

WHICH MODALITY - MRI OR CT ?

When a patient requires cross-sectional imaging for evaluation of a particular body part, a veterinary team have a choice between Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). The easy reference table below details the capabilities of each modality when considering specific anatomic regions. Please note this is a representation of the capabilities of each modality and is not an exhaustive list.

If you would like to discuss a case before imaging, for advice on modality selection, please do not hesitate to contact us by email at clinicalservices@burgessdiagnostics.com

ANATOMIC REGION	MRI	CT
CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM (CNS)	<p>IMAGING MODALITY OF CHOICE</p> <p>BRAIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intracranial Disease • Intracranial Vascular Disease • Meningitis • Encephalitis • Haemorrhage • Oedema • Epilepsy • Hydrocephalus • Metastasis • Cranial Nerve Disease • Degenerative Brain Disease • Foramen Magnum Herniation <p>IMAGING MODALITY OF CHOICE</p> <p>SPINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervertebral Disc Disease • Degenerative Myelopathy • Meningitis • Diskospondylitis • Haemorrhage • FCE (Fibrocartilaginuous Emboli) • Syringomyelia • Neoplasia • Arachnoid Cysts • Wobbler Syndrome • Lumbar Sacral Disease • Trauma to the Spine • Atlanto-occipital Subluxation 	<p>BRAIN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrocephalus • Contrast Enhancing Lesions <p>SPINE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CT Myelography can be used to identify significant sites of spinal cord compression • Vertebral Body Trauma • Vertebral Body Neoplasia
	<p>NASAL CAVITIES, SINUSES, ORAL, OPTIC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoplasia • Osteomyelitis • Aspergillosis • Palatine Destruction • Masticatory Myositis • Foreign Body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoplasia • Osteomyelitis • Aspergillosis • Palatine Destruction • Foreign Body • Dental Imaging • CT Guided Biopsies

EXTERNAL, MIDDLE, AND INNER EARS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tympanic Bulla Wall Erosion • Neoplasia • Lymphadenopathy • Cranial Nerves VII VIII • Semi-circular Canals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tympanic Bulla Wall Erosion • Neoplasia • Lymphadenopathy • Semi-circular Canals
THORAX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mediastinal Mass • Thoracic Wall Mass 	IMAGING MODALITY OF CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoplasia • Metastasis • Pneumothorax • Foreign Body • Abscess • CT Guided Biopsy
ABDOMEN & PELVIC REGION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoplasia • Prostate • Hips • Ilio-psoas Injury • Adrenals • Cysts 	IMAGING MODALITY OF CHOICE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neoplasia • Bladder • Ectopic Ureters • IVU (Intravenous Urography) • Portosystemic Shunts • Renal Cysts • Abscess • Lymphadenopathy • Liver Pathology
EXTREMITY JOINTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medial Shoulder Injury • Bone Enema • Osteochondritis • Arthrograms • Muscular Injuries • Elbow Dysplasia • Cruciate Ligaments • Meniscal Injury • Cartilage Pathology • Neoplasia • Foreign Body 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple joints in one session • Angular Limb Deformity • Scans for 3D printing for fracture repair planning • Elbow Dysplasia • Neoplasia • Osseous Disease • Foreign Body

PATIENTS WITH METALLIC IMPLANTS	<p>Although most implants are non-ferrous and safe for MRI, they must be discussed with Burgess Diagnostics.</p> <p>Implants inserted within the area of interest may cause artefacts and provide non-diagnostic studies.</p>	<p>Implants inserted within the area of interest may cause artefacts and provide non-diagnostic studies.</p>
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