

# Index

Note: Page numbers followed by *f* and *t* indicate figures and tables, respectively.

## A

### Abscess

- of cervical spine, 259–262
  - epidural
    - of cervical spine, 259–261
    - in pediatric patient, 341–342
    - thoracolumbar, 303, 305*f*
  - of foot/ankle, 216–217, 217*f*
  - on postgadolinium T1-weighted images, 90, 92*f*
  - of wrist/hand, 135–136

### Acetabular labrum

- normal anatomy, 38, 40*f*, 42, 43*f*–44*f*, 147, 147*f*
- pathology, 147–148, 148*t*
- postoperative MRI evaluation, 151
- tears, 147–151, 148*f*–149*f*
  - classification, 149, 149*f*

### Acetabulum

- articular cartilage, normal, 147*f*
- normal anatomy, 39*f*–40*f*, 42, 42*f*–43*f*

### Achilles tendinitis, 209–210

### Achilles tendinosis, 209–210, 210*f*

### Achilles tendon

- disorders, 209–210, 209*f*
- normal anatomy, 51*f*, 54, 55*f*
- repair, postoperative MRI findings, 221–222, 222*f*
- tear, 210, 210*f*

### AC joint. *See* Acromioclavicular joint

### ACL. *See* Anterior cruciate ligament

### Acquired immune deficiency syndrome, 262, 264, 303

### Acromioclavicular joint

- abnormalities of, 105
- capsular hypertrophy of, 105, 109*f*
- morphology of, 103
- Mumford procedure and, 114
- normal anatomy, 17, 22
- osteoarthritis, 109, 109*f*

### Acromion, 17, 19*f*–20*f*

- morphology, types of, 103, 104*f*–105*f*

### Acute transverse myelopathy, in cervical spine, 262

### Adhesive capsulitis, of shoulder, 112–113, 113*f*

### Adolescent(s), spine, normal anatomy, 339–340

### AIDS. *See* Acquired immune deficiency syndrome

### Alcohol abuse, and osteonecrosis of knee, 191

### $\alpha$ angle, 157, 160*f*

### Amyloidosis, cervical spinal involvement in, 265

### Anatomy. *See* specific anatomical entity

### Anconeus (muscle), 23, 24*f*, 25, 25*f*, 26*f*, 27

### Aneurysm, 381

### Aneurysmal bone cyst, 388, 389*f*

- spinal, 320*t*, 322–324, 323*f*

### Angiography. *See* MR angiography

### Angiolipoma, spinal, 327

### Ankle. *See also* Foot/ankle

- sprain(s)
  - lateral, 203–204, 204*f*
  - medial, 204–205, 204*f*
  - syndesmotic (high), 205, 205*f*

### Ankylosing spondylitis

- cervical spinal involvement, 235, 236*f*, 264
- hip involvement, 160

### Annular ligament, of elbow, injury, 121

### Anterior cruciate ligament

- avulsion, 174, 174*f*
- cyclops lesion, 199, 199*f*
- graft, tunnel placement, 199*f*
- normal anatomy, 42, 44, 45*f*, 46, 47*f*–48*f*
- reconstruction, MRI findings after, 198–199, 198*f*–199*f*
- tears, 174–177, 174*f*–178*f*, 175*t*

### Anterior tibial tendon, disorders, 214, 215*f*

### Anterolateral ankle impingement, 215, 217*f*

### Arachnoiditis, 311, 312*f*

### Arthritis. *See also* Osteoarthritis

- cervical spine involvement, 264–266
- inflammatory, 362–363
- psoriatic, cervical spinal involvement, 265
- septic
  - of elbow, 124
  - of foot/ankle, 217
  - of shoulder, 112

Arthrography. *See* MR arthrography  
 Articular cartilage. *See also* Osteoarthritis  
   components, 353  
   of elbow, 362, 365f  
   of feet, 362  
   gradient-echo image, 80, 82f  
   of hands, 362  
   of hip, 359–360, 362f–364f  
   imaging protocols for, 353–356  
   of knee, 356–359, 356f, 359f–361f  
   lesions  
     classification, 356, 357t–358t  
     grading, 356, 357t–358t  
   MR signal characteristics, 353  
   repair, postoperative imaging, 363–367,  
     365f–367f  
   specialized pulse sequences for, 353–355,  
     354f–356f, 355t  
   structure, 353  
   zonal histology, 353, 354f  
 Artifact(s), 14–15  
   magnetic materials causing, 425–426  
   metallic substances and, 425–426  
   susceptibility, gradient-echo imaging and, 14  
 Astrocytoma, low-grade, spinal, 331–332  
 Atlantoaxial dissociation, 238, 239f  
 Atlantooccipital dissociation, 236–237  
 Atlas (C1), 62, 62f  
   trauma, 237–238  
 Axis (C2), 62, 62f  
   trauma, 238, 238f

## B

Baker (popliteal) cyst, 193, 194f, 374–375, 375f  
 Bankart  
   lesion, 82f, 98–99, 98f, 100f, 103  
   repair, 114  
 Biceps brachii muscle  
   anchor, 101, 101f, 102, 113  
   normal anatomy, 22–23  
 Biceps brachii tendon  
   anchor, 100, 101f, 102, 103f  
   distal, injury, 121, 122f  
   long head of, 22  
     abnormalities, 109–112, 111f–112f  
     in bicipital groove, 17, 18f  
     normal MRI appearance, 109, 110f  
   normal anatomy, 18f  
   short head of, 22  
 Biceps femoris muscle, strain, 185, 186f  
 Bicipital aponeurosis, 23  
 Biopsy, musculoskeletal, MRI-guided, 410f, 411  
 Bone scan(s), 419–422, 420f–421f

Bone tumors. *See also* specific tumor  
   benign, 386–389  
   clinical presentation, 385  
   diagnosis, 385–386  
     MRI and, 370  
   of foot/ankle  
     benign, 220  
     malignant, 220  
   malignant, 389–393  
   MRI, advantages, 385–386  
 Brachialis muscle, 22–23  
 Buford complex, 100–101, 101f  
 Bursitis, 379–381, 382f

## C

Caisson disease, and osteonecrosis of knee, 191  
 Calcaneus, stress fractures, 207, 207f  
 Calcific tendinitis, of shoulder, 113  
 Calcium pyrophosphate dihydrate deposition disease, cervical  
   spinal involvement in, 266  
 Capitate, occult fracture, 131f  
 Carpal bones, distal, occult fractures, 130–131, 131f  
 Carpal instability, 135  
 Carpal tunnel syndrome, 138–139  
 Cartilage, articular. *See* Articular cartilage  
 Cauda equina syndrome, 296–297  
 Cellulitis, of foot/ankle, 216–217  
 Cerebrospinal fluid  
   in spine, normal MRI appearance, 63  
   on T2-weighted image, 77f, 78  
 Cervical spinal stenosis, 241f, 244f, 247, 250–253, 251t,  
   251f–257f  
   absolute, 252  
   causes, 250, 251t, 253f  
   central canal, 250–251, 253f  
   degenerative upon congenital, 250, 252f  
   foraminal, 250, 251f  
   grading, 253, 257f  
   mild, 253  
   moderate, 253, 256f  
   objective measures, 252–253  
   relative, 252  
   severe, 253, 257f  
 Cervical spine, 229–268  
   abscess, 259–262  
   acute transverse myelopathy, 262  
   ankylosing spondylitis, 235, 236f  
   annular tears, 244–245, 245f  
   anterior longitudinal ligament, tears, 235  
   arthritides, 264–266  
   C2 nerve root, 67, 70f  
   compression fracture, 232, 232f  
   degenerative conditions, 242–255

- diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis, 235
- discitis, 256–259, 261f
- epidural abscess, 259–261
- facet dislocations, 232–233, 233f–234f
- flexion-compression injuries, 232–233, 232f
- flexion-extension imaging, 242, 243f
- imaging protocols for, 229
- infectious conditions, 255–262, 261f
- instability, characterization, 241–242, 242f
- intervertebral discs
- avulsion from adjacent vertebral body, 235
  - bulge, 245t, 246
  - degenerative disc disease, 243–245, 244f
  - displacement, 245–250, 246f
    - and stenosis, 241f, 244f, 247
  - extrusion, 245t, 246–247, 248f
  - herniation, 235, 250, 251f
  - horizontal rupture, 235, 235f
  - injuries, 235
  - pathology, 245, 245t
  - protrusion, 245t, 246–247, 247f
  - sequestration, 245t, 246
  - “soft” *versus* “hard,” 247, 247f
- intradural infections, 261–262
- intrinsic inflammatory myelopathy, 262–264
- leptomeningitis, 261–262
- ligaments, normal anatomy, 67f–68f
- in multiple sclerosis, 262, 263f
- myelitis, 261–262
- neural foramina, normal anatomy, 67
- neural structures, normal anatomy, 67, 69f
- normal anatomy, 66f, 67, 67f, 68, 68f, 70f–72f, 71–72
- pediatric, normal anatomy, 339–340
- posterior ligaments
- edema, 235
  - injuries, 233, 235f, 242, 242f
- prevertebral hematoma, 235
- specialized pulse sequences for, 229
- subacute necrotizing myelopathy, 263–264
- subdural abscess, 261–262
- trauma, 229–242
- axial load injuries in, 230, 236, 237f
  - classification, 230–236, 231f
  - evaluation, 230, 230t
  - hyperextension injuries in, 230, 233–235
  - hyperflexion injuries in, 230, 232–233, 232f
  - imaging protocols for, 230
  - mechanism of injury in, 230
  - penetrating, 238–241
  - region of injury in, 232
  - spinal cord injury in, 235
    - characterization, 241
- tuberculous involvement, 258
- tumors, 262
- T2-weighted images, 77f, 81–84, 83f–85f
- vertebral bodies. *See* Vertebral bodies
- vertebral osteomyelitis, 256–259, 261f
- Chamberlain's line, 258t, 259f
- Charcot neuroarthropathy, 218
- Chemical-shift imaging, 403, 407f
- Chiari malformations, 345
- with myelomeningocele, 344
  - and occipitocervical stenosis, 253–254
  - types, 254, 259f
- Child(ren). *See also* Pediatric spine
- age 2 years, spine, 340, 341f
  - age 10 years, spine, 340, 342f
  - epidural abscess in, 341–342
  - sedation protocols for, 338–339
  - wrist/hand
    - growth arrest, 131
    - physeal bars, 131
    - physeal injuries, 131, 131f
- Chondroblastoma, 386, 387f
- Chondrosarcoma, 393, 393f
- epidemiology, 385
  - spinal, 325–326, 326f
- Chordoma
- chondroid, 324
  - spinal, 324–325, 325f
  - typical, 324
- Claustrophobia, 429
- Clivus canal angle, 258t
- Collagenous tissue, on T1-weighted images, 9, 10f
- Computed tomography, 416–419, 417f–419f
- Contrast-enhanced imaging, 14–15
- for MR arthrography, 397, 397t
  - safety, 428–429
- Conus medullaris, pediatric, 339f, 340–341, 341f
- Conventional radiography, 414–416, 415f–416f
- Coxa saltans (snapping hip syndrome), 153–154
- Crowned dens sign, 266
- Cryotherapy, MRI-guided, 411f, 412
- Crystal deposition disorders, 126
- CSF. *See* Cerebrospinal fluid
- CT. *See* Computed tomography
- Cubital tunnel syndrome, 125–126
- Cyclops lesion, of anterior cruciate ligament, 199, 199f

## D

- de Quervain tenosynovitis, 135, 136f
- Diabetic myonecrosis, 376–377, 378f
- Diagnosis, arrival at, correlation of imaging findings with
- patient history and examination in, 90–93, 92f
- Diastematomyelia, 344
- Differential diagnosis, correlation of imaging findings with
- patient history and examination for, 90–93, 92f
- Diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis, cervical spine
- involvement in, 235

Diffusion-weighted imaging, 403–404  
 Discitis, in pediatric patient, 341  
 Dupuytren contracture, of wrist/hand, 140, 141f  
 Dynamic (functional) imaging, 402–403, 403f–406f

## E

ECU. *See* Extensor carpi ulnaris  
 Elbow, 118–128. *See also* Forearm  
   articular cartilage, 362, 365f  
   compression neuropathies, 125–126, 125f–126f  
   degenerative conditions, 122–123  
   epiphysiolysis, 119, 119f  
   imaging protocols for, 118  
   infectious conditions, 123–124  
   lateral and medial epicondylitis, 122–123, 124f  
   LCL complex injury, 121, 121f  
   ligamentous structures, 25f, 27–28  
   loose bodies in, 119, 120f, 126  
   medial collateral ligament, injury, 119–121, 120f  
   MR arthrography image, 399f  
   neural structures, 25f, 27f  
   neurovascular structures, 27–28, 27f  
   normal anatomy, 22–30, 24f, 28f–29f  
   occult fractures, 118–119  
   osseous contusion, 118–119, 119f  
   septic arthritis, 124  
   soft-tissue masses of, 126–127, 126f  
   specialized pulse sequences for, 118  
   synovial disorders, 126  
   tendons, 22–23, 24f–27f, 27–28  
   trauma, 118–122  
 Enchondroma, 387, 388f  
 Eosinophilic granuloma, spinal, 320t, 324, 324f  
 Ependymoma, spinal, 331–332, 333f–334f  
 Epidural lipomatosis, 300–301, 301f  
 Epithelioid sarcoma, 385  
 Ewing sarcoma, 390–393, 392f  
   epidemiology, 385  
   spinal, 326–327  
 Examination, physical, findings in, correlation with imaging  
   findings, 90–93  
 Extensor carpi ulnaris, 23, 25, 25f  
 Extremity scanners, 400–401, 402f  
 Extrinsic carpal ligaments, injury, 132–133, 133f

## F

Fast spin echo imaging, 8–9  
 Fatigue fractures, in hip, 151  
 Fat pad disease (Hoffa disease), 187  
 Femoral head, osteonecrosis, 154–155, 155f

Femoral neck fracture, nondisplaced  
   on short tau inversion recovery image, 79, 79f  
   on T1-weighted image, 79, 79f, 86  
 Femoroacetabular impingement, 156–157, 157f–160f  
 FHL tendon. *See* Flexor hallucis longus tendon  
 Fibrous dysplasia of bone, 389, 390f  
 Fingers, muscles and ligaments, 33, 34f  
 Flexor hallucis longus tendon  
   partial tear, 214–215, 216f  
   tenosynovitis, 214–215  
 Flip angle, 5, 6f, 8, 13  
 Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery, physics of, 8  
 Foot/ankle, 202–225  
   abscess, 216–217, 217f  
   arthrodesis, postoperative MRI findings, 222–223  
   bone contusion, 203, 203f  
   bone tumors  
     benign, 220  
     malignant, 220  
   cellulitis, 216–217  
   Charcot neuroarthropathy, 218  
   degenerative conditions, 208–216  
   ganglion cysts, 219, 219f  
   hemangioma, 219  
   imaging protocols for, 202  
   infectious processes, 216–218  
   ligament sprains, 203–205  
   normal anatomy, 51f–61f, 52–60  
   osteomyelitis, 217–218, 218f  
   postoperative MRI findings in, 221–223  
     susceptibility artifact in, 222f  
   septic arthritis, 217  
   specialized pulse sequences for, 202  
   sprains. *See* Ankle, sprain(s)  
   stress fractures, 206–208  
   tendons  
     disorders, 208–215  
     repair, postoperative MRI findings, 221–222, 222f  
     tears, recurrent/new, 222, 222f  
   trauma, 203–208  
   tumors, 219–220  
 Forearm. *See also* Elbow  
   distal, muscles, 32–33  
   muscle architecture, 23–25, 24f  
   muscles, classification of  
     by compartment, 24–25  
     by location, 23–24  
 FSE imaging. *See* Fast spin echo imaging

## G

Gadolinium contrast, 14–15, 14f  
   for MR angiography, 410–411  
   for MR arthrography, 397, 397t

safety, 428–429  
 Ganglion cyst(s), 373–374, 374f  
 in foot/ankle, 219, 219f  
 in wrist/hand, 139–140, 142f  
 Ganglioneuroblastomas, intermediate-differentiated, spinal, 327  
 Ganglioneuroma, spinal, 327, 327f  
 Gaucher disease, and osteonecrosis of knee, 191  
 Giant cell tumor  
 of bone, 388  
 spinal, 320t, 322, 322f  
 of tendon sheath  
 of foot/ankle, 219–220  
 of wrist/hand, 139–140, 141f  
 Glenohumeral instability, 97–100, 98f–100f  
 Glenohumeral osteoarthritis, 108–109, 108f  
 Glenoid, 17, 18f, 20f  
 Glenoid labrum  
 inferior, 17–20, 20f  
 normal anatomy, 17, 18f–20f, 20  
 pathology, 100–103, 102f, 103f  
 superior, 17–20, 20f  
 Glomus tumor, of wrist/hand, 140  
 Gout, cervical spinal involvement, 266  
 Gradient-echo images, 7–8, 8f, 9  
 characteristics of, 9, 9t, 13–14  
 recognition of, 80, 82f  
 three-dimensional, 14  
 Greater trochanteric pain syndrome, 152–153

## H

Hallux valgus, repair, postoperative MRI findings, 223  
 Hamartoma, of wrist/hand, 140  
 Hamstring strains, 154  
 Hand(s). *See* Wrist/hand  
 Hemangioblastoma, spinal, 332, 335f  
 Hemangioma, 372–373, 373f  
 of foot/ankle, 219  
 T1- and T2-weighted images, 86–87, 91f  
 vertebral, 319–320, 320f, 320t  
 of wrist/hand, 139–140  
 Hemangiopericytoma, spinal, 329–331  
 Hematoma, 375–376, 376f  
 of thoracolumbar spine, 308–309, 311f  
 on T1-weighted image, 10f  
 Herniated nucleus pulposus. *See under* Lumbar spine  
 High-resolution imaging, 400, 401f  
 Hip, 147–163  
 abductors, 38  
 tears, 153, 153f  
 adductors, 38  
 strains, 154  
 articular cartilage, 359–360, 362f–364f

articular surfaces, 37, 39f  
 athletic, 147–154  
 bone marrow abnormalities, 154–156  
 degenerative conditions, 156–160  
 extensors, 38  
 external rotators, 38  
 femoroacetabular impingement, 156–157, 157f–160  
 flexors, 38  
 greater trochanteric pain syndrome, 152–153  
 idiopathic transient osteoporosis, 155–156, 156f  
 imaging protocol for, 147  
 inflammatory disorders, 160  
 intraarticular pathology, zone classification, 149, 150f  
 MR arthrography image, 398f  
 muscles, 38, 39f–41f  
 strains, 154, 154f  
 normal anatomy, 37–42, 40f, 42f–44f  
 osteoarthritis, 158  
 pain in, differential diagnosis, 147–148, 148t  
 specialized pulse sequences for, 147  
 stress fractures, 151, 151f  
 synovial disorders, 160–161, 160f–161f  
 trauma, 147–154  
 traumatic posterior subluxation/dislocation/lateral impaction, 151–152, 152f  
 trochanteric bursitis, 152–153  
 History, patient, correlation with imaging findings, 90–93  
 Hoffa disease, 187  
 Humeral epicondyles, 24f–26f  
 Humeral head, 17, 18f  
 Humerus, 20, 20f  
 capitellum, osteochondritis dissecans, 125, 125f  
 greater and lesser tuberosity, 20f, 22

## I

Iliotibial band syndrome, 191  
 Implant(s), metallic. *See also* Metallic object(s) or substances  
 MRI in presence of, 406–408, 409f  
 in pediatric spine, 347f, 348  
 safety profiles, 426–427  
 Infant(s)  
 age 3 months, spine, 340  
 full-term, spine, 340  
 Infraspinatus muscle and tendon, 22  
 Insufficiency fractures, in hip, 151  
 Intervention(s), MRI-guided, 411–412  
 Intervertebral discs. *See under* Lumbar spine  
 Intervertebral osteochondrosis, of lumbar spine, 277–278, 278f  
 Intraoperative MRI, 401  
 Inversion time, 8  
 ITB syndrome. *See* Iliotibial band syndrome

## J

- Jersey finger, 133
- Joint fluid, 86, 90f
- Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, cervical spinal involvement in, 264

## K

- Kienböck disease, 136–137, 137f
- Knee, 164–201. *See also* Anterior cruciate ligament; Posterior cruciate ligament
  - acute hemarthrosis, 164
  - adhesion formation in, 193
  - anterior interval
    - definition, 193
    - scarring in, 193
  - arcuate complex, injuries, 181, 181f
  - articular cartilage, 356–359, 356f, 359f–361f
  - Baker (popliteal) cyst, 193, 194f, 374–375, 375f
  - bursitis, 190–191, 190f–191f
  - collateral ligaments
    - normal anatomy, 44, 48f
    - tears, 179–180, 179f–180f, 181t
  - degenerative joint disease, 193
  - degenerative (nonacute) pathology, 187–195
  - dislocation, 182–183, 182f
  - extensor mechanism
    - degenerative (nonacute) pathology, 187, 188f
    - normal anatomy, 52
    - traumatic injuries, 183–185
  - gradient-echo image, 82f
  - Hoffa disease (fat pad disease), 187
  - imaging protocols for, 164
  - infectious conditions, 193–194
  - injuries, “terrible triad,” 180
  - loose bodies in, 185–187, 186f
  - meniscocapsular separation, 166t
  - meniscus/menisci
    - allograft replacement, MRI findings after, 194–195, 198f
    - degenerative, 193
    - discoid, 188, 189f
    - normal anatomy, 42, 50–52, 51f
    - postoperative MRI findings, 194–195, 197f
    - repair, MRI findings after, 194–195, 197f
    - tears, 165–172
      - bucket handle, 166t, 170f–172f, 171
      - complex, 166t, 172
      - displaced, 170f–173f, 171
      - grading, 164t, 165–167, 165f
      - horizontal, 165f–167f, 166t, 167
      - morphologies, 166, 166t
      - MRI characteristics, 165–166, 166t
      - types, 164t, 165, 165f
    - vertical longitudinal, 166t, 169–171, 170f
    - vertical radial, 166t, 167–169, 168f–169f

- muscle strain at, 185, 186f
- neurovascular structures, normal anatomy, 50f, 52
- normal anatomy, 42–44, 45f–50f, 46–52
- Osgood-Schlatter disease, 188, 188f
- osteochondrosis(es), 188, 188f
- osteomyelitis, 193–194
- osteonecrosis, 191–192, 192f, 192t
- osteophytes, 193
- partial meniscectomy, MRI findings after, 194–195, 195f–196f
- patellar dislocation, 183–184, 183f–184f
- patellar tendinitis, 187, 188f
- patellar tendon rupture, 184f, 185
- plicae, 188–190, 189f–190f
- posterolateral corner
  - injuries, 180–181, 180f–181f
  - normal anatomy, 44, 48f
  - structures of, 180
- posteromedial corner
  - injuries, 181–182, 181f
  - normal anatomy, 44, 48f
  - structures of, 181
- postoperative MRI findings in, 194–199
- quadriceps tendon rupture, 185, 185f
- septic effusion in, 193–194
- Sindig-Larsen-Johansson disease, 188
- specialized pulse sequences for, 164
- stress fractures, 187, 187f
- trauma, 164–187

## L

- Larmor equation, 3–5, 5f
- Lateral ankle ligament, reconstruction, postoperative MRI findings, 222, 223f
- Lateral collateral ligament
  - of elbow
    - injury (sprain, tear), 121, 121f
    - normal anatomy, 28f, 29
  - of knee
    - in arcuate complex, 181, 191
    - injury (sprain, tear), 179, 183
    - normal anatomy, 44, 47f
- Lateral collateral ligament complex, injury, 121, 121f
  - injury, 121, 121f
  - normal anatomy, 28, 29
- Lateral ulnar collateral ligament, 27–29, 28f
  - accessory, 121
  - injury, 121, 121f
- LCL. *See* Lateral collateral ligament
- Leptomeningeal hemangioblastomatosis, 332
- Lipoma, 371f, 372, 372f

- of elbow, 126–127, 126f
  - of wrist/hand, 140, 141f
  - Lipomeningocele, 344
  - Liposarcoma, 382–383, 383f
  - Little Leaguer's elbow, 119, 119f
  - Longitudinal relaxation, 5
  - LUCL. *See* Lateral ulnar collateral ligament
  - Lumbar spinal stenosis, 287f–289f, 293–296, 296f
    - anatomic changes causing, 295, 295f
    - degenerative upon congenital, 294–295, 294f
    - grading, 295–296
    - mild, 295–296
    - moderate, 296
    - objective measures, 295
    - severe, 296
  - Lumbar spine, 269–315. *See also* Thoracolumbar spine
    - annular tears, 275f, 277, 277f, 282
    - herniated nucleus pulposus, 282–287, 286f–289f
      - central, 286, 286f–287f
      - far lateral, 286–287, 286f, 289f
      - foraminal, 286, 286f, 288f
      - lateral recess, 286, 286f
      - posterolateral, 286, 286f, 288f
    - imaging protocols for, 269
    - intervertebral discs
      - anatomic zones on axial images, 286, 287f
      - bulge, 278, 278f, 279, 283, 284f
      - degenerative disc disease, 277–278, 280–281, 280f–283f
      - extrusion, 278, 278f, 279, 279f, 283–285, 285f
      - herniation, 277–278, 277f–278f. *See also* Herniated nucleus pulposus
        - nucleus pulposus
          - broad-based, 278f, 279
          - contained *versus* uncontained, 280
          - focal, 278f, 279
          - generalized, 278, 278f
          - intravertebral, 280
          - localized, 278, 278f
          - recurrent, 307, 308f
    - migration, 279
    - normal, 277, 277f, 280
    - pathology
      - classification, 277–280
      - differentiating MRI features, 277, 277f
      - nomenclature for, 277–280
    - protrusion, 278f, 279, 279f, 283–286, 284f
      - central, 286, 286f–287f
      - far lateral, 286–287, 286f, 289f
      - foraminal, 286, 286f, 288f
      - lateral recess, 286, 286f
      - posterolateral, 286, 286f, 288f
    - sequestration, 278, 278f, 279
    - “soft” *versus* “hard” pathology, 287, 290f
  - intervertebral osteochondrosis, 277–278, 278f, 280
  - intradural-extramedullary mass, postgadolinium
    - T1-weighted image, 81f
  - normal anatomy, 73–74, 73f–75f
  - pediatric, normal anatomy, 339, 339f
  - specialized pulse sequences for, 269
  - spondylosis deformans, 277, 278f, 280
  - trauma, 269–277
    - systematic approach for, 270, 270t
  - vertebral bodies. *See* Vertebral bodies
  - vertebral end plates, degenerative conditions, 280–289
  - Lunate, idiopathic osteonecrosis, 136–137, 137f
  - Lunotriquetral ligament, injury, 132, 133f
  - Lymphoma(s)
    - epidemiology, 385
    - spinal, 327–328, 328f
- ## M
- Magic angle phenomenon, 15, 52, 135, 167
  - Magnetic dipole, 3, 3f
  - Magnetic field(s)
    - metallic objects in, 426
    - physiologic effects, 425
    - static, physiologic effects, 425
    - time-varying, physiologic effects, 425
  - Malignant fibrous histiocytoma, 385
    - epidemiology, 385
  - McGregor's line, 258t, 259f
  - MCL. *See* Medial collateral ligament
  - McRae's line, 258t, 259f
  - Medial collateral ligament
    - of elbow
      - injury (sprain, tear), 119–121, 120f
      - normal anatomy, 27, 28f
    - of knee
      - injury (sprain, tear), 179–180, 179f–181f, 181t, 183
      - normal anatomy, 44, 45f–47f
  - Median nerve
    - compression
      - in carpal tunnel, 138–139
      - at elbow, 125–126
      - at elbow, 26f, 27, 27f
  - Meningioma, spinal, 328, 330f
  - Meniscus. *See* Knee, meniscus/menisci
  - Metacarpals, occult fractures, 131
  - Metallic object(s) or substances, 425–427
    - artifact-producing, 425–426
    - external, 427
    - internal, 426–427. *See also* Implant(s), metallic
    - in magnetic fields, 426
    - superficial (skin surface), 427
  - Metastatic disease
    - of bone, 385
      - spinal involvement, 316, 332–335
  - Metatarsal stress fractures, 207–208, 208f
  - MFH. *See* Malignant fibrous histiocytoma
  - Microscopy, MR, 400, 401f

Morton neuroma, 221, 221f  
 Motion artifact(s), 15  
 MR angiography, 408–411, 409f  
   images, recognition of, 80, 82f  
 MR arthrography, 14–15, 397–398  
   direct, 14–15, 397, 398f–399f  
     contrast for, 397, 397t  
   images, recognition of, 80, 82f  
   indirect, 15, 397–398, 399f  
 MRI study(ies), review, steps for, 77  
 MR microscopy, 400, 401f  
 MR spectroscopy, 405–406, 408f  
 MR venography, 411  
 Multiple myeloma  
   epidemiology, 385  
   spinal involvement, 324, 325f  
 Multiple sclerosis, cervical spinal involvement, 262, 263f  
 Muscle. *See also* specific muscle  
   tear(s), 378, 380f  
   on T1-weighted images, 9, 10f  
 Myelitis, cervical spine, 261–262  
 Myelomeningocele, 344, 344f  
 Myonecrosis, diabetic and idiopathic, 376–377, 378f  
 Myositis ossificans, 376, 377f

## N

Navicular bone  
   accessory, 211, 211f  
   normal anatomy, 52f–54f, 53–54, 56f, 58, 59f, 60, 61f  
   stress fractures, 207, 208f  
 Necrotizing fasciitis, of wrist/hand, 136  
 Net magnetization vector, 3–5, 4f, 7f  
 Neuroblastic tumors, spinal, 327  
 Neuroblastoma, spinal, 327  
 Neurofibroma, 377–378, 379f  
   spinal, 329, 331f  
 Neutron(s), physical properties of, 3, 3f  
 Nonossifying fibroma, 389, 389f  
 Nuclear scintigraphy, 419–422, 420f–421f

## O

Occipitocervical junction  
   anatomic relationships, 258t  
   injury(ies), 236–238  
   lines for use with MRI and computed tomography, 258t  
 Occipitocervical stenosis, 253–255  
 OCD. *See* Osteochondritis dissecans  
 Odontoid fracture(s), 238, 238f  
 Olecranon bursitis, septic and nonseptic, 124  
 Osgood-Schlatter disease, 188, 188f

Os peroneum, 214, 215f  
 Osteoarthritis, 362–363  
   Acromioclavicular joint, 109, 109f  
   glenohumeral, 108–109, 108f  
   of hip, 158  
 Osteoblastoma, 386  
   spinal, 320t, 321, 321f  
 Osteochondritis dissecans  
   of humeral capitellum, 125, 125f  
   of talus, 205–206, 206f  
 Osteochondroma, 387, 388f  
   spinal, 320t, 322, 323f  
 Osteogenic sarcoma, spinal, 326, 326f  
 Osteochondrosis(es)  
   in intervertebral body, of cervical spine, 277–278, 278f, 280  
   in knee, 188, 188f  
 Osteoid osteoma, 386  
   spinal, 320, 320t, 321f  
 Osteomyelitis  
   acute, 124  
   differential diagnosis, 341, 342f  
   of foot/ankle, 217–218, 218f  
   of wrist/hand, 136  
 Osteonecrosis  
   alcohol abuse and, 191  
   of femoral head, 154–155, 155f  
   in knee, 191–192, 192f, 192t  
   of talus, 215–216, 217f  
 Osteosarcoma, 389–390, 392f  
   epidemiology, 385  
   spinal, 326, 326f  
   subtypes, 390, 391f  
 Os trigonum, 214–215, 216f

## P

Painful os peroneum syndrome, 214  
 Pain management, MRI-guided interventions for, 412  
 Parallel imaging, 399–400  
 Pathology. *See* specific anatomical entity  
 Pavlov ratio, 252–253  
 PCL. *See* Posterior cruciate ligament  
 Pediatric spine. *See also* Child(ren); Spinal dysraphism  
   and adult spine, differences between, 340  
   conus medullaris, 339f, 340–341, 341f  
   fractures, 342–343, 343f  
   imaging protocols for, 338  
   with implants, imaging in presence of, controversies with, 347f, 348  
   infectious conditions, 341–342, 342f–343f  
   MRI, controversies with, 347–348  
   normal anatomy, 339–341, 339f  
   specialized pulse sequences for, 338  
   trauma, 342–343, 343f



- Periosteal chondroma, 386–387
- Peripheral nerve sheath tumor  
 malignant, spinal, 329, 331*f*  
 of wrist/hand, 140
- Peroneal tendon, disorders, 211–214, 213*f*–215*f*
- Peroneus quartus muscle, 213, 214*f*
- Pes anserine bursitis, 190, 190*f*
- Phalanges, of hand, occult fractures, 131
- Physical examination, findings in, correlation with imaging findings, 90–93
- Pigmented villonodular synovitis, 378–379, 381*f*  
 elbow involvement in, 126  
 foot/ankle involvement in, 219–220, 220*f*  
 hip involvement in, 161, 161*f*
- Piriformis syndrome, 154
- Pixel(s), 7
- Plantar fasciitis, 220–221, 221*f*
- Plantar fasciotomy, postoperative MRI findings, 222–223
- Plantar fibromatosis, 219, 220*f*
- Plasmacytoma, solitary bone, 324
- Positron emission tomography, 422, 422*f*
- Posterior ankle impingement syndrome, 214–215
- Posterior cruciate ligament  
 graft, tunnel placement, 199*f*  
 laxity, grading, 179, 179*t*  
 normal anatomy, 44, 45*f*, 48*f*, 49, 51*f*  
 tears, 177–179, 178*f*
- Posterior interosseous nerve, compression, 125–126, 126*f*
- Posterior interosseous nerve syndrome, 125–126
- Posterior longitudinal ligament, ossification, 247–250, 249*f*–250*f*
- Posterior tibial tendon  
 dysfunction, 210–211, 211*f*  
 tears, 211, 212*f*
- Precessional frequency ( $\omega_0$ ), 3, 5*f*
- Pregnancy, 427
- Prepatellar bursitis, 191, 191*f*
- Pronator syndrome, 125–126
- Proton-density weighted images, 8–9  
 characteristics of, 8–9, 9*t*, 11, 12*f*  
 fast spin echo, 11, 12*f*  
 with fat suppression, 11–12  
 spin echo, 11, 12*f*
- Pseudoaneurysm, 381, 382*f*
- Pseudomeningocele, 309–310, 312*f*
- Psoriatic arthritis, cervical spinal involvement in, 265
- Pulse sequence(s), 7–8  
 advantages and disadvantages, 9, 9*t*  
 available for review, determination of, 77–80  
 characteristics, 9, 9*t*  
 conventional spin echo, 7–8, 7*f*, 9  
 fast spin echo, 8–9  
 fluid-sensitive, 9  
 gradient-echo, 7–8, 8*f*  
 novel (advanced), 403–406  
 signal-to-noise ratio of, 9
- specialized  
 for articular cartilage, 353–355, 354*f*–356*f*, 355*t*  
 for cervical spine, 229  
 for elbow, 118  
 evaluation of, 87–90  
 for foot/ankle, 202  
 for hip, 147  
 for knee, 164  
 for lumbar spine, 269  
 for pediatric spine, 338  
 for shoulder, 97  
 for thoracic spine, 269  
 for tumors of spine, 317  
 for wrist/hand, 129
- spin echo, T1-weighted  
 characteristics of, 9–10, 10*f*–11*f*  
 standard, 8–9
- PVNS. *See* Pigmented villonodular synovitis
- ## R
- RA. *See* Rheumatoid arthritis
- Radial collateral ligament, 25*f*, 27, 29  
 injury, 121
- Radial head, fractures, 118–119
- Radial nerve, 27*f*, 28  
 compression, at elbow, 125–126  
 at elbow, 25*f*–26*f*
- Radial tunnel syndrome, 125–126
- Radiography, conventional, 414–416, 415*f*–416*f*
- Radius, distal, occult fractures, 130–131
- Ranawat criterion, 258*t*, 259*f*
- RCL. *See* Radial collateral ligament
- Rectus femoris strain, 154, 154*f*
- Rheumatoid arthritis, 126  
 cervical spinal involvement in, 264, 265*f*  
 hip involvement, 160  
 and occipitocervical stenosis, 254–255, 260*f*  
 wrist/hand involvement, 138, 138*f*–139*f*
- Rice bodies, 135
- Rotator cuff, 20, 20*f*, 22, 22*f*–23*f*  
 tears, 106–108, 106*f*–108*f*  
 MRI characteristics, 107, 107*t*
- ## S
- Safety, 425–429
- Sarcoma  
 epithelioid, 385  
 Ewing, 390–393, 392*f*  
 epidemiology, 385  
 spinal, 326–327

- Sarcoma (*continued*)  
 osteogenic, spinal, 326, 326f  
 spinal, 325–327  
 synovial, 384, 384f
- Scaphoid  
 fracture/deformity, 129–130, 130f  
 occult fractures, 129–130, 130f  
 posttraumatic osteonecrosis, 137, 138f
- Scapholunate ligament, injury, 132, 133f
- Scheuermann's kyphosis, 288
- Schmorl's nodes, 287–289
- Schwannoma, spinal, 328–329, 330f
- Scoliosis, 298–300, 300f  
 MRI, controversies with, 347–348
- Sedation, for pediatric patient, 338–339
- Short tau inversion recovery  
 characteristics of, 9, 13, 13f  
 fat-suppressed images, evaluation, 87–90, 91f  
 images, recognition of, 78f–80f, 79  
 physics of, 8
- Shoulder, 97–117  
 adhesive capsulitis, 112–113, 113f  
 calcific tendinitis, 113  
 degenerative conditions, 103–112  
 fluid in, 86, 90f  
 imaging protocols for, 97  
 ligaments, 20, 20f  
 MR arthrography image, 82f, 398f  
 neurovascular structures, 20, 21f  
 normal anatomy, 17–22, 18f–23f  
 osseous structures, 17, 19f, 20  
 postoperative MRI findings in, 113–114  
 septic arthritis, 112  
 specialized pulse sequences for, 97  
 trauma, 97–103  
 vascular malformation, MR angiography, 82f
- Sickle cell disease, and osteonecrosis of knee, 191
- Signal intensity, factors affecting, 9, 9t
- Signal localization, 5–7
- Signal-to-noise ratio(s), 9
- Sinding-Larsen-Johansson disease, 188
- SLAP lesion(s). *See* Superior labrum anterior and posterior lesion(s)
- Snapping hip syndrome (coxa saltans), 153–154
- Soft-tissue tumors, 370–385  
 clinical presentation, 370–371  
 determinate lesions, 139, 371–381  
 diagnosis, MRI and, 370  
 at elbow, 126–127, 126f  
 history with, 370–371  
 indeterminate lesions, 139, 371  
 malignant, signs of, 371, 371f  
 physical examination with, 371  
 in wrist/hand, 139–140  
 benign, 139–140, 141f
- Spinal cord  
 atrophy, 251, 254f  
 bacterial infection, 264  
 cervical, 66f  
 compression, 241, 241f  
 injury, 235  
 characterization, 241  
 management, 241  
 cystic degeneration, 251  
 disease, acquired immune deficiency syndrome and, 264  
 granulomatous disease, 264  
 injury  
 in cervical spine trauma, 235, 241  
 in pediatric patient, 343  
 without radiographic abnormality, in pediatric patient, 343  
 metabolic disease and, 264  
 necrosis, 251  
 normal MRI appearance, 64, 66f  
 parasitic infestation, 264  
 toxic disease and, 264  
 viral infection, 264
- Spinal dysraphism, 343–347. *See also* Pediatric spine  
 classification, 343, 343t  
 definition, 343  
 occult, 343t, 344
- Spinal stability  
 assessment, 270, 272–277  
 definition, 272  
 posterior ligamentous complex and, 270f, 273, 273f  
 three-column concept, 272–273
- Spinal stenosis. *See* Cervical spinal stenosis; Lumbar spinal stenosis
- Spine. *See also* Cervical spine, Thoracic spine, Lumbar spine, Thoracolumbar spine  
 dynamic (functional) imaging, 402–403, 403f–406f  
 foramina, normal anatomy, 67  
 normal anatomy, 60–67  
 intervertebral discs, normal anatomy, 60–62  
 ligaments, normal anatomy, 64–67, 67f–68f  
 load-bearing imaging, 402–403, 403f–406f  
 nerve roots, normal anatomy, 67, 69f  
 pediatric. *See* Pediatric spine  
 positional imaging, 402–403  
 vertebral bodies, normal anatomy, 62–63, 62f–65f
- Spin-lattice relaxation, 5
- Spin-spin relaxation, 5
- Spondylolisthesis, 297–298  
 degenerative, 297, 299f  
 iatrogenic, 297–298  
 isthmic, 297, 298f  
 Meyerding classification, 297, 297f  
 pathologic, 297  
 traumatic, 276f, 297
- Spondyloptosis, 297
- SPONK. *See* Spontaneous osteonecrosis of knee
- Spontaneous osteonecrosis of knee, 191–192, 192t
- Sprain, ankle. *See* Ankle, sprain(s)

- Stener lesion, 133
- Steroid use, and osteonecrosis of knee, 191, 192t
- STIR. *See* Short tau inversion recovery
- Stress fractures
- calcaneal, 207, 207f
  - of foot/ankle, 206–208
  - in hip, 151, 151f
  - in knee, 187, 187f
  - metatarsal, 207–208, 208f
  - navicular, 207, 208f
- Subacromial bursitis, 105, 106f
- Subacromial impingement syndrome, 103–106
- Subacute necrotizing myelopathy, in cervical spine, 263–264
- Subscapularis muscle and tendon, 17, 18f
- Superior labrum anterior and posterior, lesions, 100–103, 101f–103f
- Supraspinatus muscle and tendon, 17, 19f–20f, 22
- Supraspinatus tendon
- tear, 86, 90f, 108, 108f
  - tendinosis, 105, 106f
- Susceptibility artifact(s), 15
- gradient-echo imaging and, 14
- Synovial cyst, 374–375, 375f
- Synovial osteochondromatosis, 126
- of hip, 160–161, 160f
- Synovial sarcoma, 384, 384f
- Syringohydromyelia, 344–345, 345f
- Syrinx, 251, 344–345, 345f
- T**
- Talus
- osteochondritis dissecans (osteochondral defect), 205–206, 206f
  - osteonecrosis, 215–216, 217f
- Target sign, 378, 379f
- Tarsal tunnel surgery, postoperative MRI findings, 222–223
- T2 decay, 5, 7–8
- TE (echo time), 7, 7f–8f
- Tendons, on T1-weighted images, 9, 10f
- Tenosynovitis, de Quervain, 135, 136f
- Teres minor muscle, 22
- Tethered cord syndrome, 345–347, 346f
- MRI, controversies with, 348
- TFCC. *See* Triangular fibrocartilage complex
- Thoracic spine, 269–315. *See also* Thoracolumbar spine
- disc herniation, 287, 290f
  - imaging protocols for, 269
  - normal anatomy, 72–73
  - osseous structures, 64f
  - pediatric, normal anatomy, 340
  - specialized pulse sequences for, 269
  - trauma, 269–277
    - systematic approach for, 270, 270t
    - vascular supply, 63, 65f
    - vertebral bodies, 62, 64f
- Thoracolumbar Injury Classification and Severity Score, 270, 270f
- Thoracolumbar spine, 269–315. *See also* Lumbar spine;
- Thoracic spine
    - arachnoiditis, 311, 312f
    - burst fracture, 271f, 274–275, 275f
    - decompression without instrumentation/fusion, postoperative MRI findings, 307, 308f
    - discitis, 302f, 303, 304f
    - disc pathology, 275, 275f
    - epidural abscess, 303, 305f
    - epidural hematoma, 275–277
    - epidural lipomatosis, 300–301, 301f
    - facet arthropathy, 291–292, 291f–292f
    - fracture morphology, 270, 270f–273f
      - evaluation, 270–272, 271f–273f
    - hematoma, 308–309, 311f
    - high-intensity zone in, 275, 275f
    - infectious conditions, 301–304
    - instrumentation/fusion, postoperative MRI findings, 307–308, 309f–310f
    - neoplastic changes, 271–272, 272f–273f
    - osteoporotic vertebral fractures, 270–271, 271f
    - postoperative MRI findings, 304–312
    - stability, assessment, 270, 272–277
    - synovial cyst, 292–293, 293f
    - trauma
      - classification, 270
      - neural compromise in, assessment, 273–274, 274f
      - penetrating, 274, 274f
      - role of MRI in, 270–277
    - tuberculous involvement, 303–304, 306f
    - vertebral osteomyelitis, 301–303, 302f
    - vertebral translation or dislocation, 276f, 277
- Thumb, ulnar collateral ligament injury, 133, 134f
- Torg ratio, 252–253
- TR (repetition time), 8
- Transverse magnetization vector, 5
- Transverse relaxation, 5
- Trauma. *See* specific anatomic entity
- T1 recovery, 5, 8
- T2\* relaxation, 5, 7–8
- Triangular fibrocartilage complex, 33, 35f, 37
- components, 131
  - injury, 131–132, 132f
  - tears, 131–132, 132f
- Triceps brachii muscle, 23
- Triceps tendon
- distal, avulsion, 26f
  - injury, 121–122, 123f
- Trochanteric bursitis, 152–153
- Truncation artifact(s), 15
- T sign, 399f

## Tuberculosis

- cervical spinal involvement, 258
- osteomyelitis caused by, 341, 342f
- thoracolumbar involvement, 303–304, 306f

Tumors. *See also* Bone tumors; Soft-tissue tumors; specific tumor

- bone, 370, 385–393
- foot/ankle, 219–220
- soft-tissue, 370–385
- spinal
  - anatomic locations, 316
  - cervical, 262
  - classification, 316
  - diagnosis, image evaluation for, 316
  - differential diagnosis, 341, 342f
    - by anatomic compartment, 316, 317t
    - imaging modalities for, 316
    - procedure for, 316
  - extradural, 316–328, 318f
    - differential diagnosis, 317t
    - metastatic disease as, 318–319, 319f
    - primary benign, 319–324, 320t
    - primary malignant, 324–327
  - imaging protocols for, 317
  - intradural-extramedullary, 316, 328–331, 329f
    - differential diagnosis, 317t
  - intramedullary, 316, 331–335, 332f
    - differential diagnosis, 317t
    - metastatic disease, 332–335
    - metastatic disease as, 316
  - MRI, advantages and disadvantages, 316–317
  - specialized pulse sequences for, 317
- wrist/hand, 139–140, 141f

## T1-weighted images

- characteristics of, 8–10, 9t, 10f–11f
- conventional spin echo, 9–10, 10f–11f
  - with fat suppression, 9–10, 11f
- evaluation, 79f, 86–87, 91f
- with fat suppression, 11–12, 13f
- postgadolinium, 9
  - evaluation, 90, 92f
  - recognition of, 80, 81f
- recognition of, 78–79

## T2-weighted images

- of cervical spine, evaluation, 81–84, 83f–85f
- characteristics of, 8–9, 9t, 10, 11f
- evaluation, 81–86
  - pattern recognition, 84–86, 90f
- fast spin echo, 10, 11f–12f
- fat-suppressed
  - characteristics of, 9, 9t, 10, 11–12
  - evaluation, 87–90, 91f
  - recognition of, 79
- of knee, evaluation, 84, 86f–89f
- recognition of, 77f, 78–79, 78f
- spin echo, 10

## U

- UCL. *See* Ulnar collateral ligament
- Ulna, distal, occult fractures, 130–131
- Ulnar collateral ligament, 25f, 27–28
  - of thumb, injury, 133, 134f
- Ulnar impaction syndrome, 134–135, 135f
- Ulnar nerve
  - compression
    - at elbow, 125–126, 125f
    - in Guyon's canal, 138–139, 140f
    - at elbow, 25f–26f, 27, 27f
- Ulnar tunnel syndrome, 138–139, 140f

## V

- Vasculature, MR angiography, 80, 82f
- Vector(s), magnetization
  - longitudinal, 5, 6f
  - net, 3–5, 4f, 7f
  - transverse, 5, 6f
- Vertebral artery(ies), 70f
  - injury, 238, 240f
- Vertebral body(ies)
  - characteristics of, 81, 84, 84f
  - edema, 230, 230t, 261f
  - hemangioma, 87, 91f
  - height loss, 232
  - hyperextension injuries and, 233
  - integrity, 230, 230t
  - normal anatomy, 62–63, 62f–63f
  - spine infections and, 256, 258, 259
  - stenosis and, 247, 249f
  - subluxations, 264
- Vertebral compression fracture
  - on computed tomography, 80f
  - on short tau inversion recovery image, 79, 80f, 88, 91f
  - T2-weighted images, 88, 91f
- Voshell bursa, 190
- Voxel(s), 7

## W

- Wackenheim's clivus baseline, 258t, 259f
- Welcher's basal angle, 258t
- Whiplash injury(ies), 235
- Wrist/hand, 129–143
  - compression neuropathies, 138–139, 139f–140f
  - degenerative conditions, 134–135
  - extrinsic carpal ligaments, injury, 132–133, 133f
  - ganglion cysts, 139–140, 142f
  - imaging protocols for, 129



- infectious conditions, 135–136
- interosseous ligaments, injury, 132, 133*f*
- ligaments, 35, 36*f*
- MR arthrography image, 399*f*
- musculotendinous units, 30, 30*f*–31*f*, 33, 35, 35*f*–36*f*, 37, 38*f*–39*f*
- neurovascular structures, 30, 30*f*, 32*f*
- normal anatomy, 30–37, 30*f*–39*f*
- occult fractures, 129–131, 130*f*–131*f*
- osseous anatomy, 35, 36*f*–37*f*
- rheumatoid arthritis, 138, 138*f*–139*f*
- soft-tissue masses, 139–140
- specialized pulse sequences for, 129
- tendons, 33, 35*f*
  - disorders, 135, 135*f*–137*f*
  - injuries, 133–134
  - overuse syndromes, 135, 137*f*
- trauma, 129–134
- tumors, 139–140, 141*f*
- vasculature, 35, 36*f*

