



**JOHNS CREEK
DIAGNOSTIC
C E N T E R**

Johns Creek Diagnostic Center

6920 McGinnis Ferry Road

Suite 300

Suwanee, GA 30024

678.835.2299

678.835.2296 – fax

High Field / Short Bore MRI • Multi-slice CT • MRI Arthrograms

ANATOMICAL GUIDE FOR ORDERING MRI & CT STUDIES

Brain

- MRI is the definitive imaging technique for evaluation of the brain in almost every circumstance.
- CT can provide complete evaluation of the majority of intracranial diseases, i.e., tumors, strokes, acute hemorrhage, hydrocephalus.

HEAD & NECK	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Erosion of the skull base		◆	◆
Lesions involving the brachial plexus	◆		◆
Laryngeal tumors, Nasopharyngeal tumors		◆	◆
Neck masses, Parotid masses		◆	◆
Soft tissue tumors of the neck and adenopathy		◆	◆
Tumors of the larynx		◆	◆
Tumors of the skull base	◆		◆
LUMBAR SPINE	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Best detail for evaluation of degenerative spondylosis i.e., osteophytic ridging degenerative facet disease, facet hypertrophy		◆	
Bone tumors (primary & metastatic)		◆	◆
Degenerative disease limited to the disc and vertebral endplate, without bulging, or herniation	◆		
Differentiation between postsurgical scar from recurrent disc (especially effective with Gd-DTPA)	◆		◆
Disc disease (dehydration, bulging, herniation)	◆		
Discitis	◆		◆
Distinction between postoperative scarring & recurrent disc herniation (may use IV contrast material)	◆		◆
Evaluation of paravertebral soft tissue tumors & abscesses	◆		◆
Ligamentum flavum hypertrophy		◆	
Nerve root compression, or displacement	◆		
Neuro foraminal spurring & stenosis		◆	
Postoperative hematomas	◆		◆
Pseudomeningocele	◆		
Soft tissue masses & abscesses	◆		◆
Spinal canal stenosis	◆		

LUMBAR SPINE (continued)	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Spondylolisthesis		◆	
Systemic diseases affecting the bone marrow	◆		◆
CERVICAL & THORACIC SPINE	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Best detail for evaluation of degenerative spondylosis i.e., uncovertebral osteophytic ridging and spurring, degenerative facet disease, hypertrophy		◆	
Chiari malformation	◆		
Disc disease (dehydration, bulging, herniation)	◆		
Extrinsic lesions compressing the spinal cord	◆		
Intrinsic spinal cord lesions (syrinx, cord tumor, hemorrhage, edema, MS plaques)	◆		◆
Ligamentum flavum hypertrophy		◆	
Neuroforaminal stenosis & spurring		◆	
Soft tissue masses & abscesses	◆		◆
Spinal arteriovenous malformations	◆		◆
Spinal canal stenosis	◆		
Vertebral body lesions (metastasis, hemangioma, osteomyelitis, etc.)	◆		◆
Vertebral fractures & facet dislocations		◆	
HIP	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Avascular necrosis	◆		
Define fractures & dislocations		◆	
Effusions (septic joint or trauma)	◆		
Iliopsoas bursitis	◆		
KNEE	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Anterior & posterior cruciate ligament injury	◆		
Assess degree of internal meniscal degeneration (age related trauma)	◆		
Chondromalacia patella	◆		
Collateral ligament injury	◆		
Identify loose bodies in the joint	◆		
Joint effusions	◆		
Meniscal tears	◆		
Osteochondral fractures	◆		
Popliteal masses	◆		
Synovial cysts	◆		
MUSCULOSKELETAL REGION	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Bone Tumors		◆	
Detailed evaluation of superficial & deep soft tissue masses	◆		

LUMBAR SPINE (continued)	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Spondylolisthesis		◆	
Systemic diseases affecting the bone marrow	◆		◆
CERVICAL & THORACIC SPINE	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Best detail for evaluation of degenerative spondylosis i.e., uncovertebral osteophytic ridging and spurring, degenerative facet disease, hypertrophy		◆	
Chiari malformation	◆		
Disc disease (dehydration, bulging, herniation)	◆		
Extrinsic lesions compressing the spinal cord	◆		
Intrinsic spinal cord lesions (syrinx, cord tumor, hemorrhage, edema, MS plaques)	◆		◆
Ligamentum flavum hypertrophy		◆	
Neuroforaminal stenosis & spurring		◆	
Soft tissue masses & abscesses	◆		◆
Spinal arteriovenous malformations	◆		◆
Spinal canal stenosis	◆		
Vertebral body lesions (metastasis, hemangioma, osteomyelitis, etc.)	◆		◆
Vertebral fractures & facet dislocations		◆	
HIP	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Avascular necrosis	◆		
Define fractures & dislocations		◆	
Effusions (septic joint or trauma)	◆		
Iliopsoas bursitis	◆		
KNEE	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Anterior & posterior cruciate ligament injury	◆		
Assess degree of internal meniscal degeneration (age related trauma)	◆		
Chondromalacia patella	◆		
Collateral ligament injury	◆		
Identify loose bodies in the joint	◆		
Joint effusions	◆		
Meniscal tears	◆		
Osteochondral fractures	◆		
Popliteal masses	◆		
Synovial cysts	◆		
MUSCULOSKELETAL REGION	MRI Preferred	CT Preferred	Contrast
Bone Tumors		◆	
Detailed evaluation of superficial & deep soft tissue masses	◆		