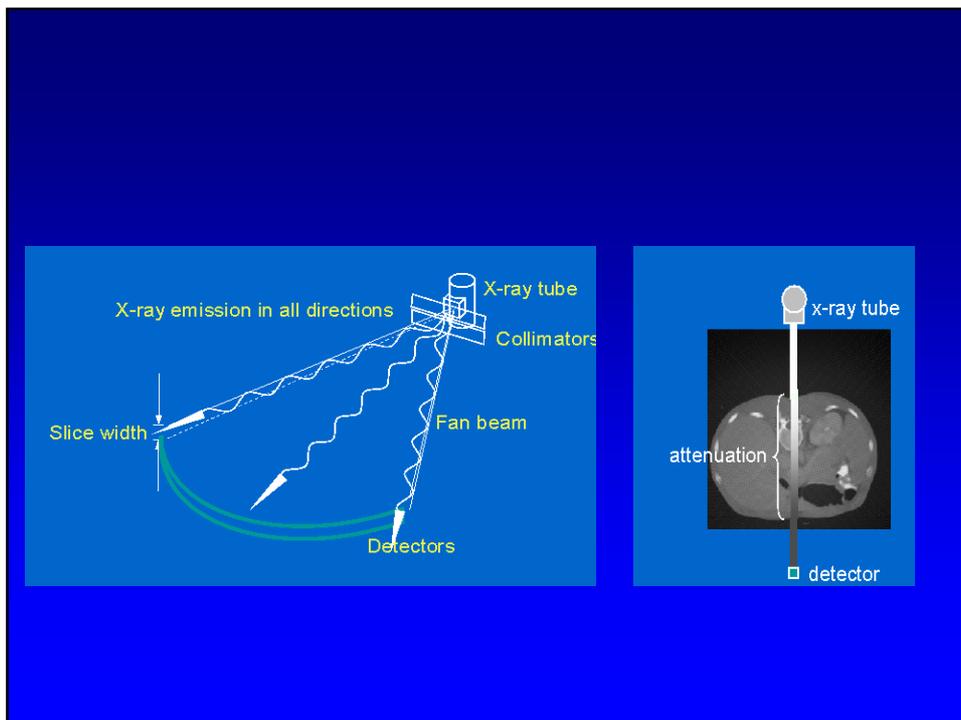
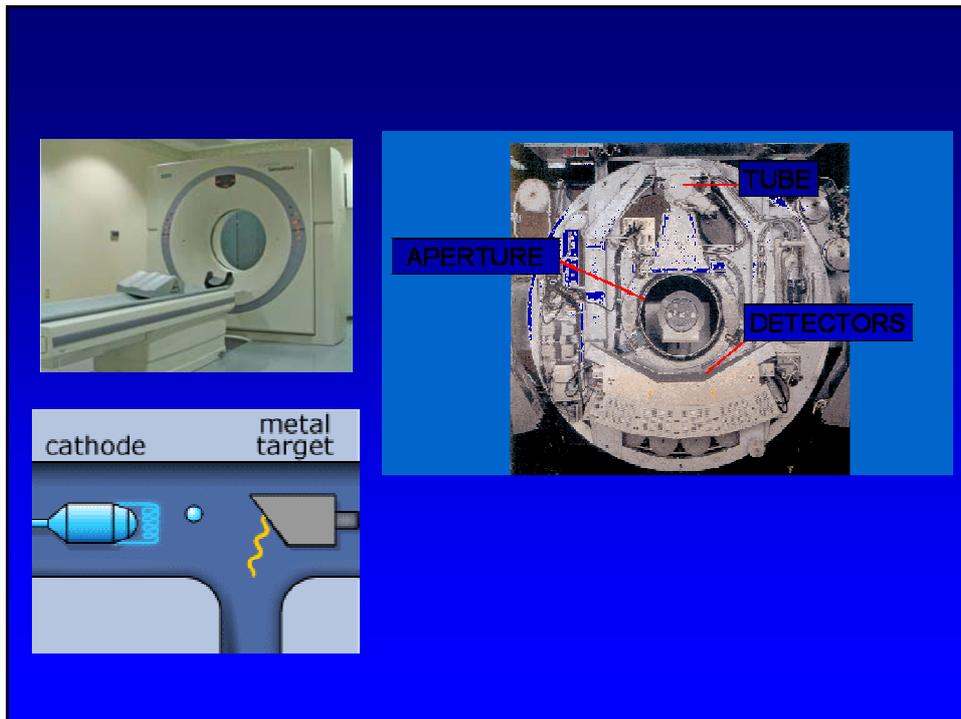


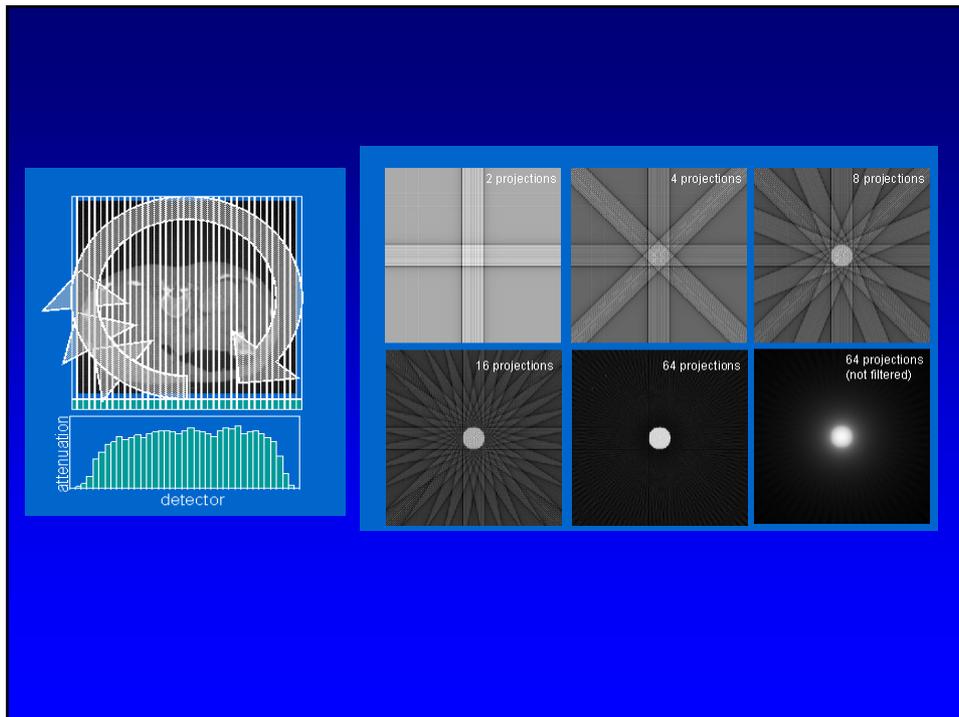
## Noções de TC

### Princípios físicos e aplicações

## Histórico

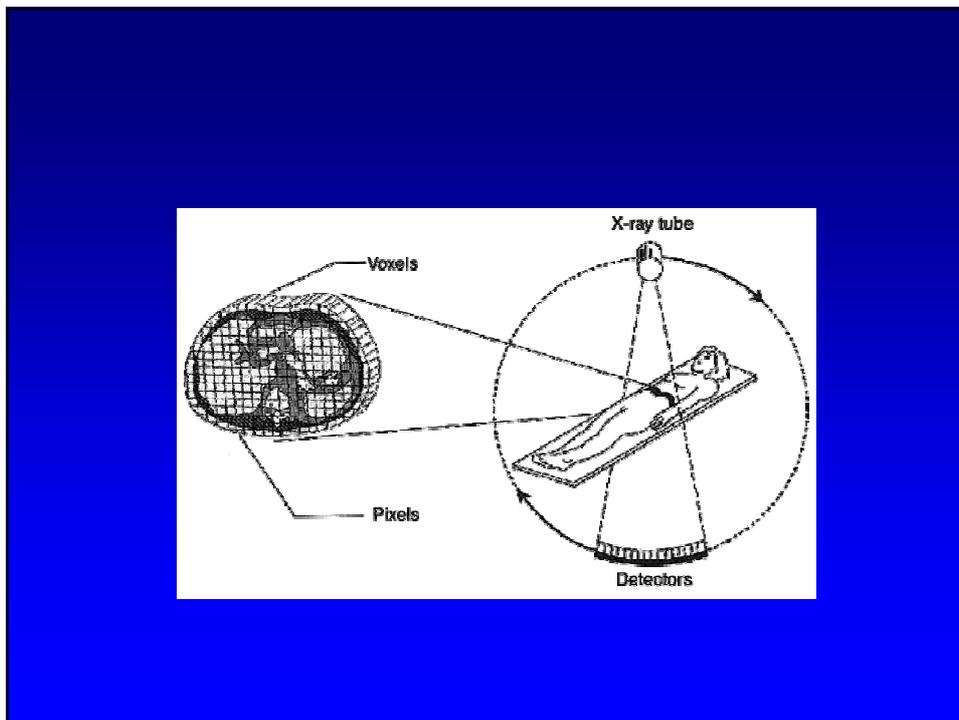
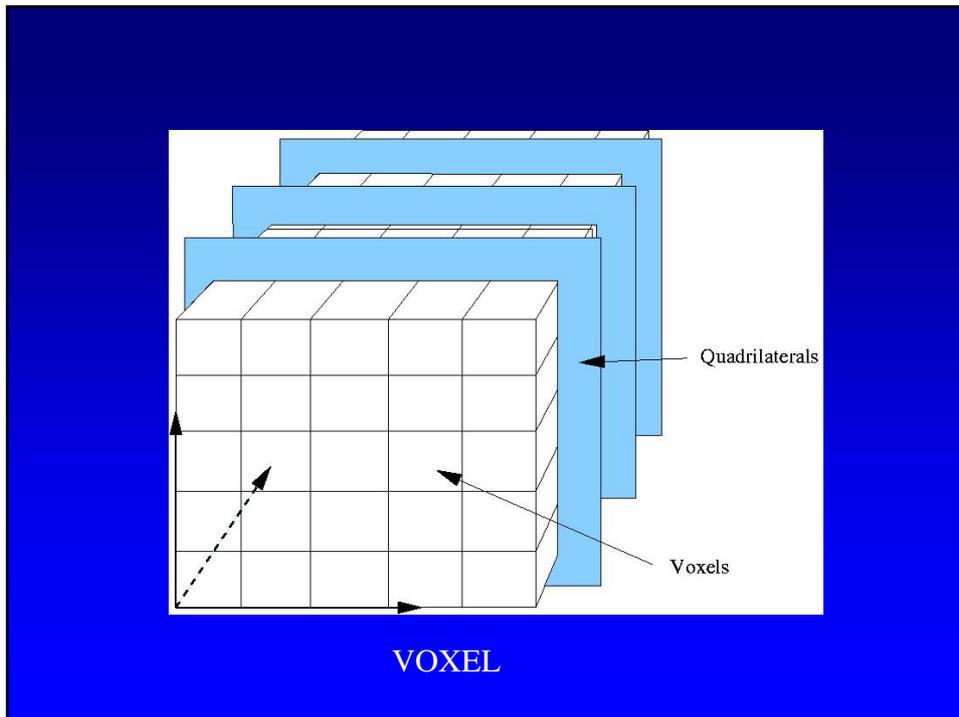
- 1972 - Primeiro TC Hounsfield
- 1988 - Primeiro TC helicoidal - aquisição única - Siemens
- 1992 - Elscint - Primeiro "dual section"
- 1998 - Multi-slice - "quad section"
- 2004 - 64 cortes/seg

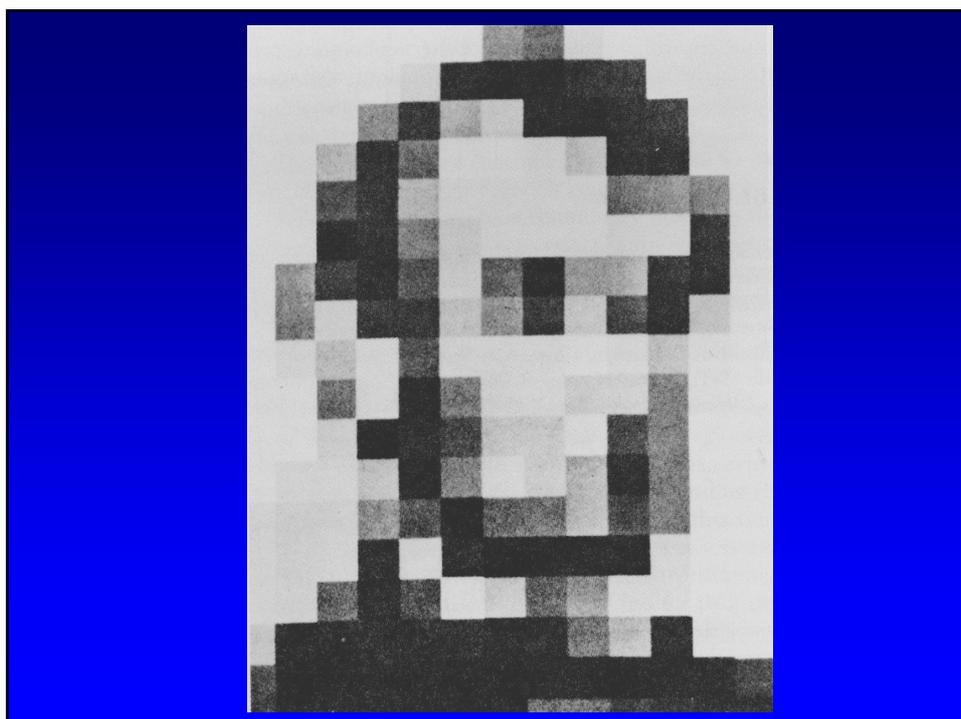




## Transformada de Fourier

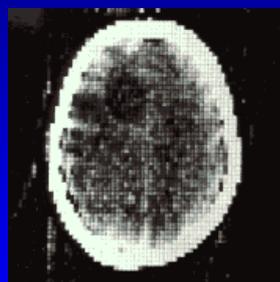




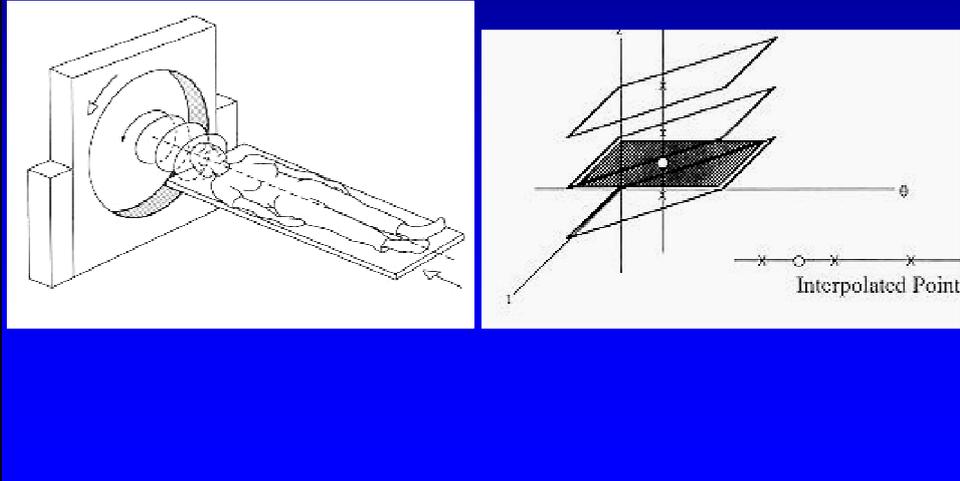


## TC Convencional

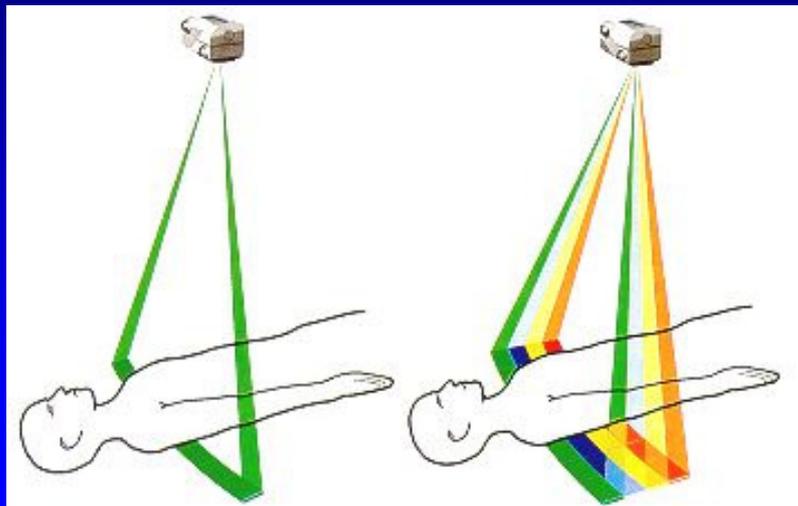
- Matriz 80x80
- 4 minutos por corte
- 8 níveis de cinza



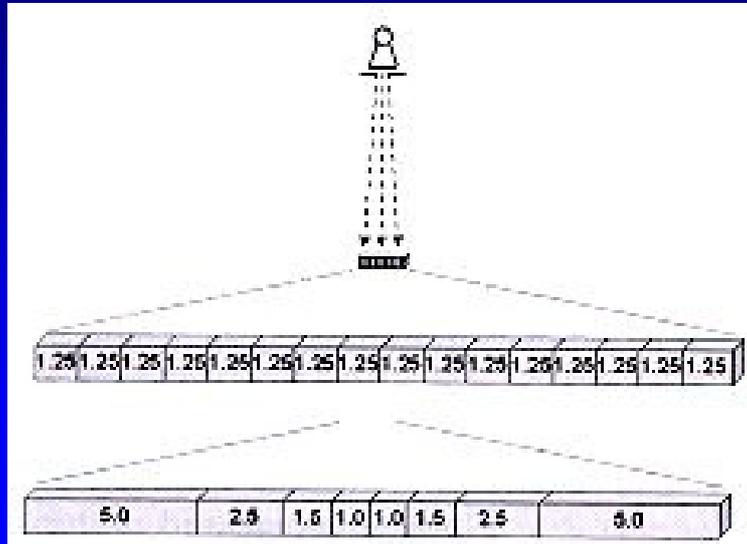
## Funcionamento da TC Helicoidal



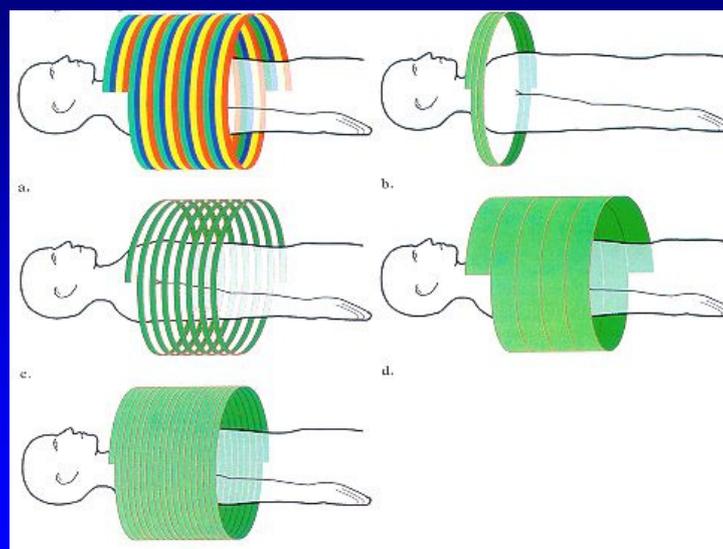
## TC "Multislice"



## TC "Multislice"

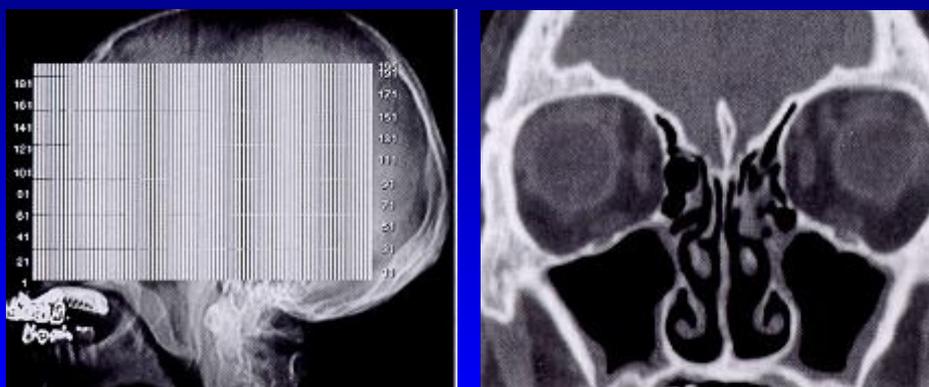


## Convencional vs "Multi-slice"

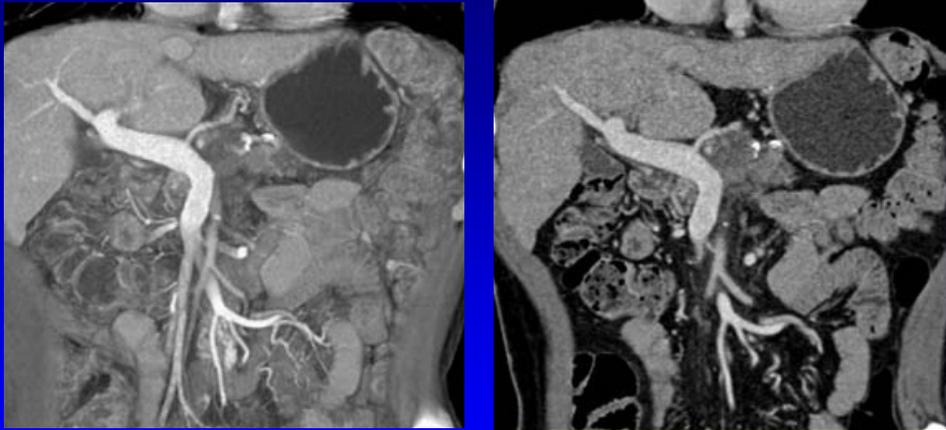
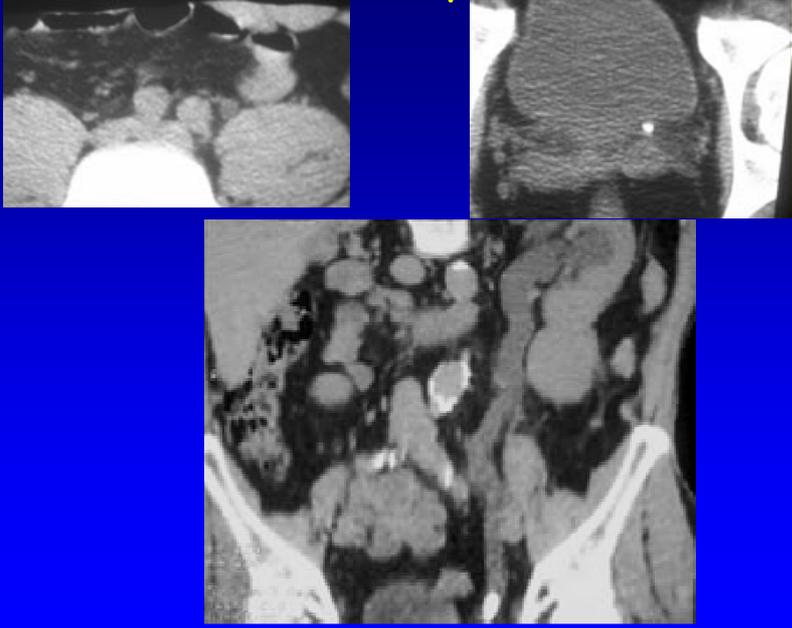


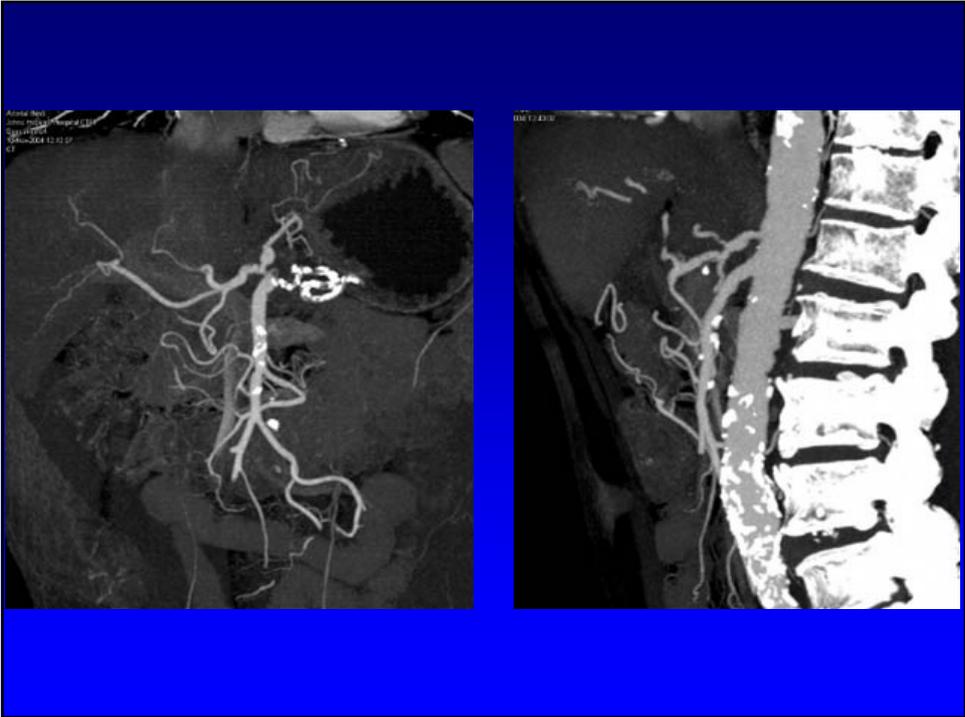
Specifications	First CT Scanner (circa 1970)	State of the Art CT Scanner (2001)
Time to acquire one CT image	5 minutes	0.5 seconds
Pixel size	3 mm x 3 mm	0.5 mm x 0.5 mm
Number of pixels in an image	6,400	256,000

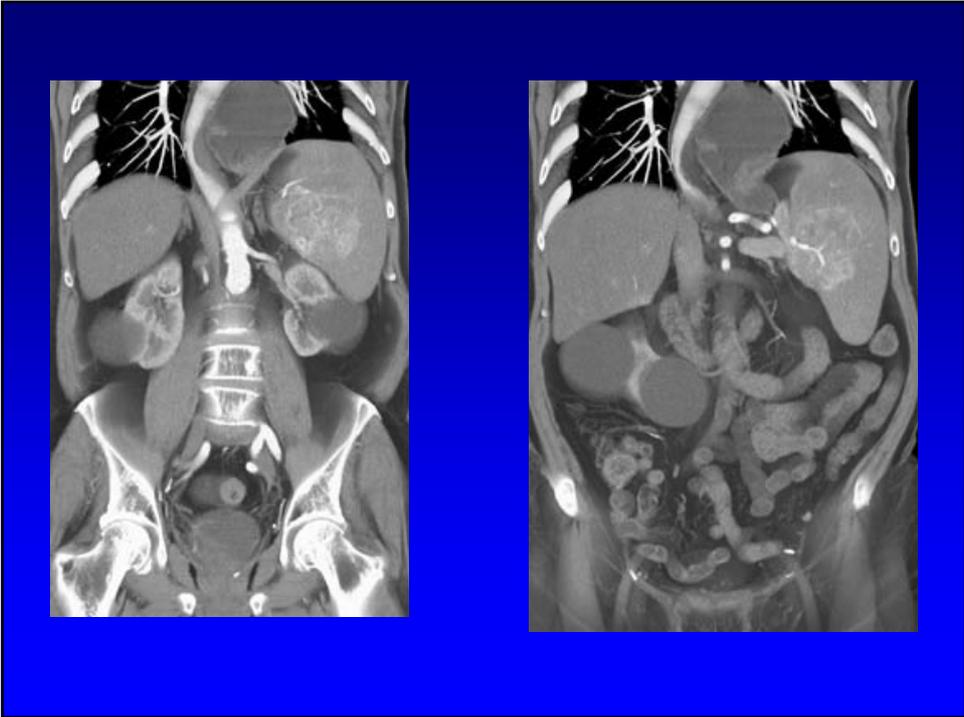
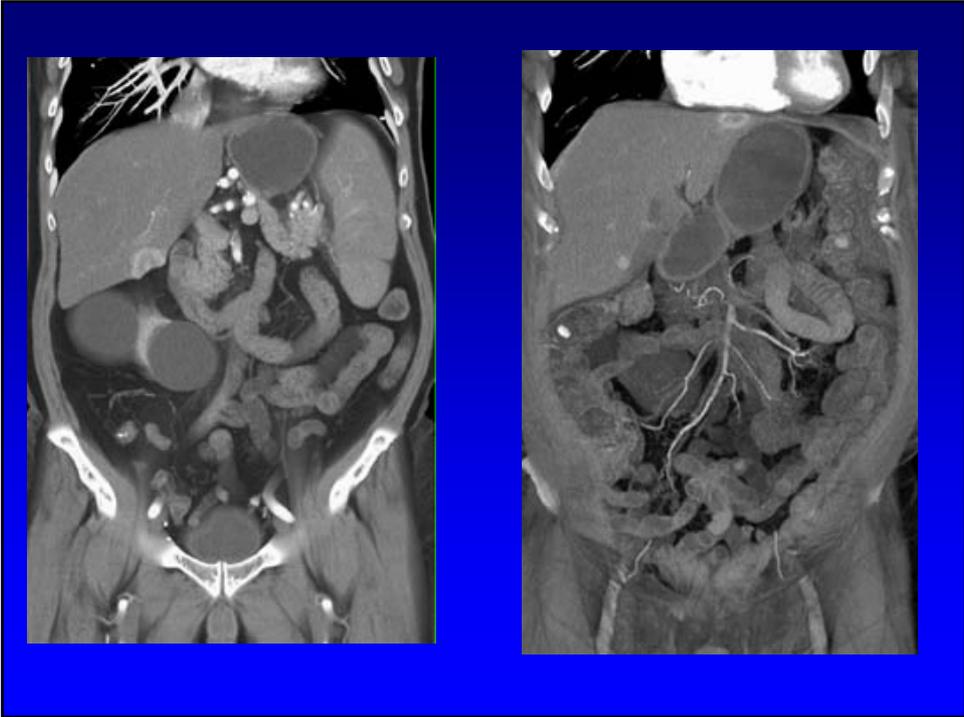
## Reconstrução isotrópica

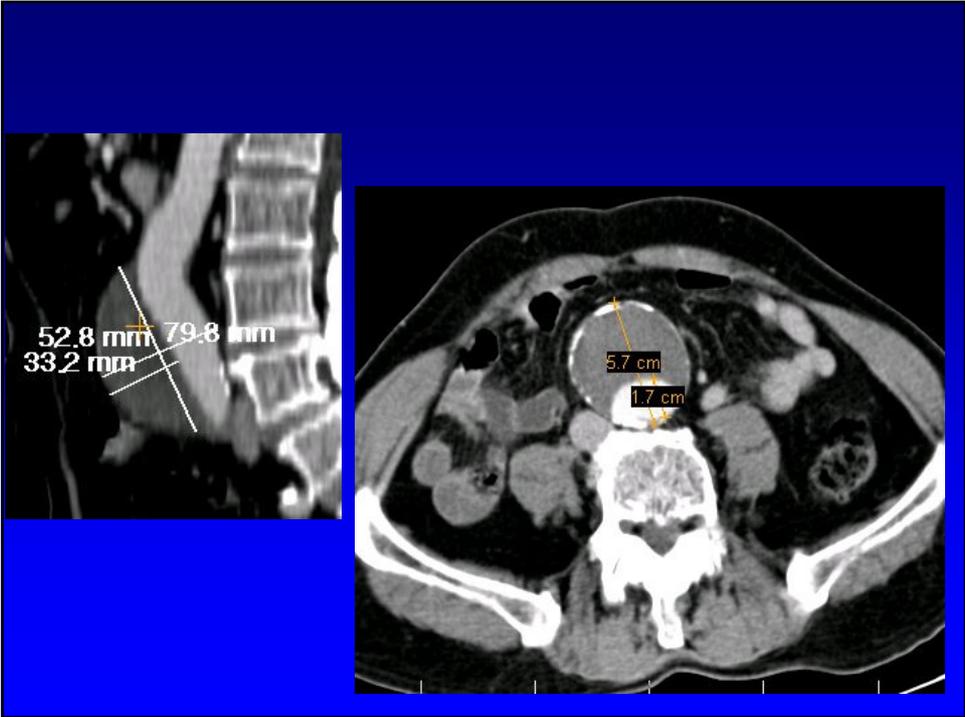
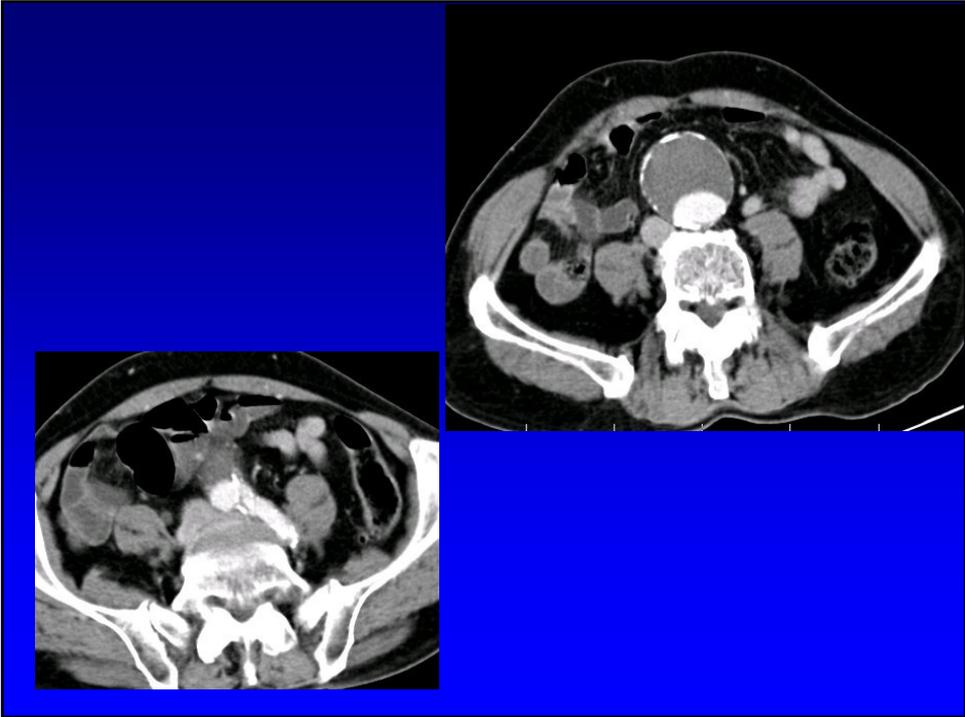


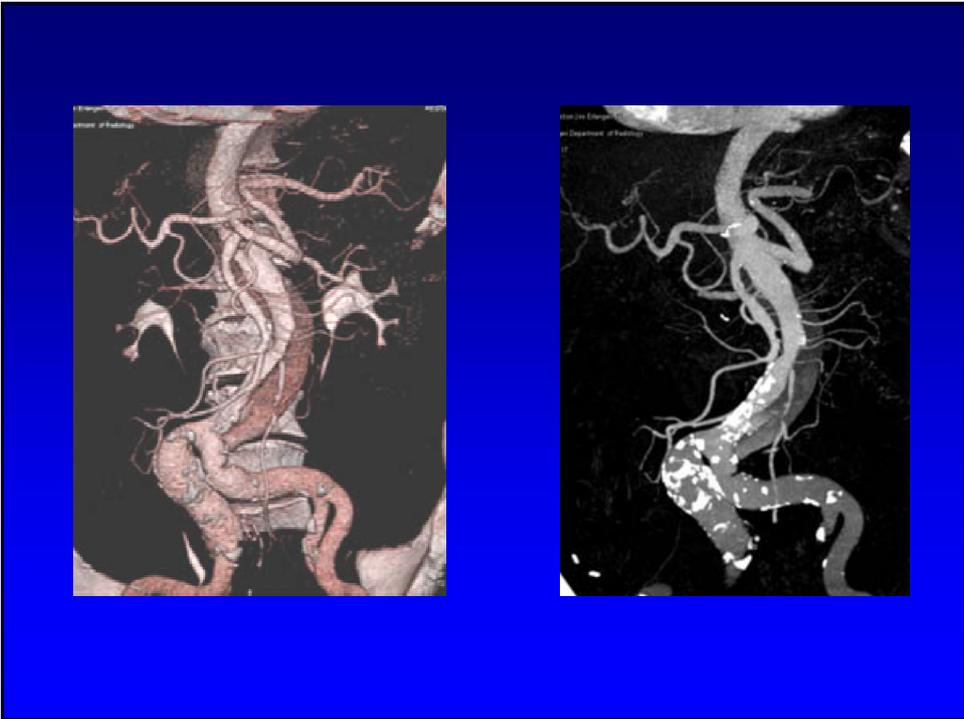
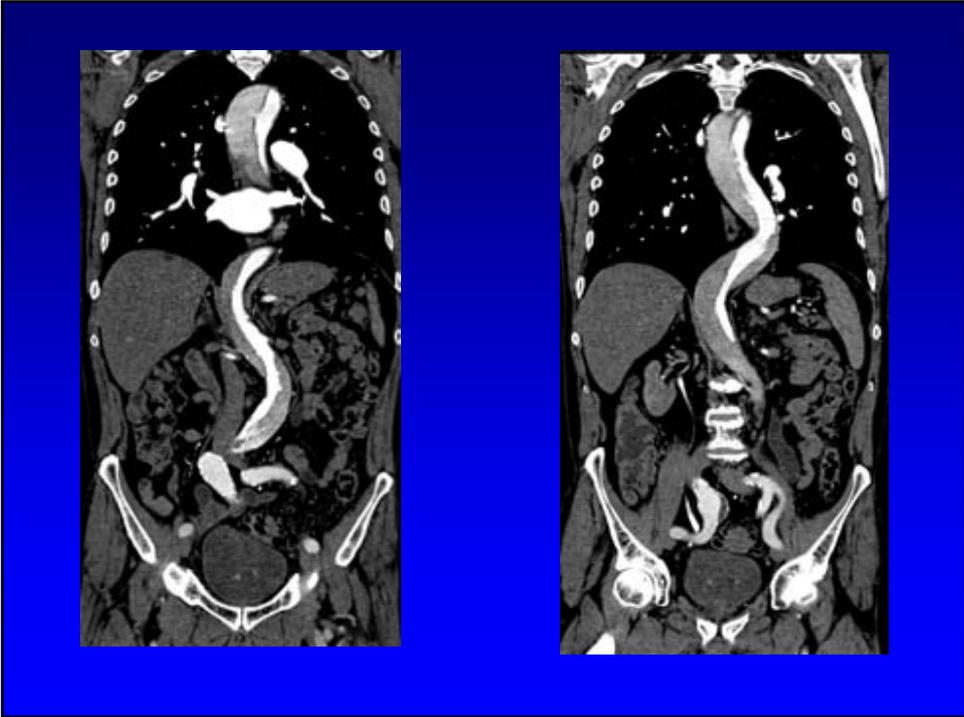
# TC Espiral







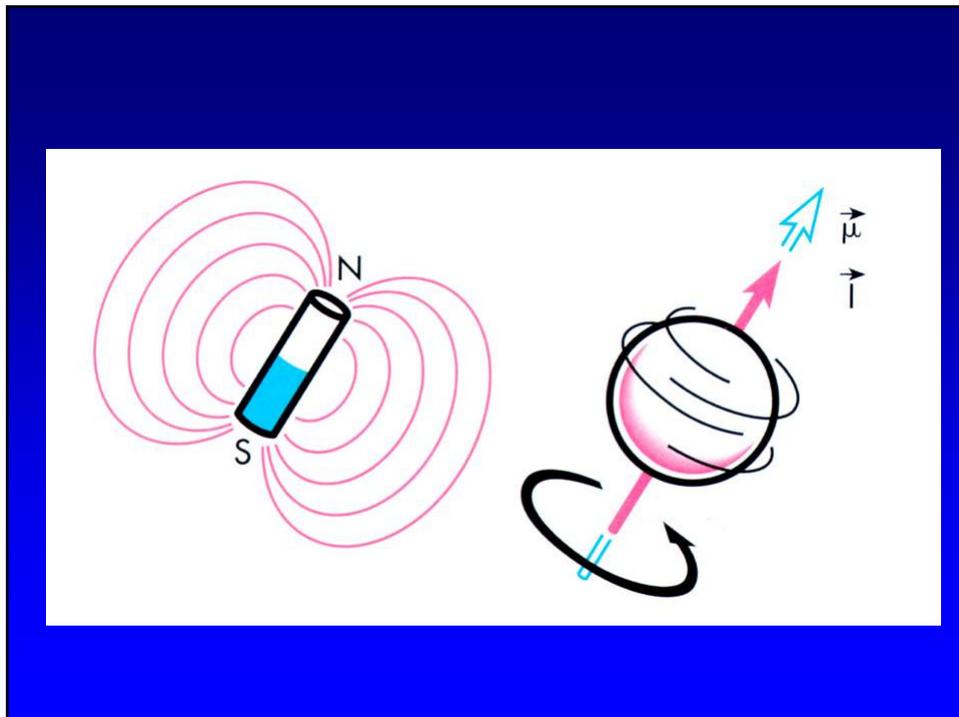




## RM -BASES FÍSICAS

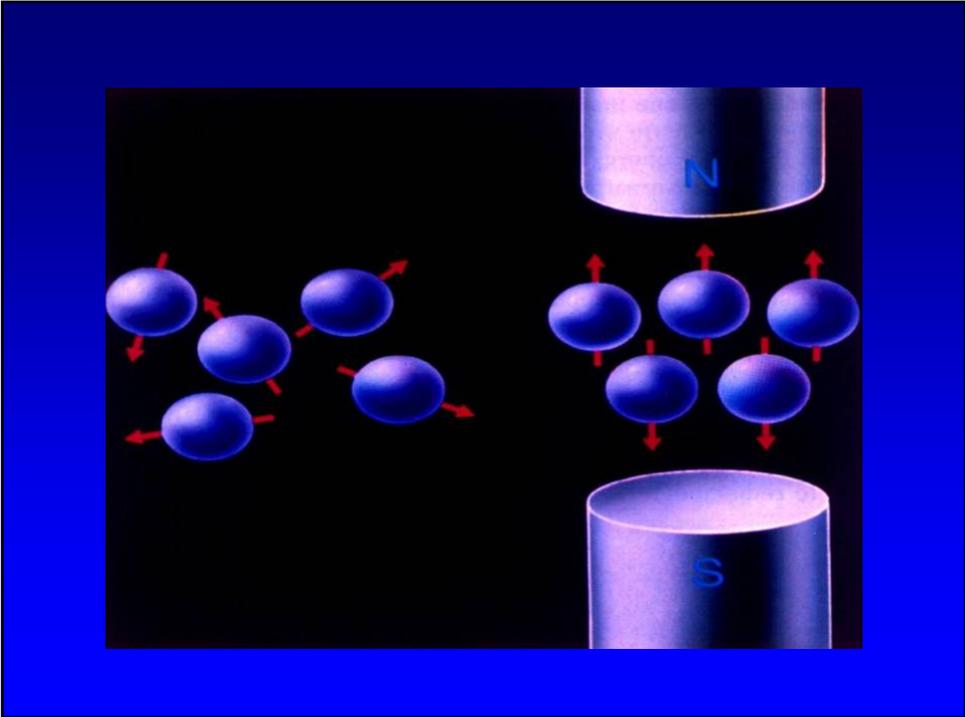
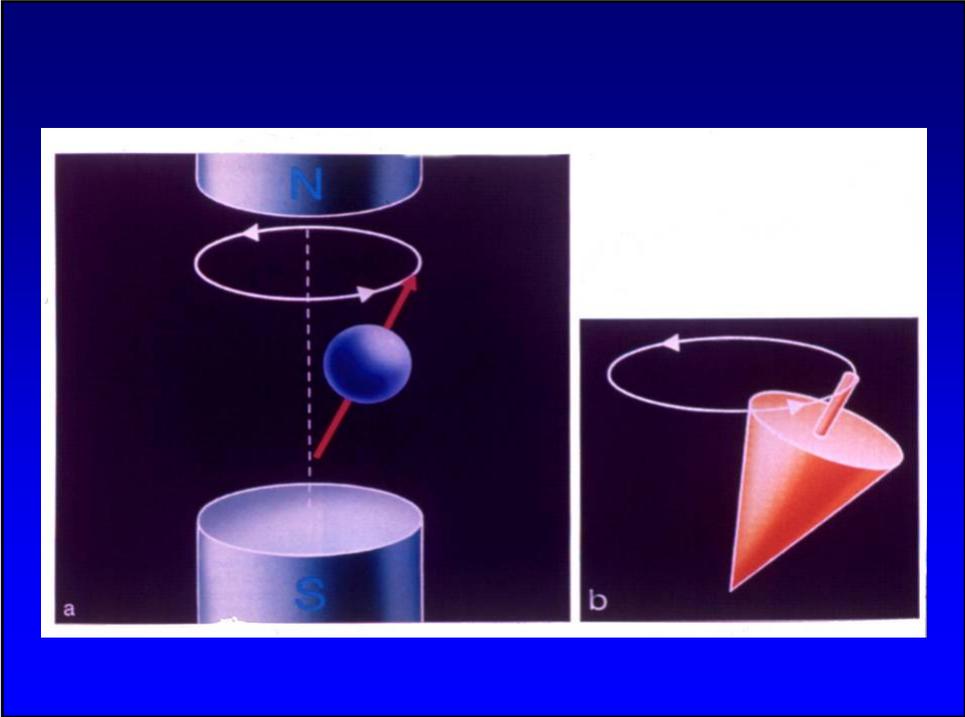
## HISTÓRICO

- 1946 - Bloch e Purcell - primeiro experimento com RNM
- 1967 - Jackson - Sinais de RM com animais
- 1972- Hounsfield - Início da TC
- 1973/74- Lauterbur - Primeiras imagens com RM(73- amostra de água, 74-animal vivo)
- 1977 -Hinshaw-primeiras imagens com valor diagnóstico
- 1981 - início do uso clínico
- 80,90- técnicas rápidas, angio, espectroscopia, difusão, perfusão, etc..



## Sob influência de campo magnético externo

- Precessão
- Alinhamento dos dipolos acompanhando as linhas de força do campo magnético externo



## RM

Frequência de Larmor( $\omega$ )  
(frequência precessional)

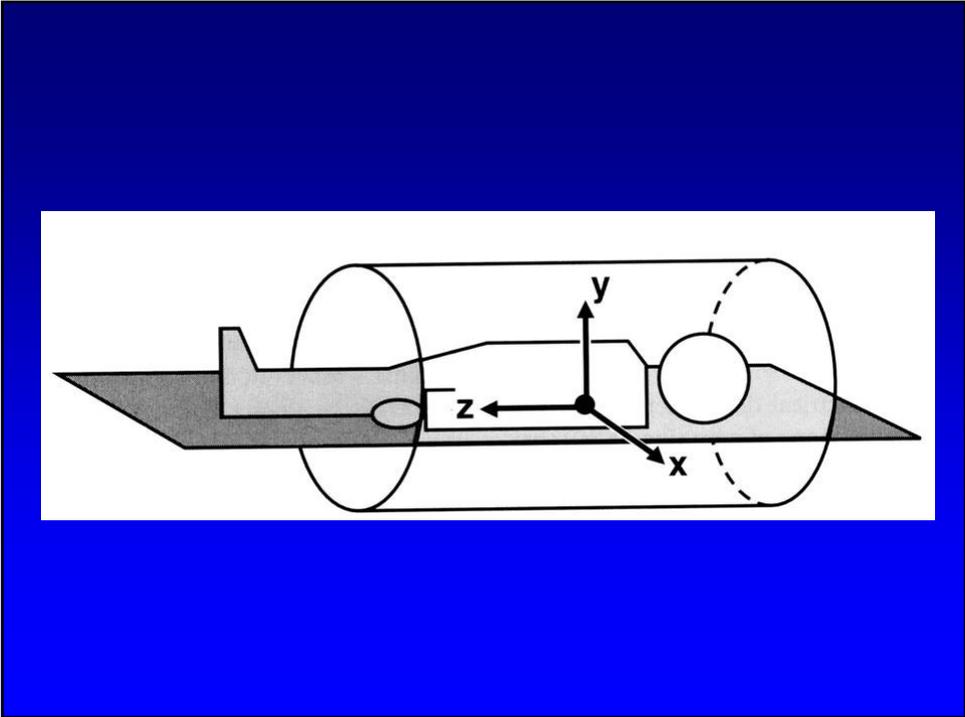
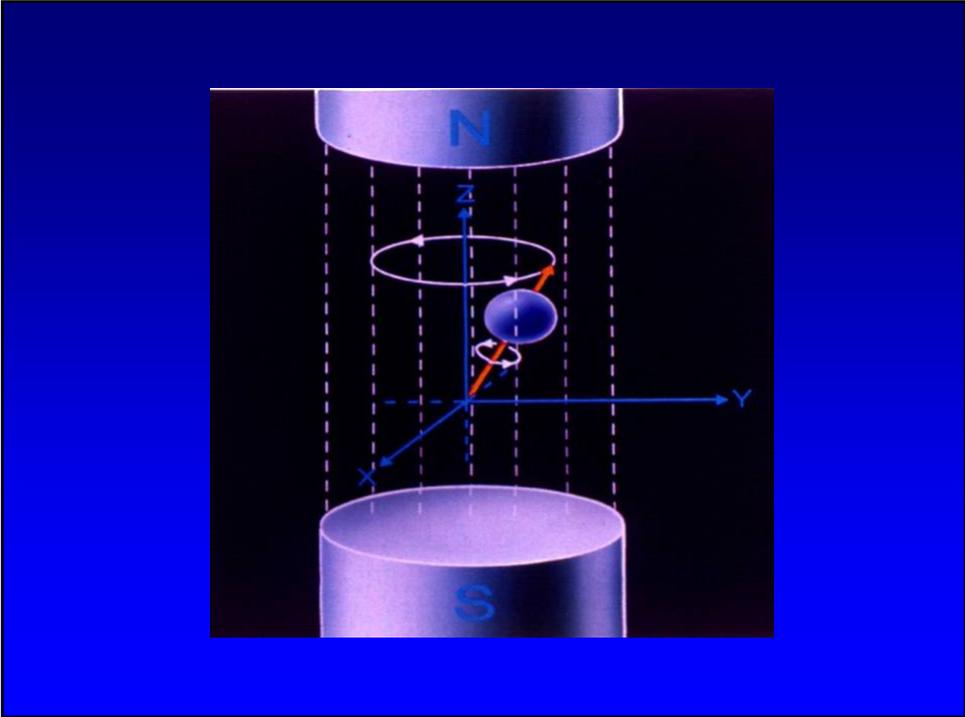
$$\omega = \gamma \cdot B_0$$

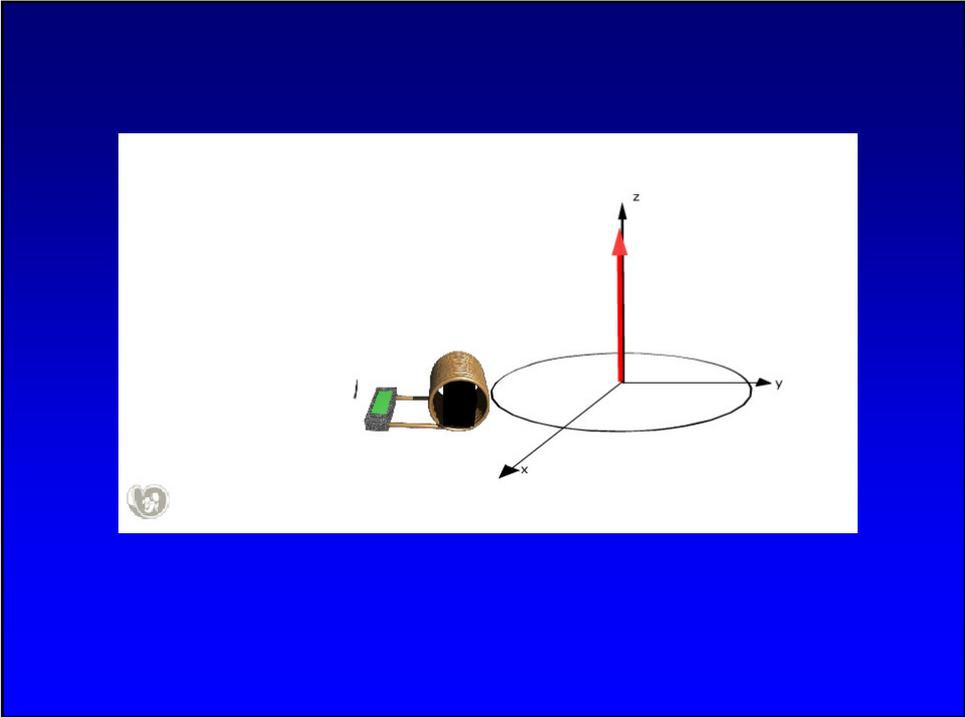
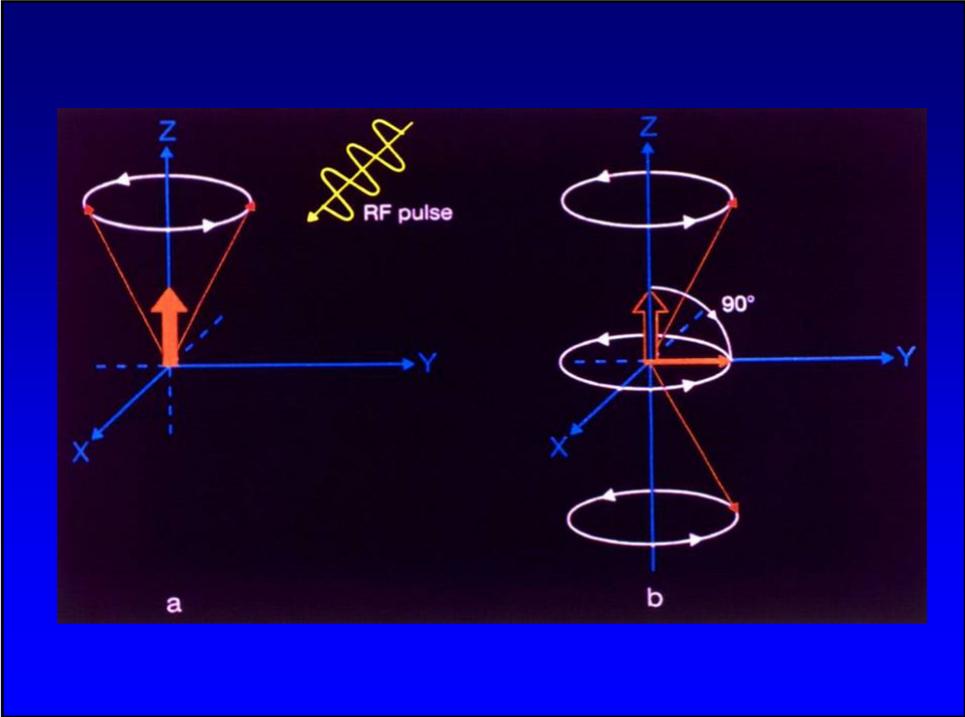
$\gamma$ =razão giromagnética  
para o hidrogênio

42,6 MHz / T

## RM-Condições

- Elemento químico com número de massa ímpar
- Abundante nos tecidos orgânicos





## Após o pulso de RF

- Magnetização tecidual tem dois componentes:
  - Magnetização longitudinal
  - Magnetização transversa

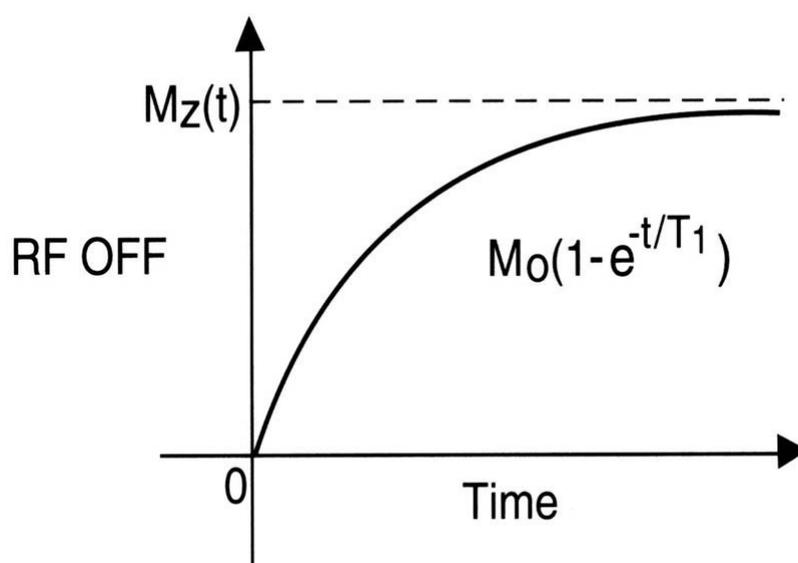
A tendência dos dípolos de voltar ao estado inicial, de menor energia, é chamada *relaxação*.

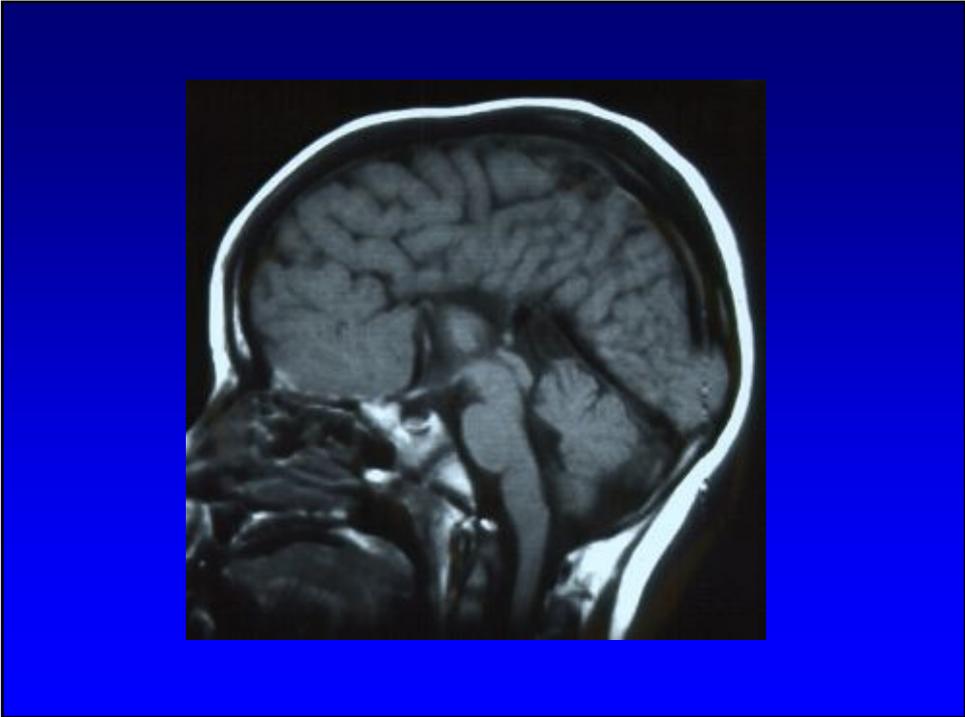
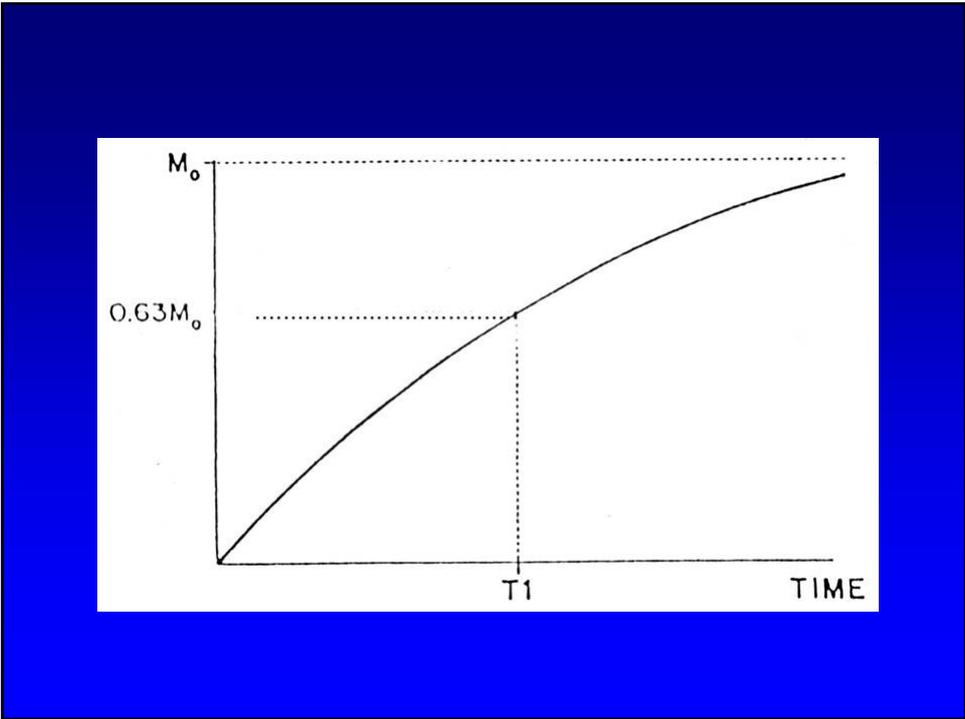
O tempo de relaxação longitudinal, **T1**, ou *spin-lattice*, é aquele necessário para ocorrer a recuperação da magnetização no plano longitudinal

O tempo de relaxação transversa-**T2**- ou *spin-spin* caracteriza a perda da magnetização no plano transversa

## T1- Spin-Lattice

- A recuperação da magnetização no plano longitudinal só ocorre com a transferência da energia recebida através do pulso de RF para o meio, moléculas, adjacentes
- Esta recuperação será diferentes de acordo com a concentração e tamanho de macromoléculas adjacentes aos dípolos excitados.



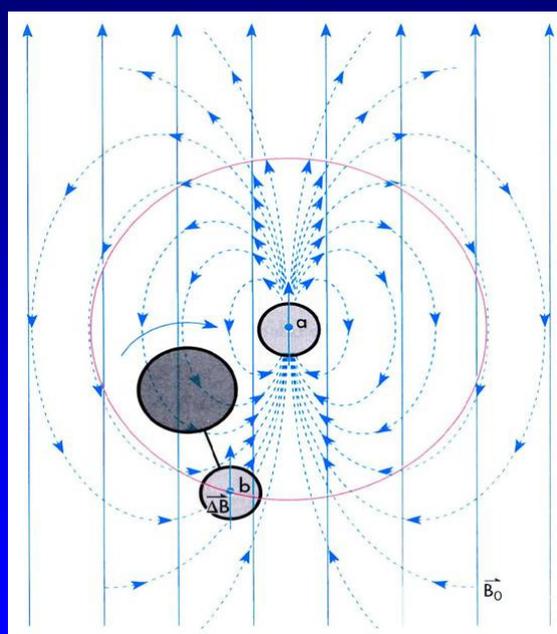


## T2- spin-spin

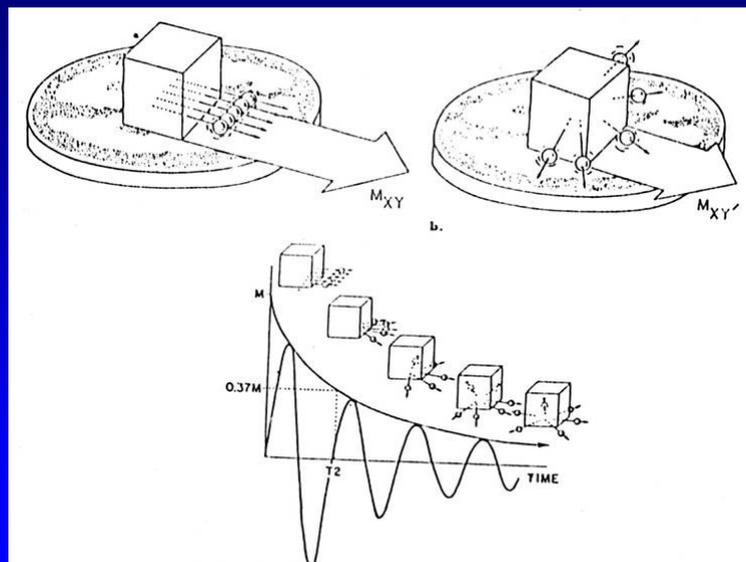
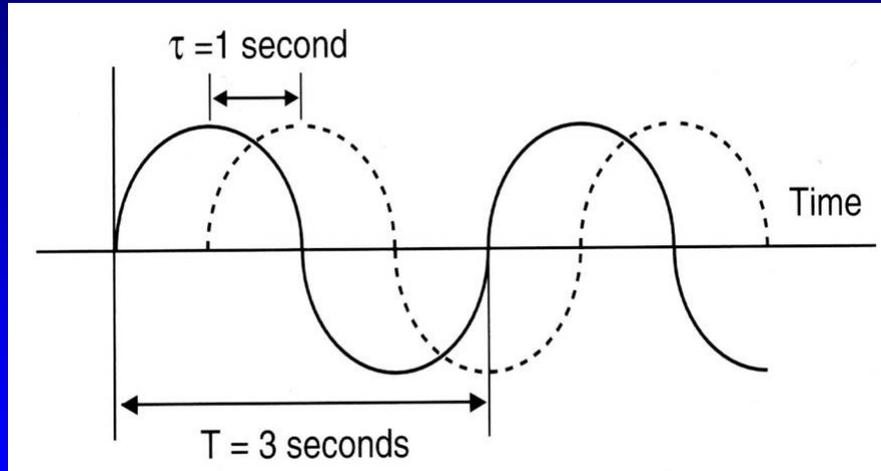
O tempo de relaxamento transversal-T2- depende, basicamente das interações entre dipolos adjacentes.

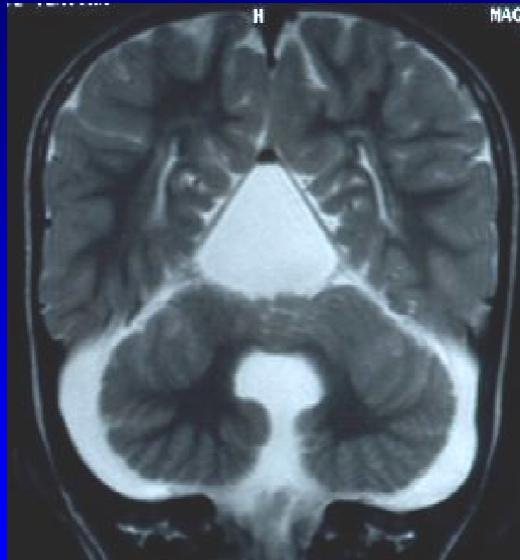
T2\* - baseado nas interações spin-spin e heterogeneidade do  $B_0$ .

T2\* é sempre menor que T2.



Interações spin-spin



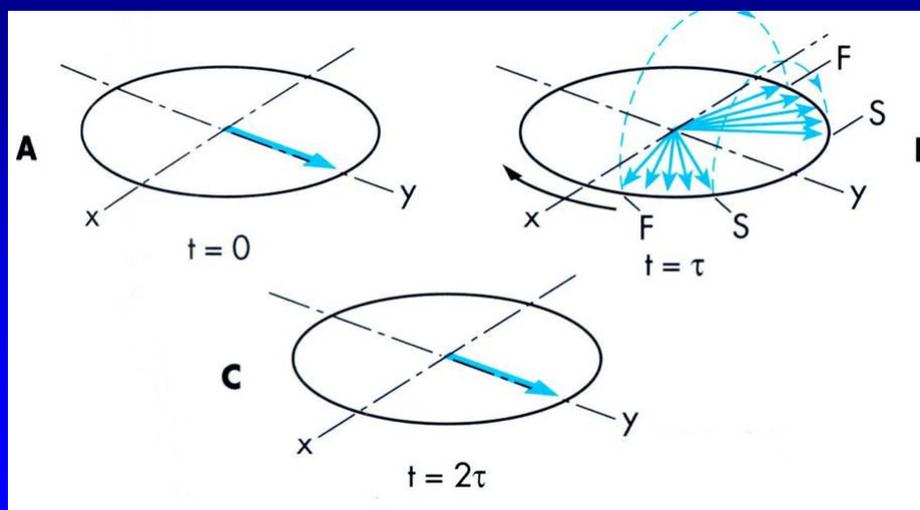


No processo de relaxamento os spins perdem alinhamento (coerência) de fase, o que leva a perda da magnetização transversa, que é determinada, basicamente por dois fatores:

interações spin-spin.

heterogeneidade do  $B_0$ .

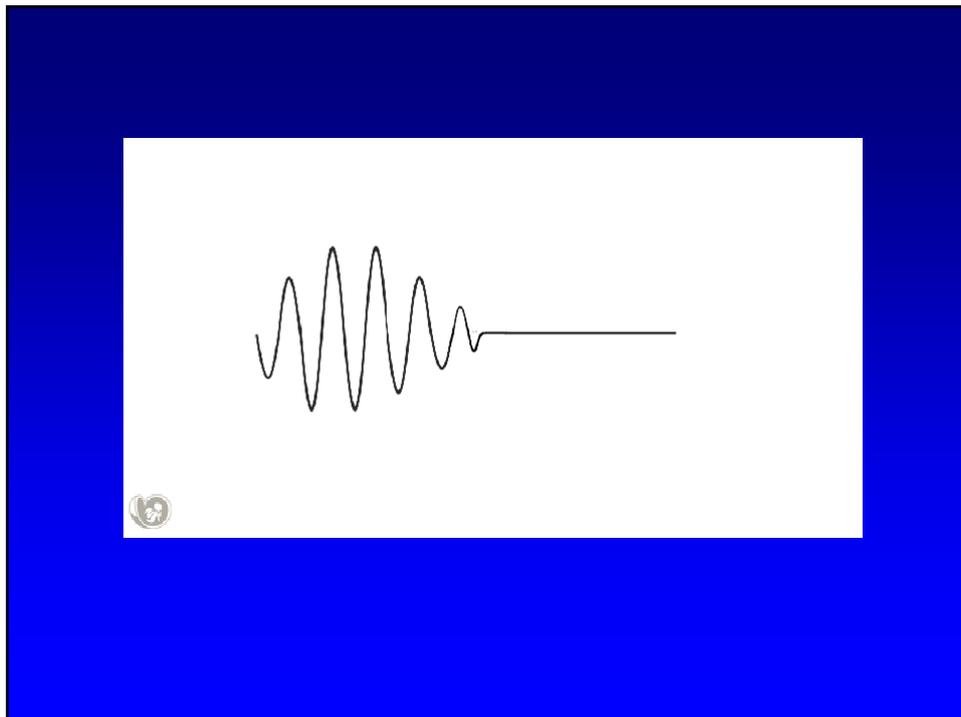
## Alinhamento - Pulso 180°



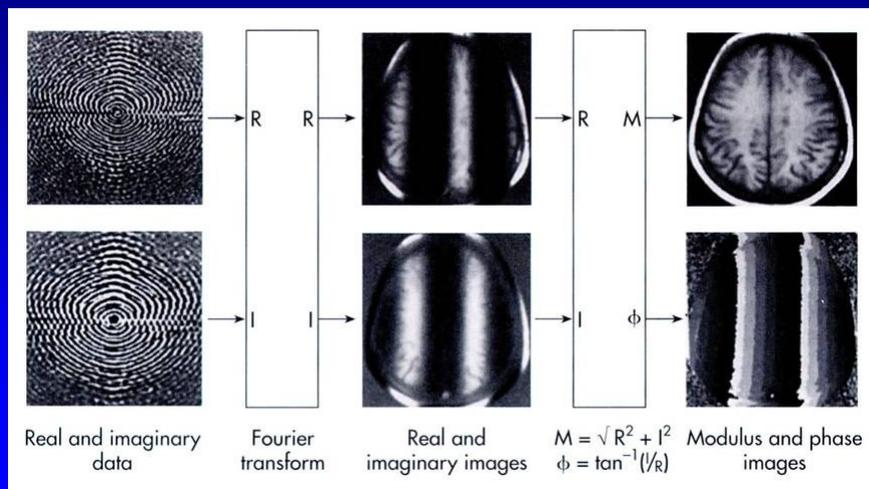
## O que é o sinal captado?

Diferença de potencial (ddp)

FID ("Free induced decay")



## Formação de Imagem-TF



## Seqüência de Pulsos

Seqüência padrão - spin-echo(SE)

TR - tempo entre dois pulsos de 90 graus

TE - tempo entre o pulso de 90 graus e a leitura do sinal

