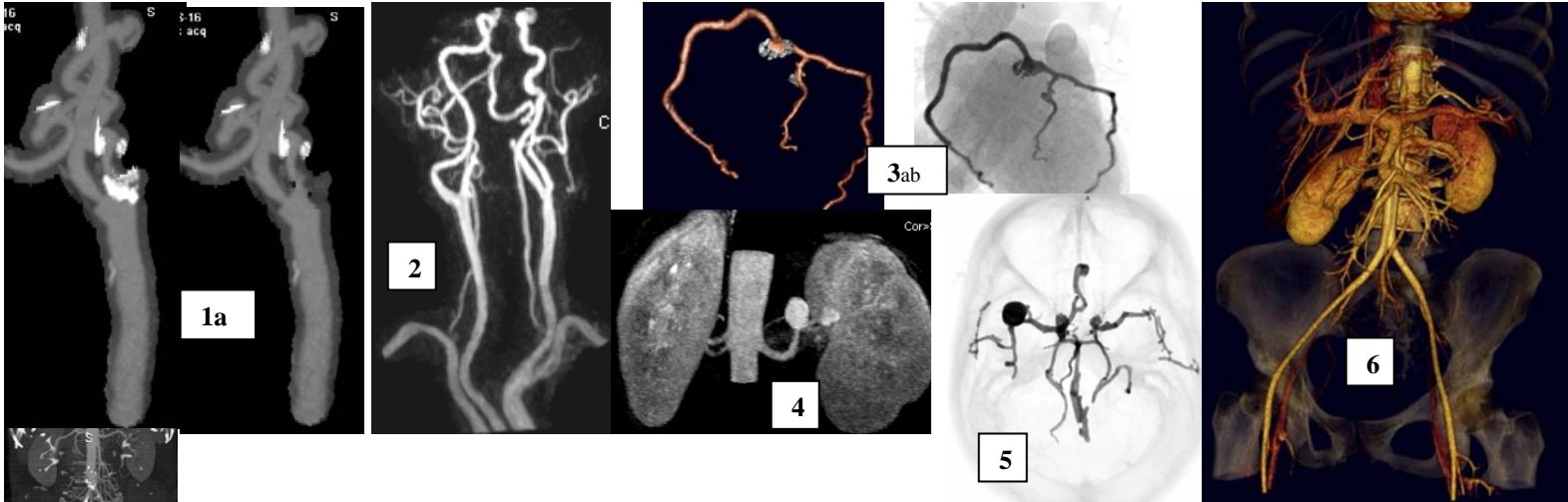


MR & CT ANGIOGRAPHY (MRA/CTA); CORONARY CTA



FIGURES: The above images are some of the cases presented at AIC's "Fun Presentation Party" #3. **Fig. 1a-b:** Carotid CTA showing significant stenosis due to calcified plaques. **Fig. 2:** Normal Carotid MRA. **Fig. 3a-b:** Normal Coronary CTA. **Fig. 4:** Renal MRA showing renal artery aneurysms. **Fig. 5:** CTA circle of Willis showing a large aneurysm. **Fig. 6:** Abdominal CTA. **Fig. 7:** CTA Runoff showing bilateral long segment femoral artery occlusion.

WHEN WOULD YOU DO CTA OR MRA?

Contrast-Enhanced MRA (CE-MRA) is a rapid MRA technique with contrast (takes one breathhold). It is generally better than CTA for most applications since it is not hindered by calcifications or osseous structures. For the brain/circle of Willis, Carotids, Vertebrobasilar system, runoffs, and renals, MRA is preferable. For pulmonary angiogram and aorta, CTA is preferred.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES OF MRA?

Advantages: No limitations by heavy calcifications or bony structures. No allergy to iodine contrast.

Disadvantages: Claustrophobia, patient motion.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES OF CTA?

Advantages: No claustrophobia. Very fast. Allows for *color* 3D reconstructions. Allows for axial 2D visualization of the area and distinction between soft and calcified plaques and diameter of true lumen.

Disadvantages: Patient may be allergic to iodine-based contrast. Calcifications and bones may get in the way (although can be removed but care must be taken not to accidentally remove a portion of the vessel).

EXPLAIN CORONARY CTA:

A rapid gated CT study during fast infusion of **intravenous** (not arterial) contrast is obtained through the heart and 3D images of the coronaries can be displayed one at a time or all together (top 2 middle **Figures**). It is preferable to slow the heart rate down with a beta blocker. The study should not take more than 5 minutes from start to finish.