

## **DEDICATION**

*Dedicated to:*

*My beloved father and mother..... ..*

*For their kind support, encouragement and unlimited attention for me and shined so gracefully.*

*My beloved husband..... ..*

*For support and encouragement.*

*My dear sons, brother and sisters..... ..*

*My teacher, colleague and dear friends..... ..*

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## **Abstract**

The relaxation times  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  plus the proton density ( $\rho$ ) are the quantities likely to give the best tissue discrimination in nuclear magnetic resonance imagining (NMR).

These parameters play a pivotal role in determining tissue contrast, which allows clinicians to clearly see the details of tissue structure, including soft tissue, and to distinguish normal from diseased tissue in order to diagnose and track the progress and treatment of disease.

In this study relaxation times  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  measurements were performed using MRI system operating at 1.5T magnet strength.

$T_1$  and  $T_2$  values were calculated from carefully selected regions of interest representing gray matter, white matter, fat and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) of human brain.

The result shows a difference in  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  values for the different type of tissue.

These differences are found to be responsible for the different tissue contrast in MRI and consequently the ability of this imaging modality to characterize the different type of tissue for diagnostic assessment.

## **المستخلص**

زمن الاسترخاء  $T_1$  و  $T_2$  بالإضافة إلى كثافة البروتون ( $\rho$ ) هما الكميات التي تعطي التوصيف الأفضل للأنسجة في التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي للنواة.

هذه المعاملات تلعب دور حيوي في تحديد وضوح الأنسجة، والذي يساعد الطبيب في رؤية تركيبة الأنسجة بصورة واضحة، والتي تضم الأنسجة الدقيقة، وللتمييز بين الأنسجة الطبيعية والمرضة، وذلك من أجل المتابعة والتخيص لتطور ومعالجة المرض.

في هذه الدراسة قيس زمن الاسترخاء  $T_1$  و  $T_2$  باستخدام نظام الرنين المغناطيسي والذي يعمل على شدة مغناطيسية تعادل 1,5 تسلا.

حسبت قيم زمن الاسترخاء  $T_1$  و  $T_2$  خلال مناطق في الدماغ البشري يتم تحديدها بدقة وهذه المناطق هي الأنسجة السنجدابية، الأنسجة البيضاء، منطقة الدهون و منطقة الـ CSF . وأظهرت النتائج الاختلاف في قيم  $T_1$  و  $T_2$  وذلك باختلاف نوع الأنسجة. هذه الاختلافات هي المسئولة عن تحديد درجة الاختلاف في وضوح التصوير بالرنين المغناطيسي وبالتالي امكانية هذا النوع من التصوير في التمييز بين الانواع المختلفة للأنسجة للتقييم التخيصي.

## **Contents:**

<b>Dedication.....</b>	i
<b>Acknowledgement.....</b>	ii
<b>Abstracts .....</b>	iii
<b>المستخلص.....</b>	iv
<b>Contents .....</b>	v
<b>Chapter one:</b>	
<b>1. Introduction .....</b>	1
1.1 General view.....	1
1.2 Thesis layout.....	2
<b>Chapter two:</b>	
<b>2. Human Brain .....</b>	3
<b>2.1 Neurons .....</b>	3
<b>2.2 Divisions of the brain.....</b>	5
<b>2.2.1 Brain stem.....</b>	5
<b>2.2.2 Diencephalon.....</b>	6
<b>2.2.3 Cerebellum.....</b>	6
<b>2.2.4 Forebrain.....</b>	6
<b>2.3 Gray matter .....</b>	9
<b>2.4 White matter.....</b>	9
<b>2.5 Myelin.....</b>	11
<b>2.6 CSF.....</b>	11
<b>Chapter three:</b>	
<b>3. Magnetic Resonance Imaging.....</b>	12
<b>3.1 Introduction to MRI.....</b>	12
<b>3.2 How MRI works.....</b>	12
<b>3.3 System hardware .....</b>	13
<b>3.3.1 Magnet.....</b>	15
<b>3.3.2 Gradient Coils.....</b>	17
<b>3.3.3 RF coils.....</b>	18

<b>3.4 Physics of MRI.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>3.4.1 Spin.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>3.4.2 Larmor frequency.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>3.4.3 Energy( spin) states.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>3.4.4 Resonance phenomenon.....</b>	<b>22</b>

## **Chapter four**

<b>4. Pulse sequences and relaxation times.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4.1 Pulse sequences.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4.1.1 Spin Echo Pulse Sequences.....</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>4.1.2 Inversion recovery.....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>4.1.3 Conventional gradient echo pulse sequences.....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>4.2 Relaxation times.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>4.2.1 T<sub>1</sub> relaxation time.....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>4.2.1.1 T<sub>1</sub> weighted images.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.2.1.2 Precession.....</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>4.2.2 T<sub>2</sub> relaxation time.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>4.2.2.1 T<sub>2</sub> weighted images.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>4.3 Contrast.....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>4.3.1 The Repetition time (TR).....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>4.3.2 The Echo time (TE).....</b>	<b>31</b>

## **Chapter five**

<b>5. Method of Experiment.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>5.1 T1-Relaxation Times Measurement.....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>5.1.1 Data from ROI's for the intensity:.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>5.1.2 Resulting T1-Curves:.....</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>5.1.3 Resulting Images:.....</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>5.2 T2 Relaxation Time Measurement.....</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>5.2.1 Data from ROI's for the intensity:.....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>5.2.2 Resulting T2-Curves: .....</b>	<b>41</b>

## **Chapter six**

<b>6. Results.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>6.1 Results of T1 and T2-Relaxation Times.....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>6.2 The difference in intensity between tissues for T1 relaxation time.....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>6.3 The difference in intensity between tissues for T2 relaxation time.....</b>	<b>46</b>

## **Chapter seven**

<b>7. Conclusion and Recommendation.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>7.1 Conclusion .....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>7.2 Recommendation.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>References.....</b>	<b>48</b>