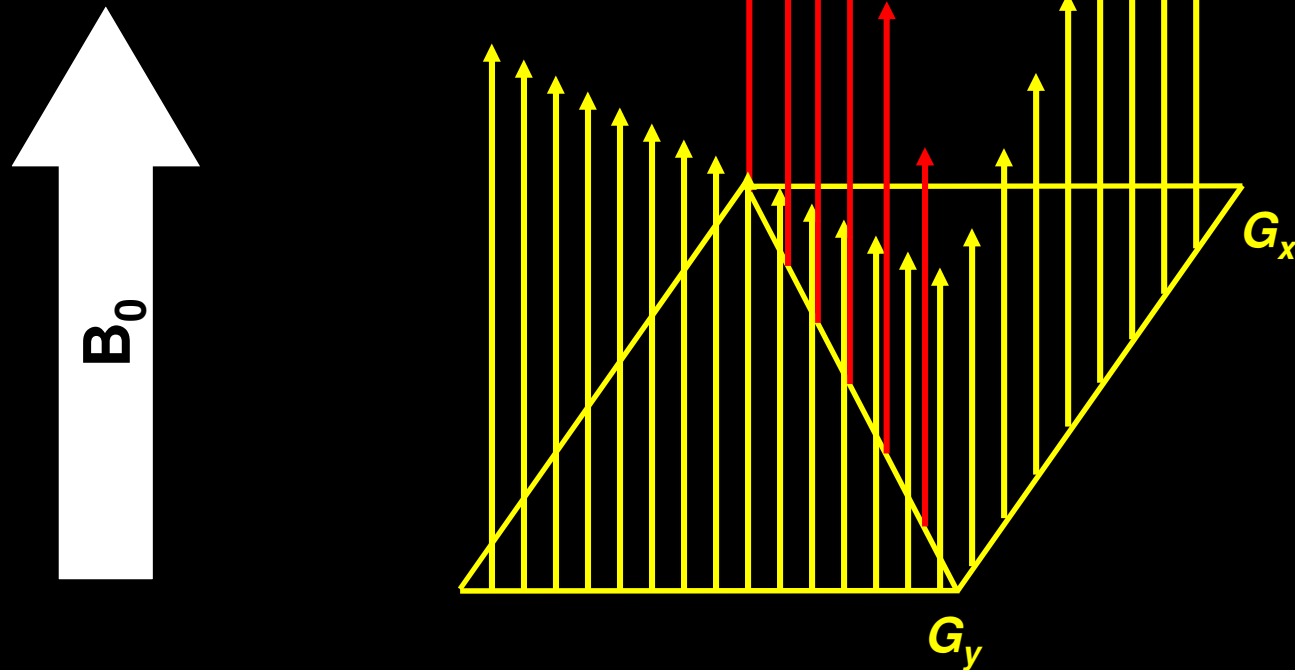
GRADIENTES: SOBREPOSIÇÃO

- A aplicação simultânea de dois gradientes resulta em...



GRADIENTES: SOBREPOSIÇÃO

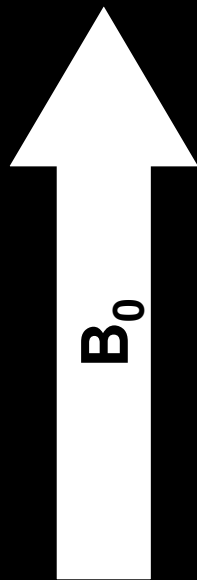
- A aplicação simultânea de dois gradientes resulta em...



GRADIENTES: SOBREPOSIÇÃO

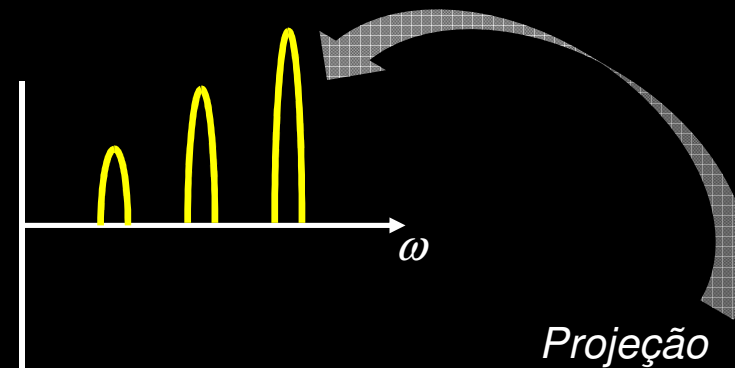
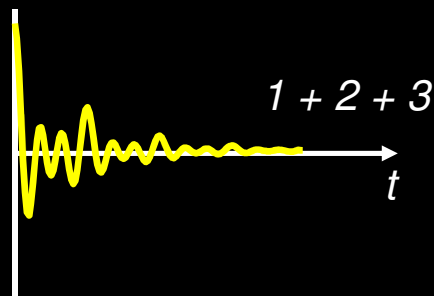
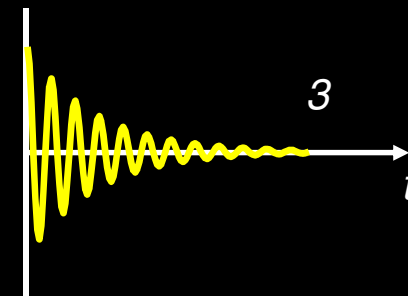
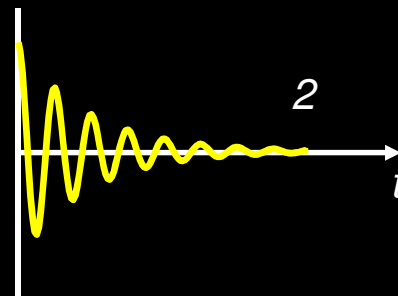
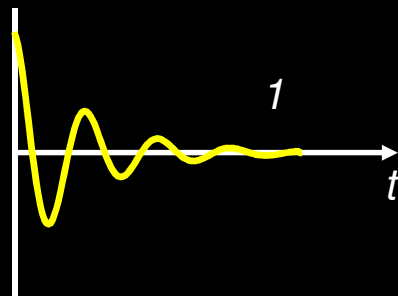
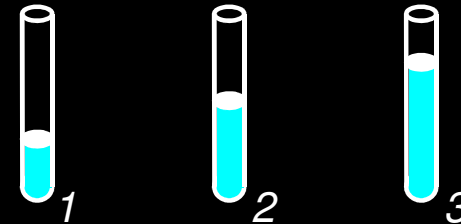
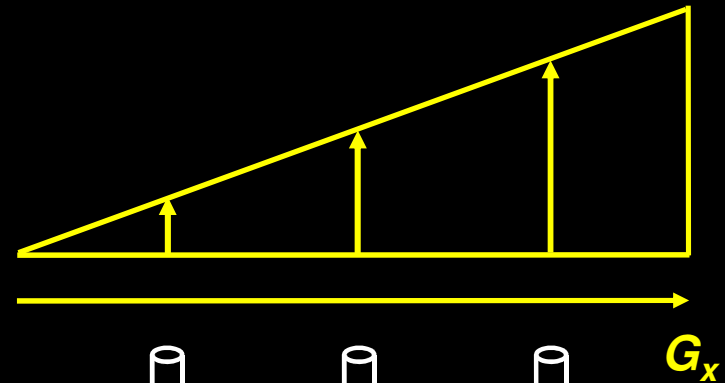
- A aplicação simultânea de dois gradientes resulta em...

... um outro gradiente!!!



CODIFICAÇÃO DE FREQUÊNCIA

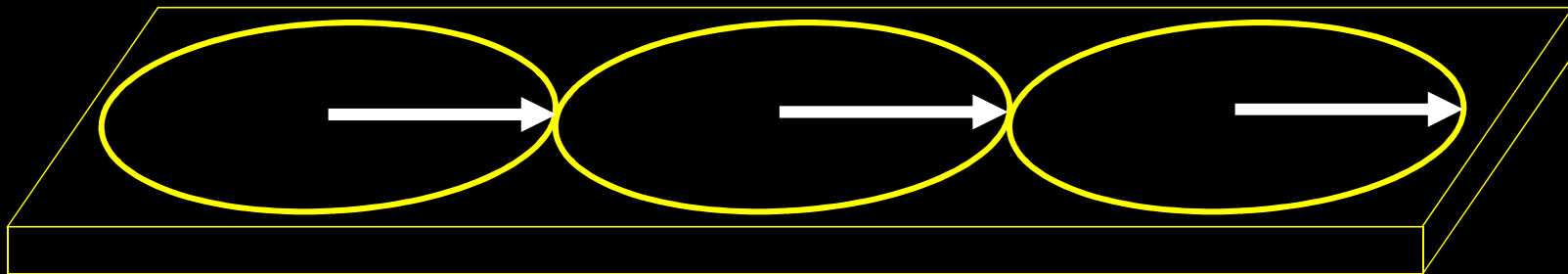
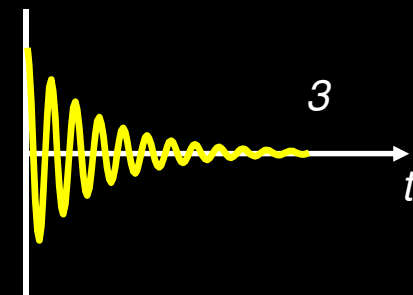
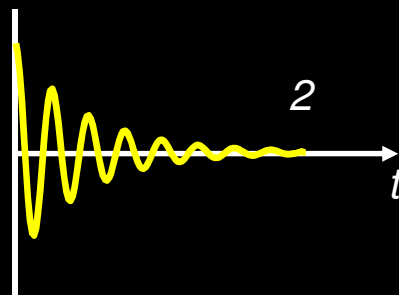
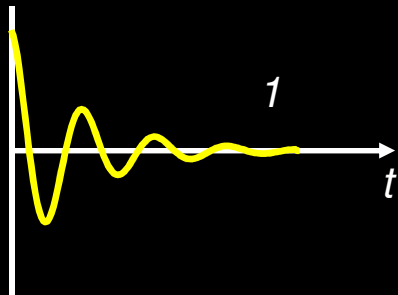
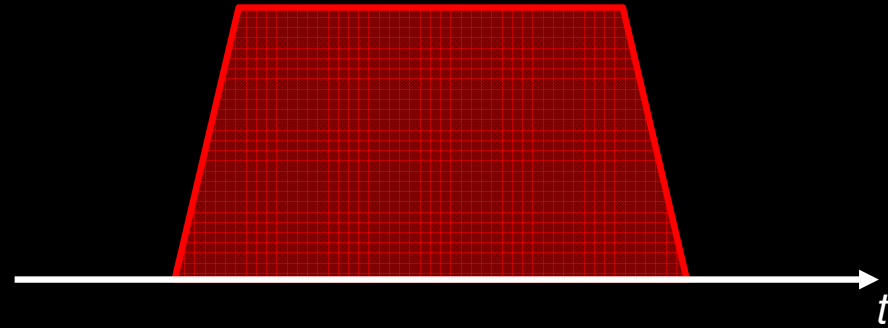
$$\omega = \gamma (B_0 + G_x x)$$



Projeção do Objeto

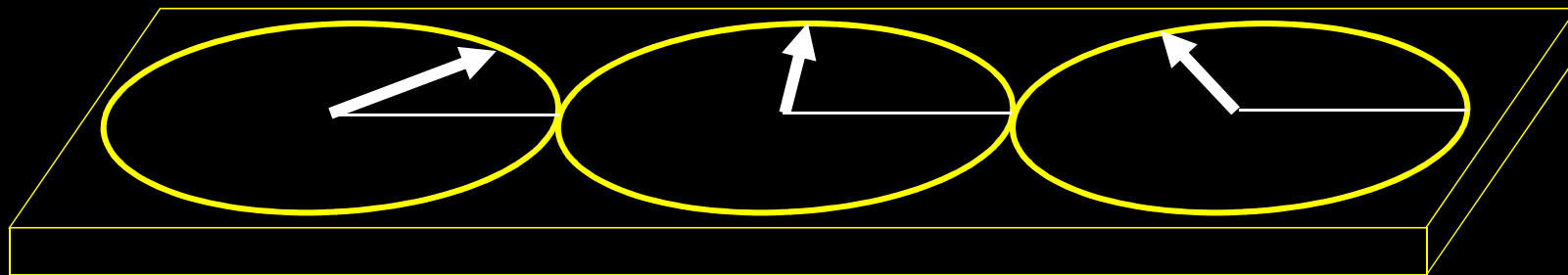
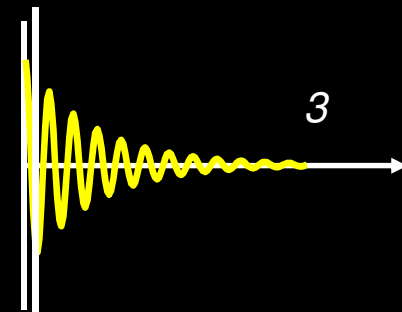
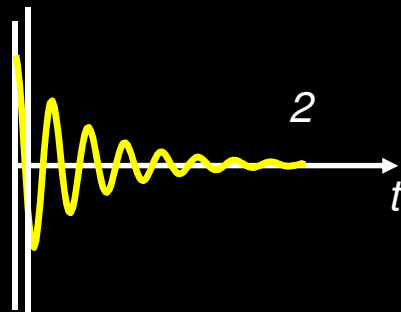
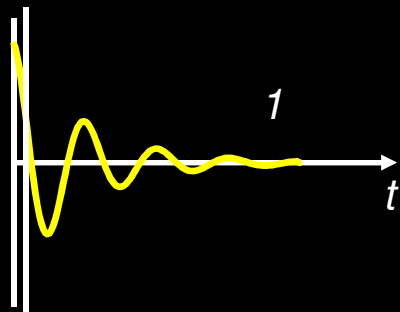
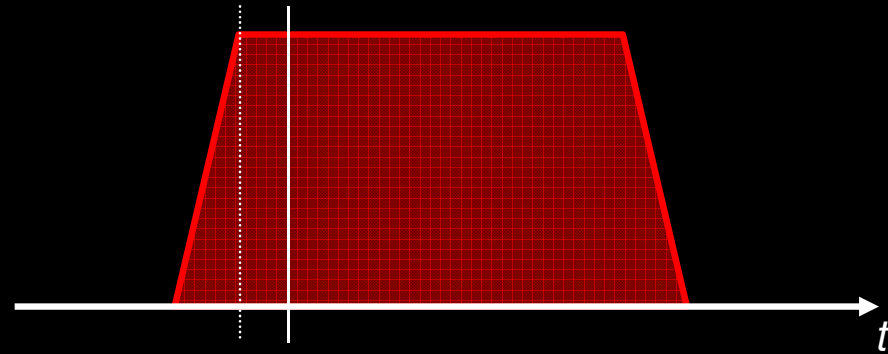
CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- Conceito de fase:



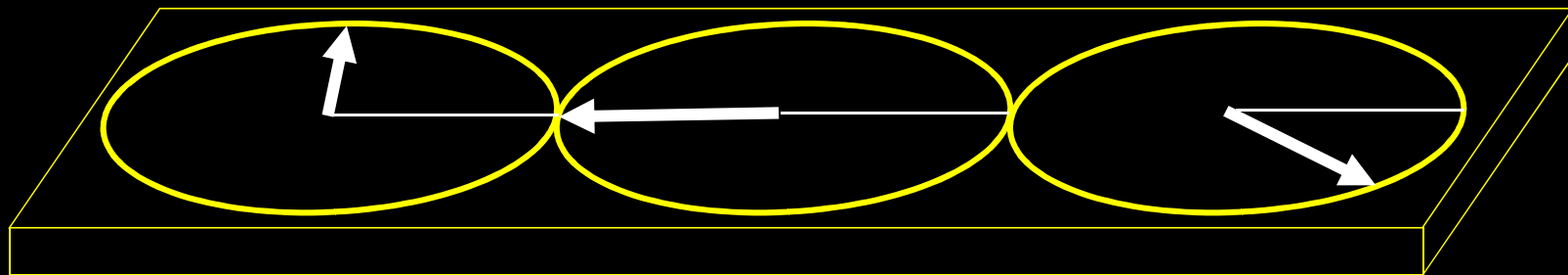
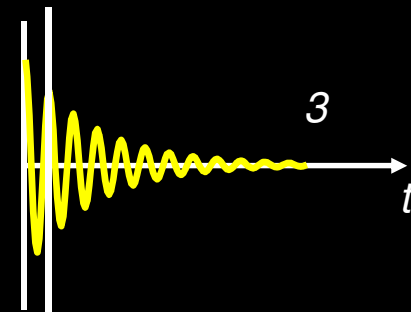
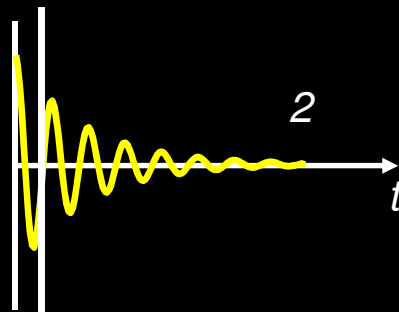
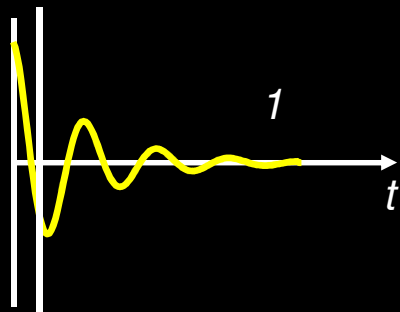
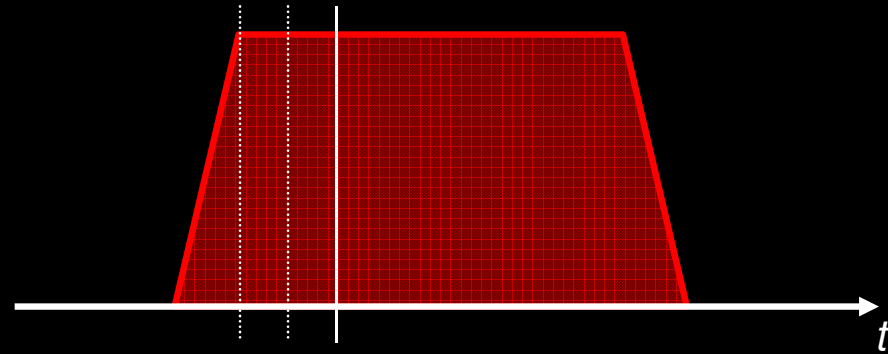
CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- Conceito de fase:



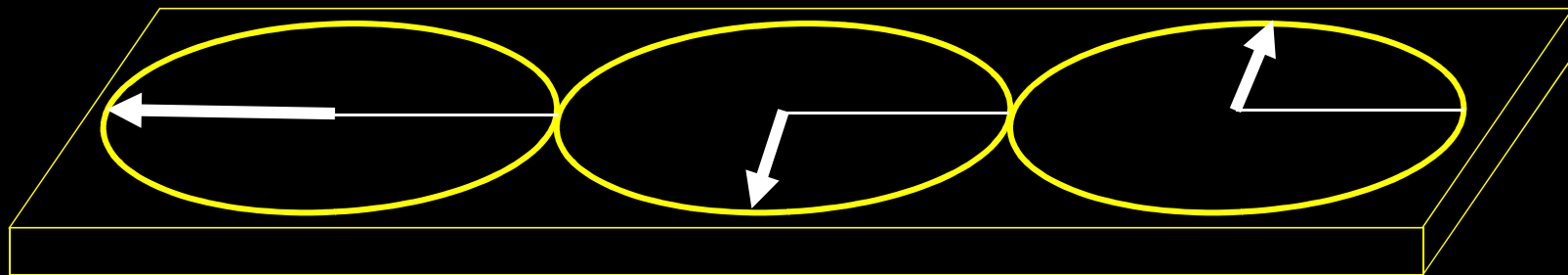
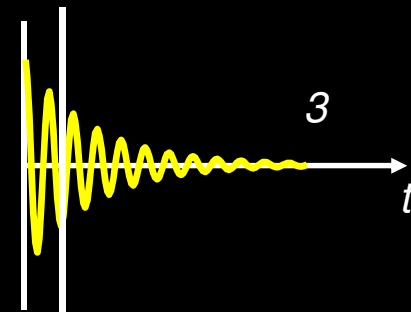
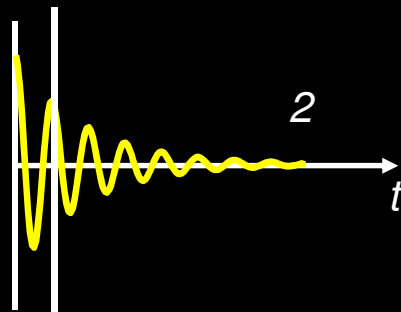
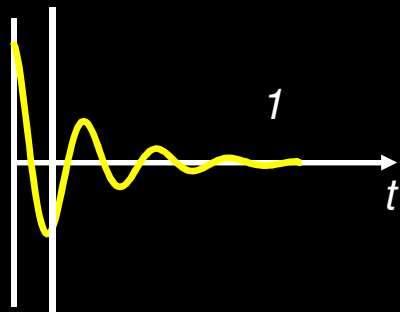
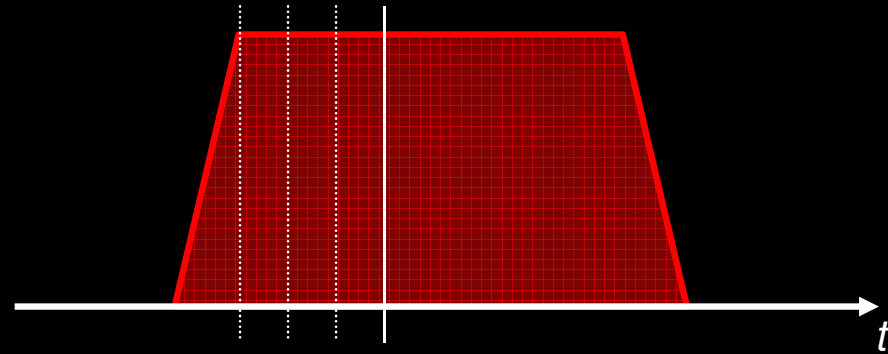
CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- Conceito de fase:



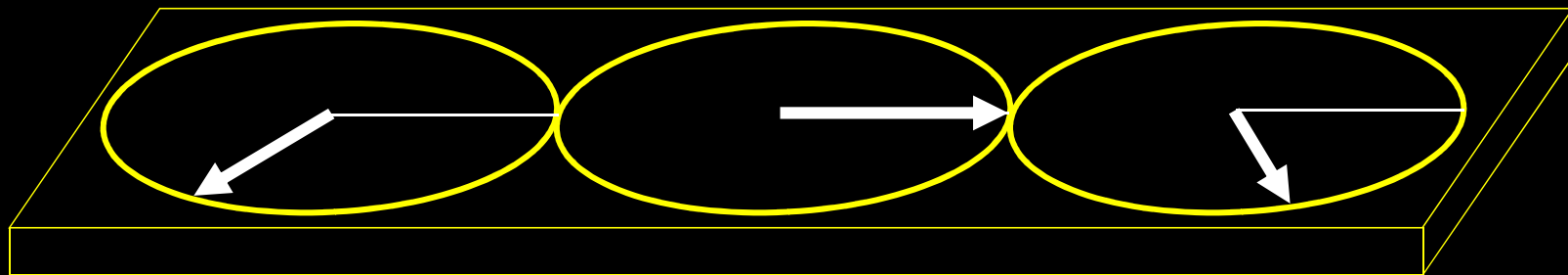
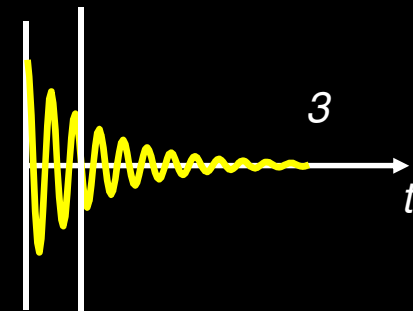
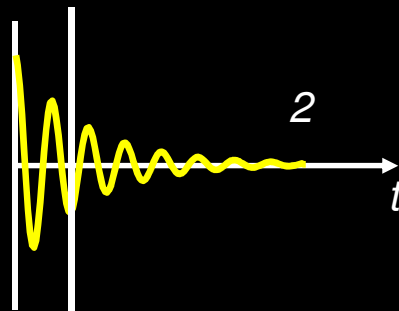
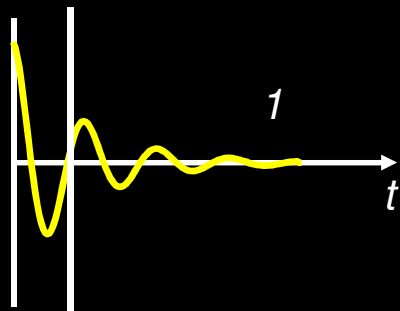
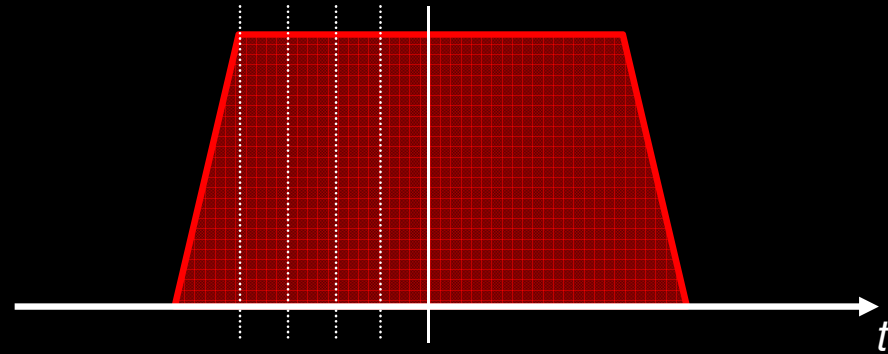
CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- Conceito de fase:



CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

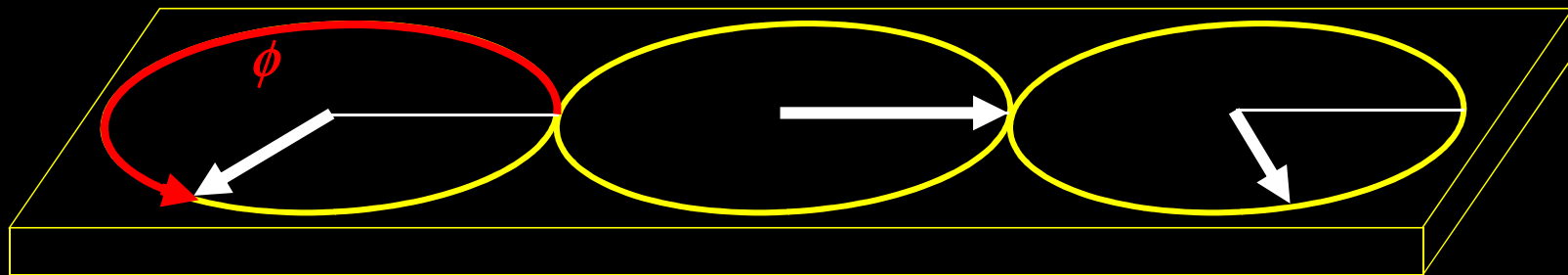
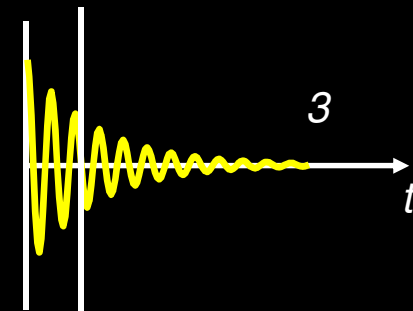
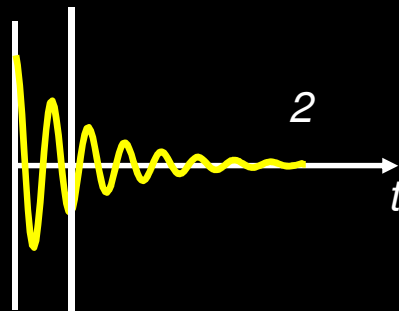
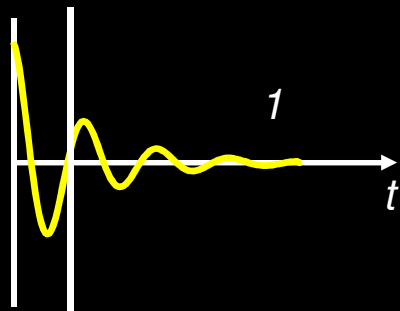
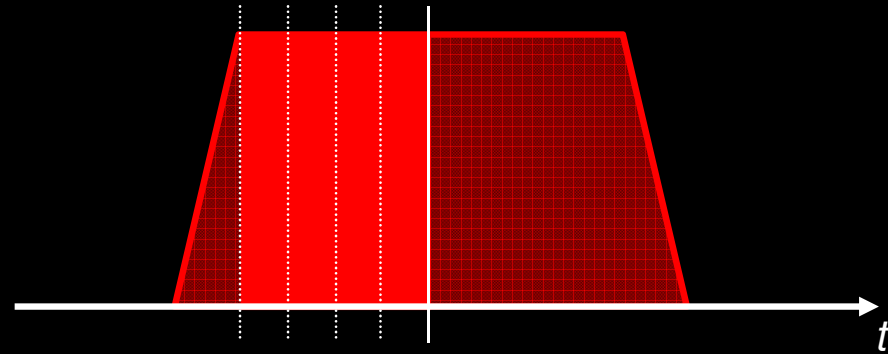
- Conceito de fase:



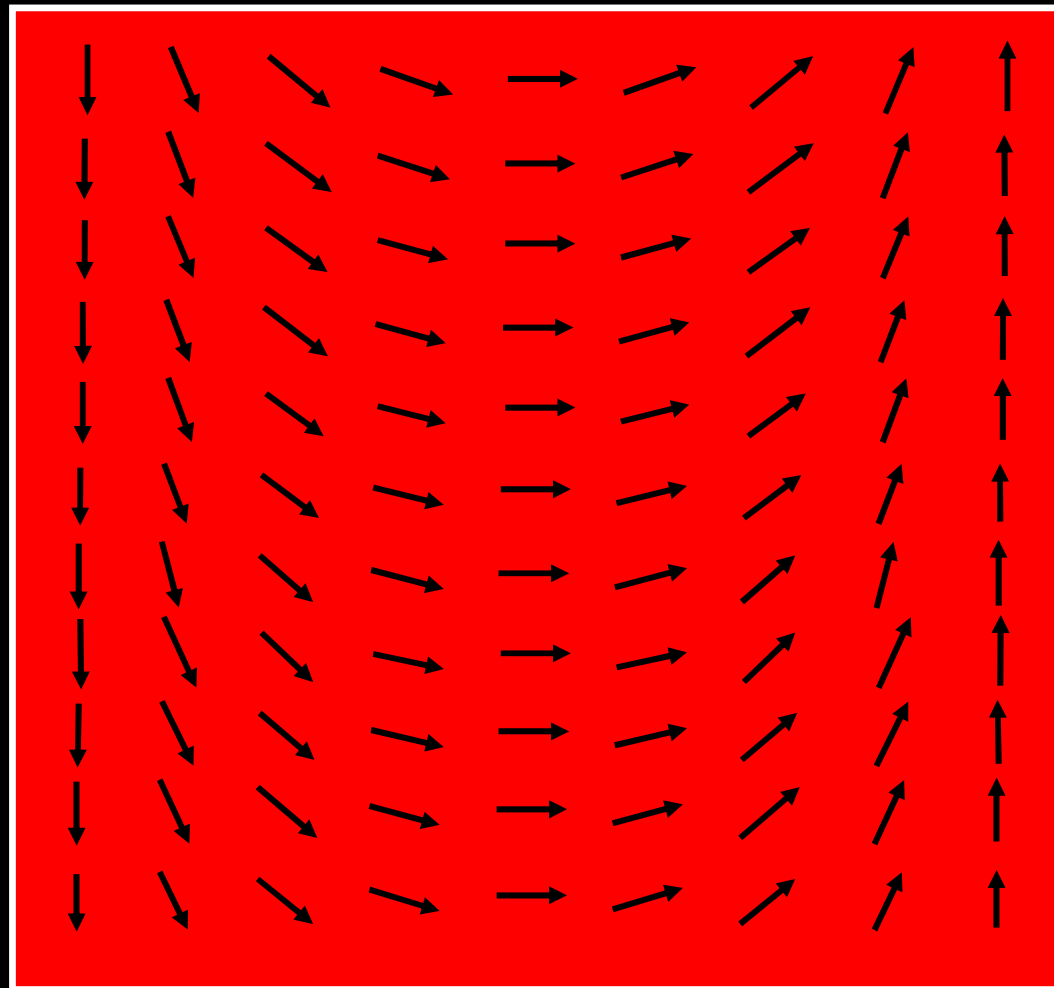
CODIFICAÇÃO DE FASE

- A fase acumulada (ϕ) é proporcional ao tempo do gradiente e sua amplitude (área sob a curva):

$$\phi = \gamma (B_0 + G_y y) t$$

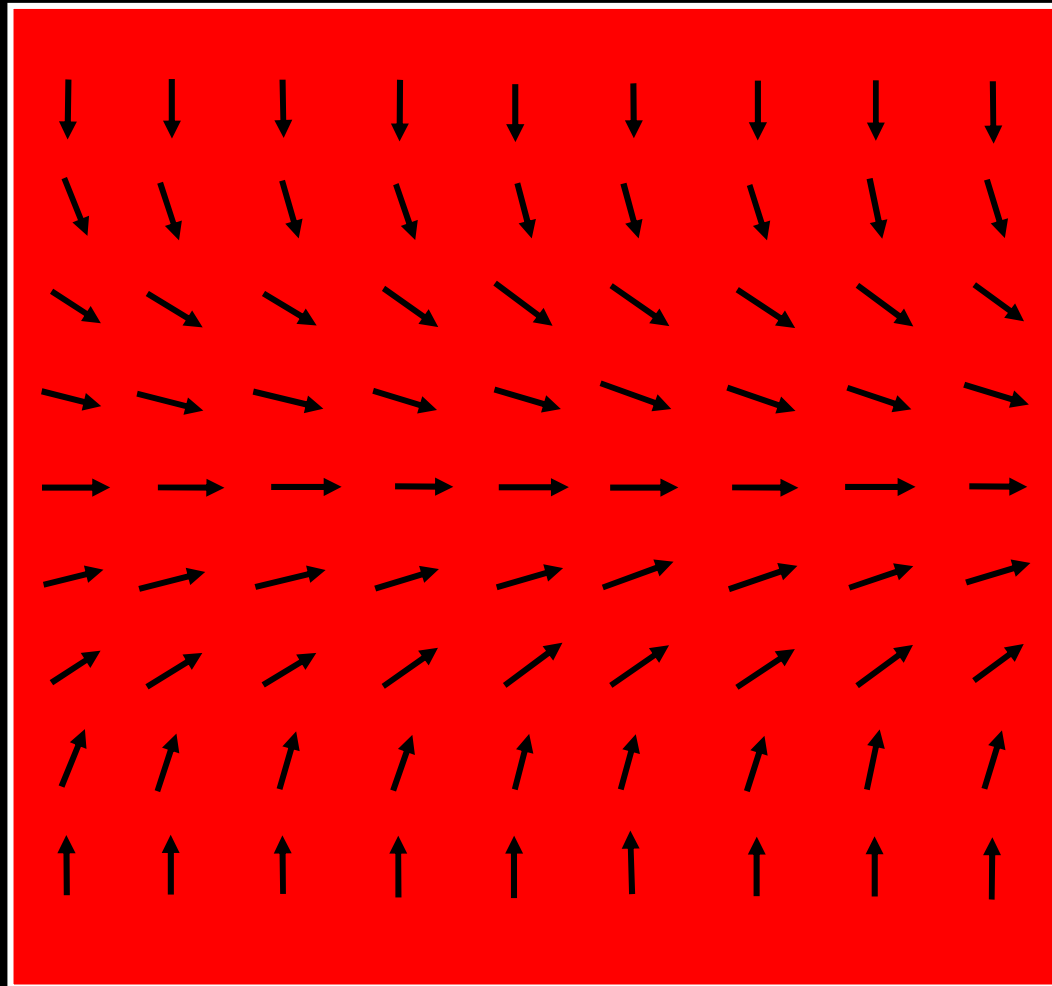


CODIFICAÇÃO ESPACIAL: EXEMPLO UM POUCO MAIS COMPLEXO



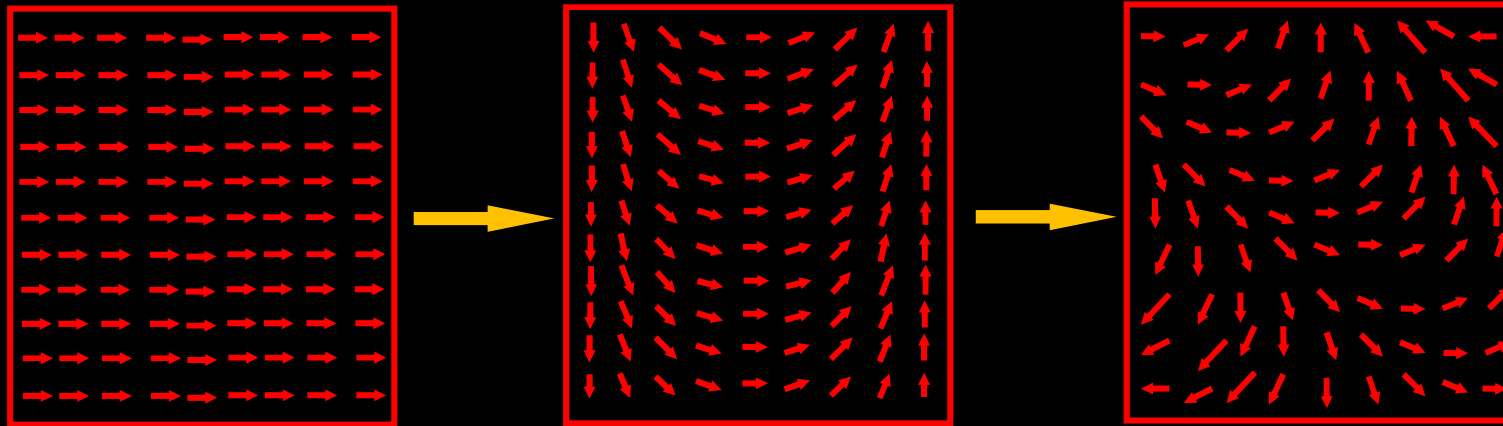
G_x

CODIFICAÇÃO ESPACIAL: EXEMPLO UM POUCO MAIS COMPLEXO



G_y

CODIFICAÇÃO ESPACIAL: EXEMPLO UM POUCO MAIS COMPLEXO



Espaço dos dados de RM



1 dado de RM



outro dado de RM



mais um dado de RM

Antes da codificação

Após codificação de frequência
(gradiente x)

Após codificação de fase
(gradiente y)

ESPAÇO K

Codificação de fase
Passo #1 ● Ponto temporal #1 ● Ponto temporal #2 ● Ponto temporal #3

Codificação de fase
Passo #2 ● Ponto temporal #1 ● Ponto temporal #2 ● Ponto temporal #3

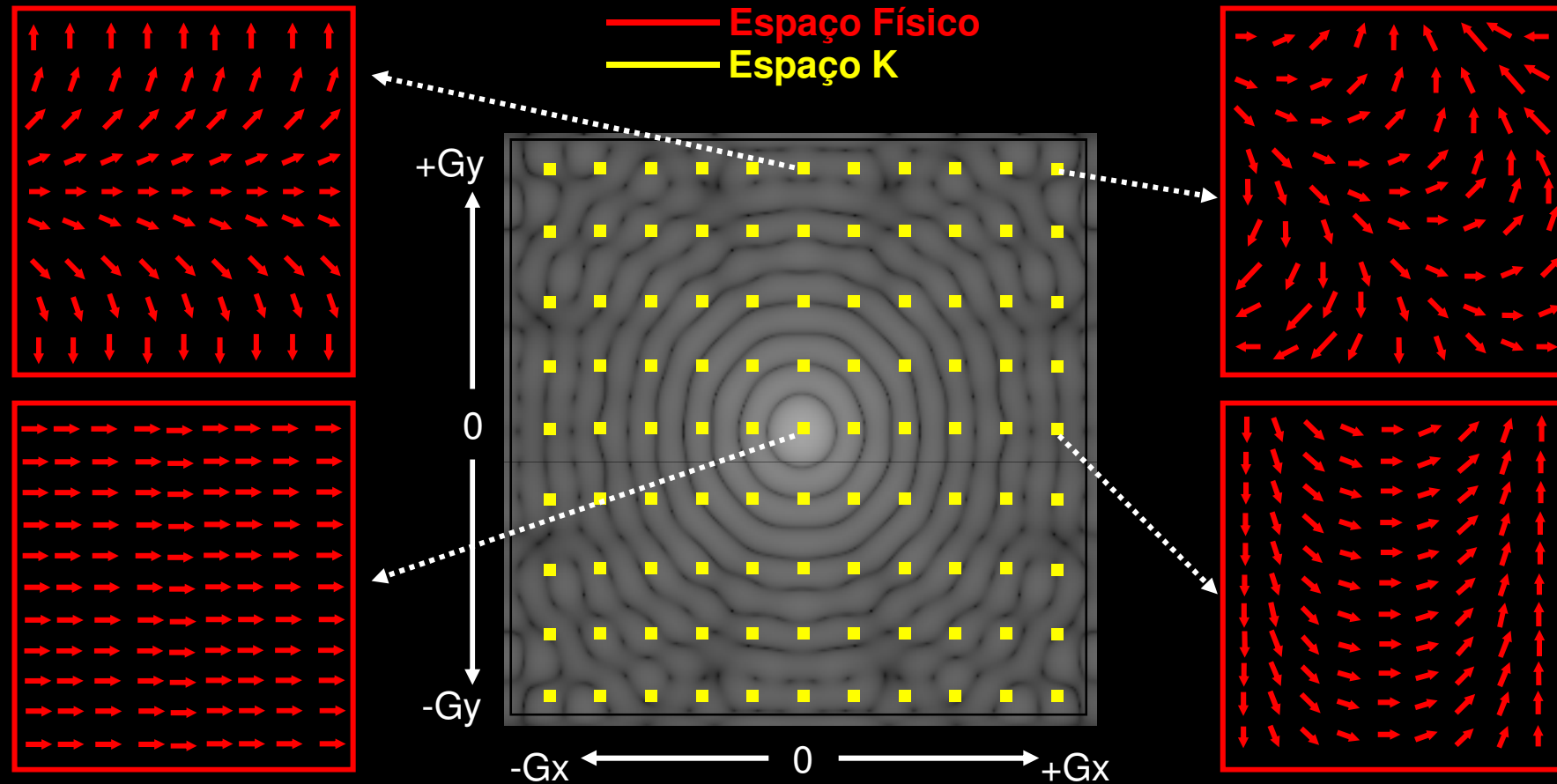
Codificação de fase
Passo #3 ● Ponto temporal #1 ● Ponto temporal #2 ● Ponto temporal #3

⋮



Codificação de Frequência

ESPAÇO K



Cada um dos pontos no espaço k (mostrados em amarelo) consiste na soma do sinal de RM de todos os voxels no espaço da imagem quando submetidos ao campo de gradiente correspondente.

ESPAÇO K

Espaço k

Imagem

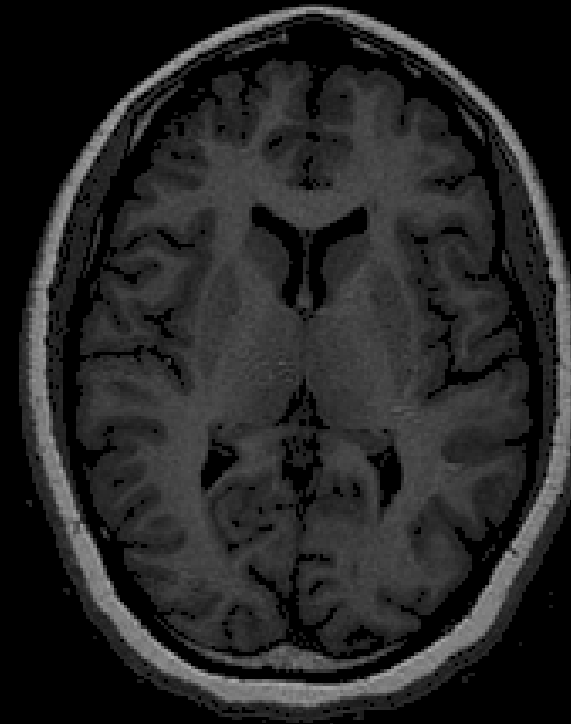
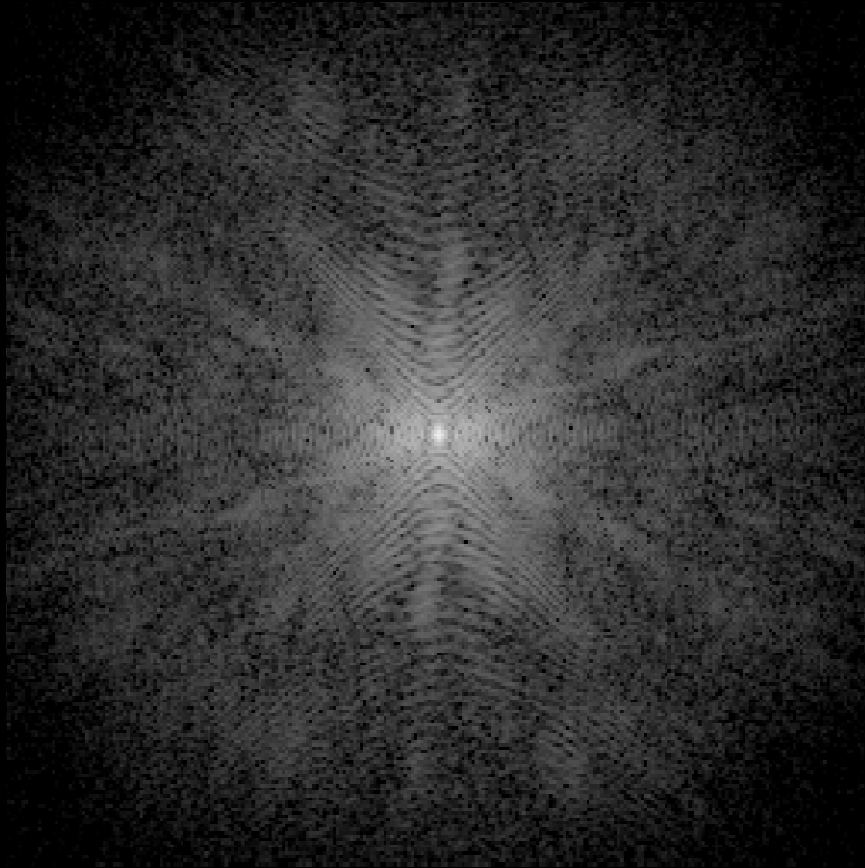


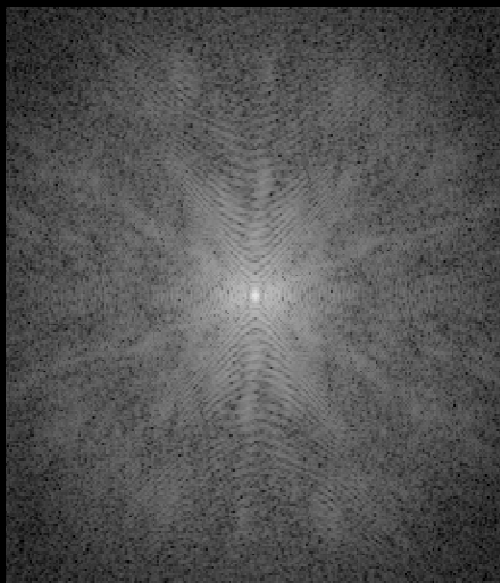
Imagem Completa



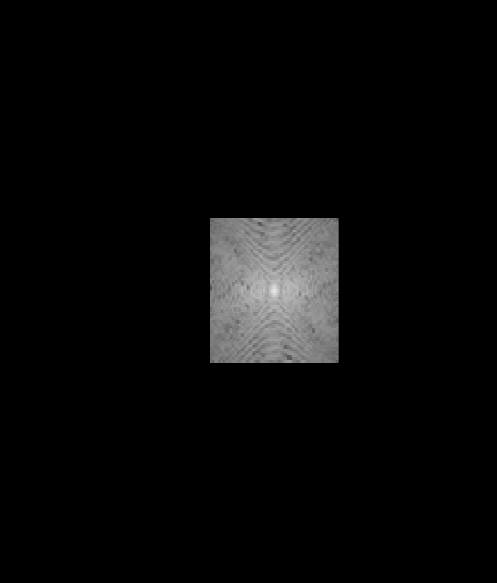
Imagem de Intensidade



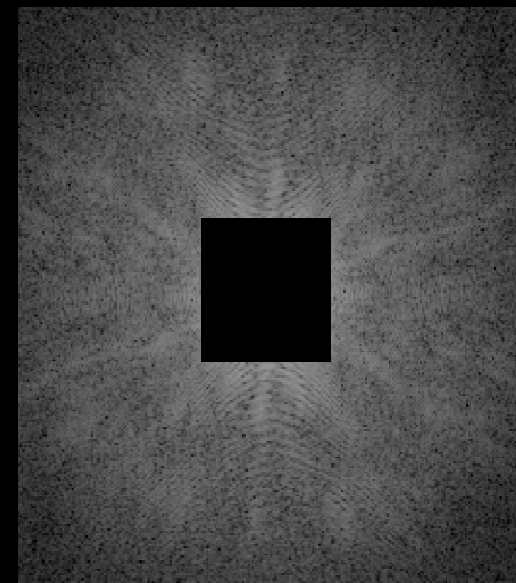
Imagem de Detalhes



Espaço k Completo

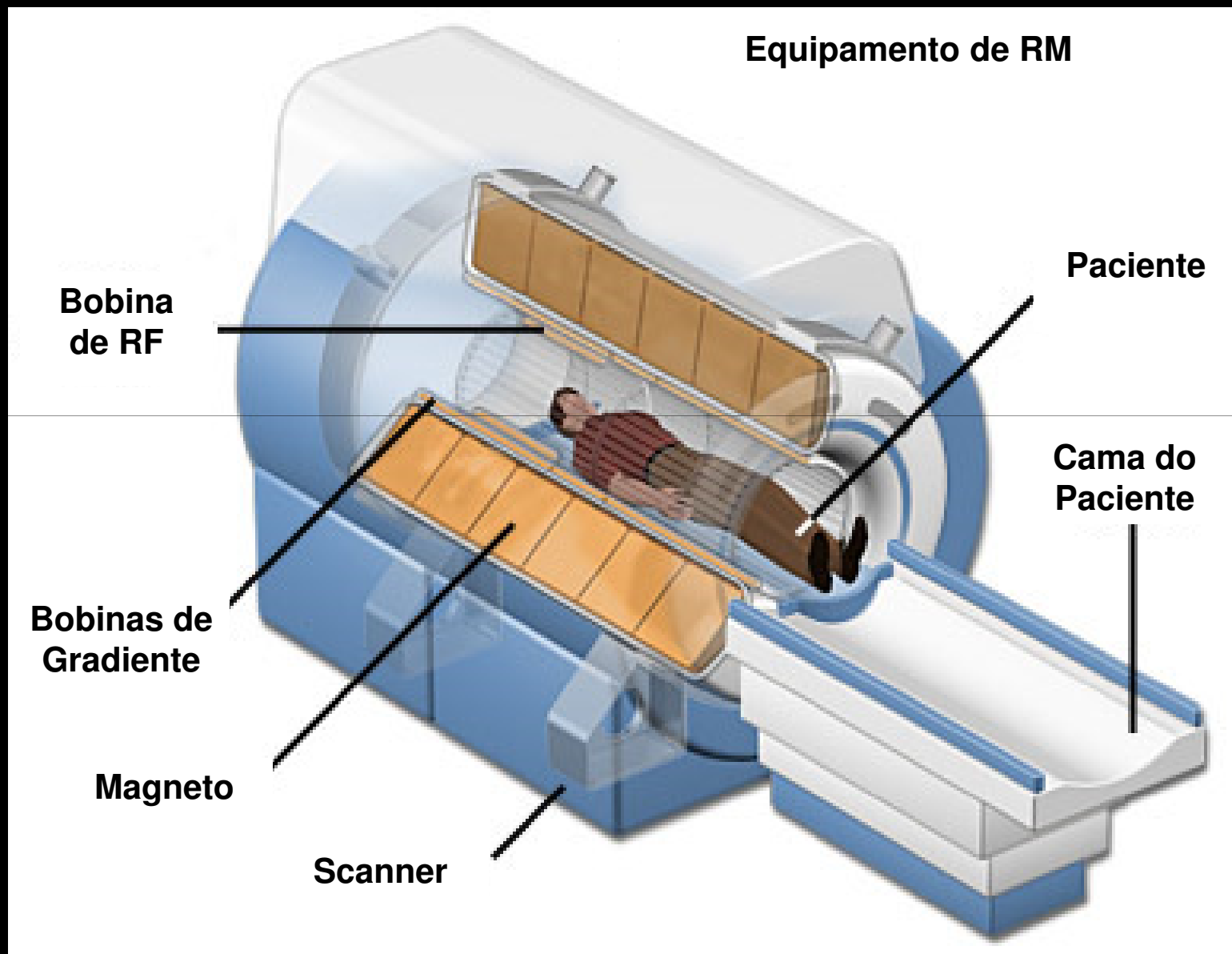


Centro do Espaço k



Bordas do Espaço k

O SISTEMA DE RM



RM: CAMPO MAGNÉTICO PRINCIPAL

- Estado da arte:
 - Sistemas clínicos: 0.1T – 3.0T
 - Sistemas de animais: 2.0T – 11.7T

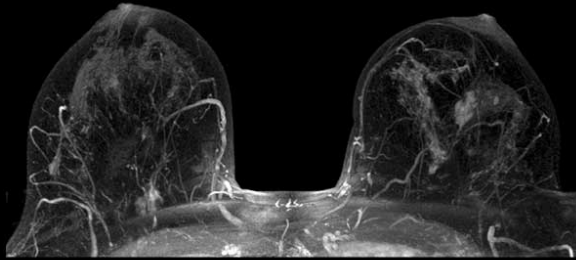
Curiosidades:

1 Tesla = 10000 Gauss

Campo magnético da terra ~ 0.5 Gauss

IMAGENS POR RM: ANATÔMICAS

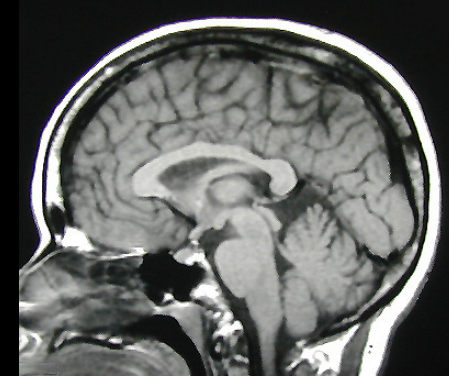
Clinicamente utilizada em uma grande variedade de especialidades



Mama



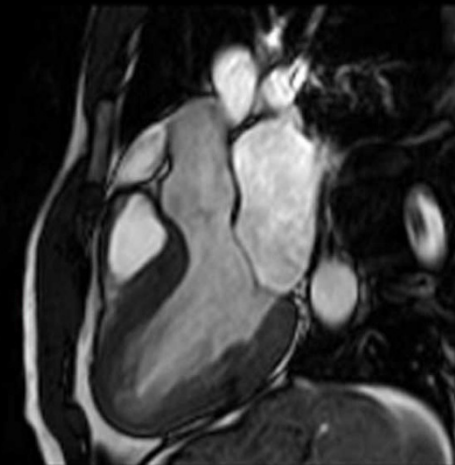
Coluna



Crânio



Abdômen

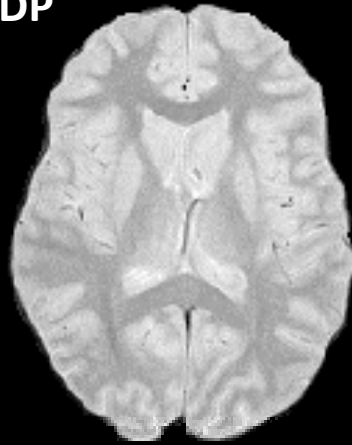


Coração

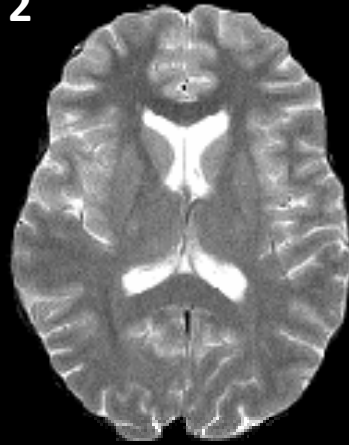
A qualidade da imagem é geralmente descrita em termos da relação sinal ruído, da resolução espacial e do contraste.

IMAGENS POR RM: ANATÔMICAS

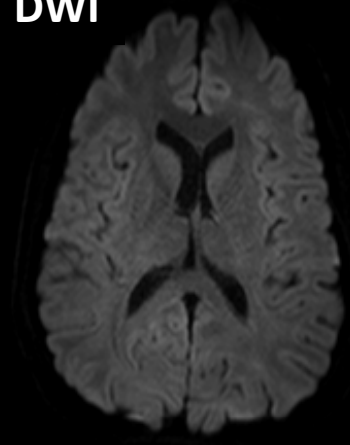
DP



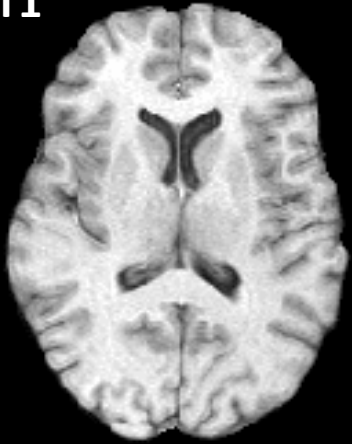
T2



DWI



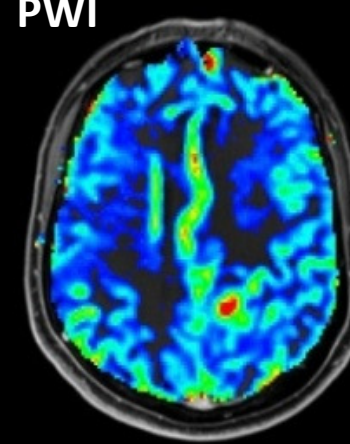
T1



MRA

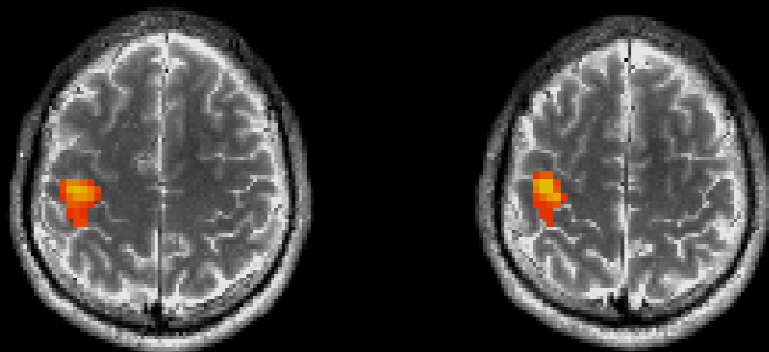


PWI



IMAGENS POR RM: FUNCIONAIS (TAREFAS MOTORAS)

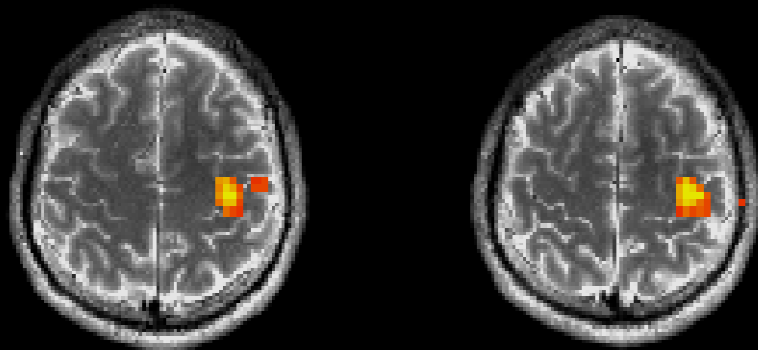
Mão Esquerda;



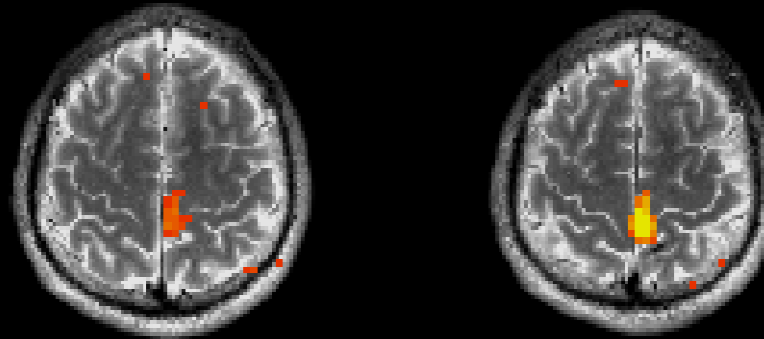
Pé Esquerdo;



Mão Direita;



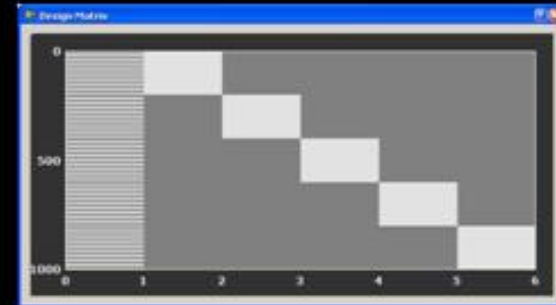
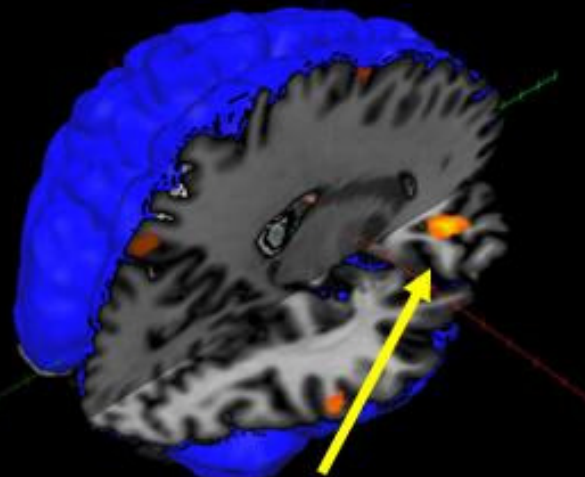
Pé Direito;



IMAGENS POR RM: FUNCIONAIS (CAFÉ E O CÉREBRO)

Análise de grupo (5 participantes: fragrância do grão torrado)

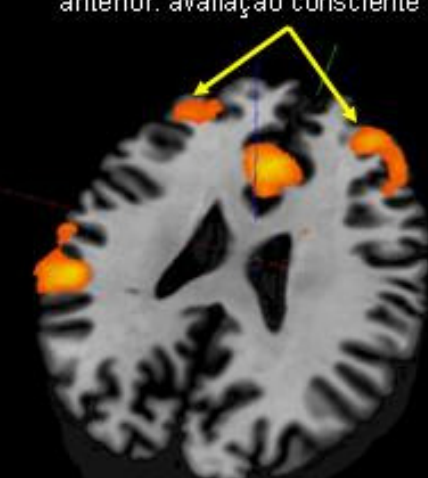
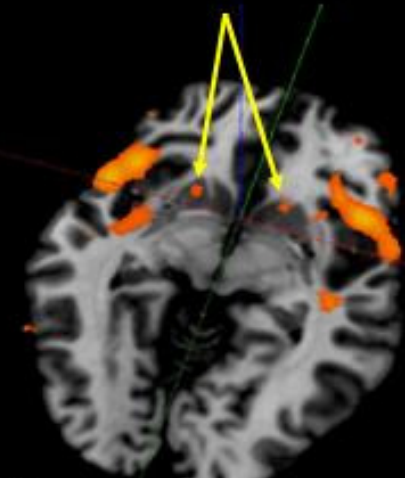
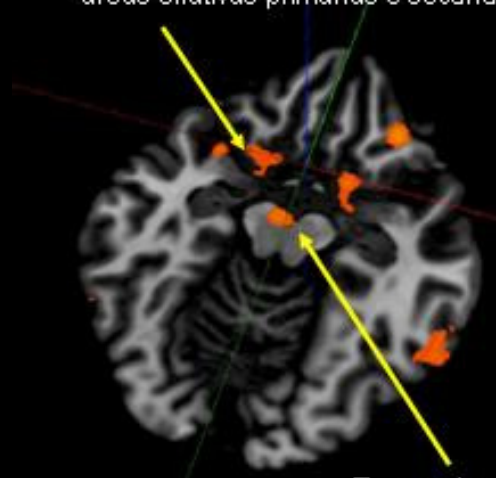
Café A + Café B vs CTRL



Amígdala, uncus temporal e córtex órbito-frontal:
áreas olfativas primárias e secundárias

Núcleo accumbens: prazer

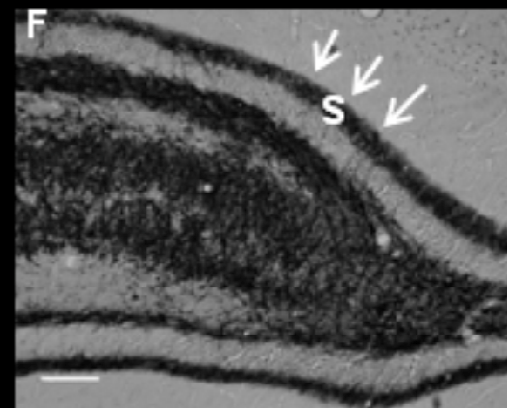
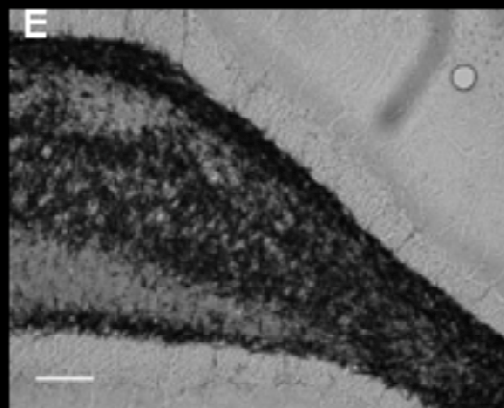
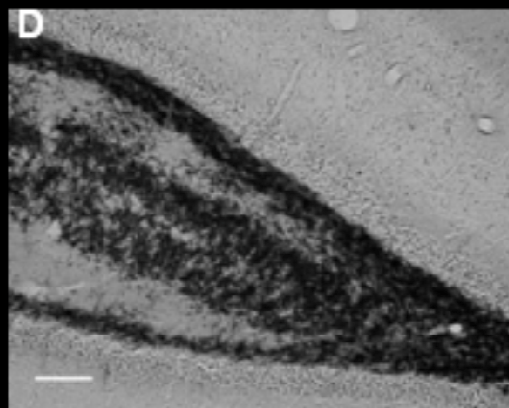
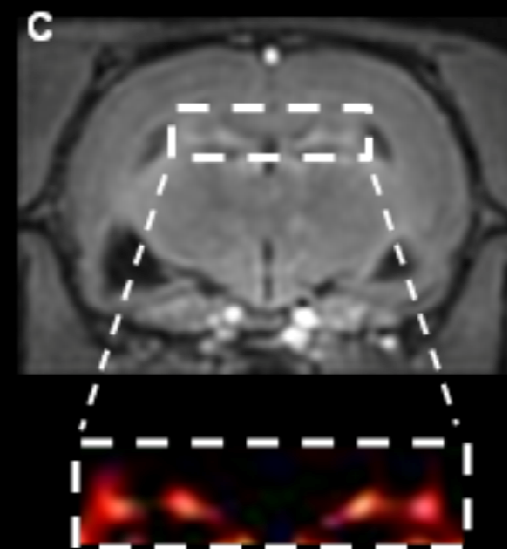
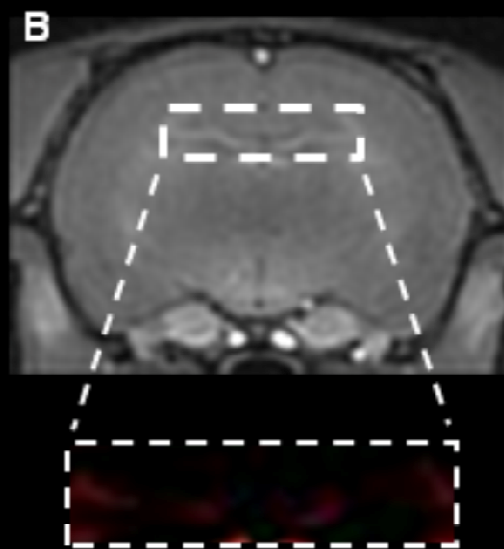
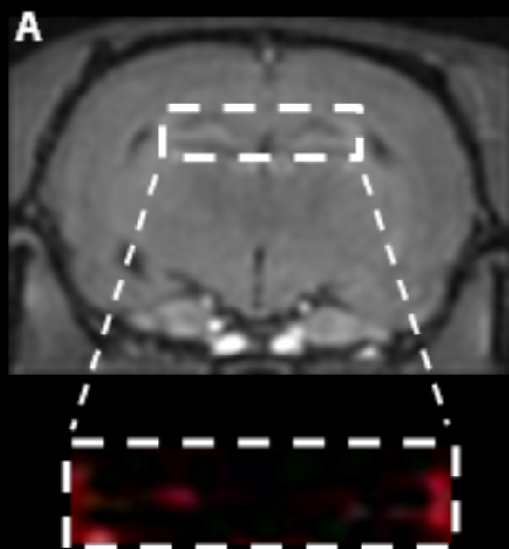
Córtex pré-frontal e cíngulo anterior: avaliação consciente



Tegmento ventral: prazer

GLM, $p < 0.001$

IMAGENS POR RM: APLICAÇÃO EM MODELOS ANIMAIS





IFSC UNIVERSIDADE
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In Vivo por Ressonância Magnética

OBRIgADO!!!

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