Errata

The following abstracts were omitted from the ISMRM scientific program in error. They have been published in the *Proceedings* and will be presented as indicated below.

Poster 2598 may be found in Hall D after poster 1662 and will be presented during the poster session entitled Myocardial Perfusion and Flow on Saturday, 12 July, from 14:00 – 16:00.

2598. **Inner Volume Black-blood Fast Spin Echo Cardiac MRI with Parallel Imaging**

Belinda SY Li[1], Qun Chen[2], Jason A. Polzin[3], Reed F. Busse[4], Robert R. Edelman[2]
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The inner volume fast spin echo (FSE) technique, in which the excitation pulse's slice selection gradient is moved to the phase-encoding axis and thus allows an imaging field-of-view (FOV) to be smaller than the object in this dimension, has been combined with the use of ASSET parallel imaging in the application of black-blood cardiac MRI. This is used to either (i) improve patient comfort and reduce overall motion artifacts by allowing for a shorter breath-hold time, or (ii) improve image "sharpness" by reducing the echo train length (ETL) while maintaining the same total scan time.

Poster 2448 will be presented during the poster session entitled MR Safety: Implants and Catheters on Saturday, 12 July, from 14:00 – 16:00 in Hall D.

2448. **Risk of Tissue Heating During MRI Due to Long Metallic Implants Estimated by Correlation of Signal Change and Temperature Increase**

Ralf Girnus[1], Volker Hesselmann[1], Klaus Luyken[1], Günter Nimtz[1], Jürgen Bunke[2], Barbara Krug[1], Klaus Lackner[1]
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The antenna effect is the main source for temperature increase of long metallic objects. In order to estimate wether a resonance effect occurs, a quantitative analysis of the signal intensity in the vicinity of the wire may replace a direct invasive temperature measurement. 2D-gradient echo sequences with flip angles between 5 and 150 were used for scanning a copper wire with different length which was partly surrounded by a copper sulfat solution. The spatial inhomogeneity of the images, the location of artifacts and the flip angle at which the signal reached the maximum reflected whether resonance is possible.

Poster 2563 may be found in Hall D after poster 954 and will be presented during the poster session entitled Image Processing: New Techniques on Tuesday, 15 July, from 13:30 – 15:30.

2563. **Phased Array Sensitivity Correction using Discrete Wavelet Regularization**

Christina Triantafyllou[1], Anders Dale[1], Bruce Fischl[1], Susanne Knake[1], Lawrence Wald[1]
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Spatial intensity inhomogeneities arising from multiple phased array receiver coils require a two-step normalization procedure. Firstly, the surface coil transfer function must be computed, and secondly, this spatial profile must be deconvolved from the observed image. In this method, the transfer function of the phased array coils is estimated from the ratio of two calibration scans, one acquired with a whole body coil and the other with a phased array. We have also developed a regularization scheme that pretreats the underlying noise characteristics of the measured image, and enables the inversion to be performed in a numerically stable way.

Poster 2590 may be found in Hall D after poster 1518 and will be presented during the poster session entitled Musculoskeletal MR Imaging: Clinical Studies on Monday, 14 July, from 13:30 – 15:30.

2590. **The Assessment of Hemodynamic Status of Soft Tissue Hemangioma as a Predictor for the Decision of Therapeutic Modalities Using T_1/T_2* Gradient Dual Echo Sequence**

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The purpose of this study was to assess hemodynamics of soft tissue hemangiomas by using rBF. Seven patients, who underwent perfusion imaging using T1/T2* gradient dual echo sequence, were enrolled. It was investigated in both Sephadex flow phantom and soft tissue hemangiomas that flow effect can be expressed by FA values. The value of rBF could represent hemodynamics of soft tissue hemangiomas so that it helped determine choice of the treatment modalities. Regarding to FA, there were inconsistent results between experiment and patients data. Since moderate correlation was found between FA and rBF values, future studies are needed.

Poster 2591 may be found in Hall D after poster 1518 and will be presented during the poster session entitled Musculoskeletal MR Imaging: Cartilage on Tuesday, 15 July, from 13:30 – 15:30.

2591. $T_{1\rho}$MRI of Experimentally Induced Osteoarthritis in a Porcine Animal Model

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$T_{1\rho}$-weighted MR images were used to quantitatively measure experimentally induced osteoarthritis in an in vivo porcine model. Six pigs were given an injection of porcine IL-1β 6 h prior to undergoing $T1_{1\rho}$ MRI. The $T1_{1\rho}$ relaxation rate ($1/T1_{1\rho}$) of IL-1β treated patellae was measured to be 29% lower than control patellae indicating a loss of proteoglycan. The MR data is in accordance with histochemical and immunochemical findings.