

REFERENCES

References

1. ***Daldrup-Link H. E., Franzius C, Thomas M. Link, Laukamp D., Sciuk J., et al. (2001):*** Whole-body MR imaging for detection of bone metastases in children and young adults: comparison with skeletal scintigraphy and FDG PET. *AJR*; 177:229-236.
2. ***Edelstyn G. A., Gillespie P. J. and Grebbel F. S. (1967):*** The radiological demonstration of osseous metastases: experimental observations. *Clin. Radiol.*; 18:158-162.
3. ***Eustace S., Tello R., DeCarvailto V., Carey J., Wroblecka J. T., et al. (1997):*** A Comparison of whole-Body turboSTIR MR imaging and planar mTc. methylene diphosphonate scintigraphy in the examination of patients with suspected skeletal metastases. *AJR*; 169:1655-1661.
4. ***Cheran S. K, Herndon J. E. and Patz E. F. (2003):*** Comparison of whole-body FDG-PET to bone scan for detection of bone metastases in patients with a new diagnosis of lung cancer. *Lung cancer*; pp. 317-325.
5. ***Pelosi E., Messa C., Sironi S., Picchio M., Landoni CC et al. (2004):*** Value of integrated PET/CT for lesion localization in cancer patients: a comparative study. *Eur. J. Nucl. Med. Mol. Imaging*; 31:932939.

6. **Imai ura F., Kuriyama If., Seto T., Hasegawa Y., Nakayama T. et al.** (2000): Detection of bone marrow metastases of small cell lung cancer with magnetic resonance imaging: early diagnosis before destruction of osseous structure and implications for staging. *Lung Cancer*; 27:189-197.

7. **Vanel D., Drontain C. and Tardivon A.** (2000): MRI of bone marrow disorders. *Eur. Radiol*; 10:224-229.

8. **Rosenbaunt S. J., Lind T., Antoch G. and Bockisch A.** (2005): Falsepositive FDG-PET uptake-the role of PET/CT. *Eur. Radiol.*; 17:1-12.

9. **Steinborn M., Heuck A. F., Tiling R., Bruegel M., Gauger L. et al.** (1999): Whole body bone marrow MRI in patients with metastatic disease to the skeletal system. *J. Comput. Assist. Tomogr.*; 23:123-129.

10. **Lizuka-Mika,ni M., Nagai K., Yoshida K., Sugihera T., Suetsugu YY et al.** (2004): Detection of bone marrow and extramedullary involvement in patients with non-Hodgkin's lymphoma by whole-body MRI: comparison with bone and ⁶⁷ Ga scintigraphies. *Eur. Radiol.*; 14:1074-1081.

11. **Schtmidt G. P., Schoenberg S. O., Schmid R., Stahl R., Tiling R., et al.** (2007): Screening for bone metastases: whole-body MRI using a 32-channel system versus dual modality PET-CT. *Eur. Radiol.*; 17: 939-949.

12. **Beyer T., Townsend D.W, Brun T., Kinahan P.E., Charron M. et al.** (2000): A combined PET-CT scanner for clinical oncology. J. Nucl. Med; 42:1369-1379.
13. **Lauenstein T. C. and Sentelka R. C.** (2005): Whole-body magnetic resonance imaging. Magnetic Resonance Imaging; 16(1):15-20.
14. **Lauenstein T. C., Goehde S. C., Herborn C. U., Goyen M., Oberhoff C., et al.** (2004): Whole-body MR imaging: evaluation of patients for metastases. Radiology; 233:139-148.
15. **Ruehin S. G., Goyen M. and Quick H. H.** (2000): Whole-body MRA on I a rolling table platform (AngioSURF). Rofo. Fortschr. Geb. Rontgenstr. I Neuen Bildgeb. Verfahr.; 172:670-674.
16. **Barkhausen J., Quick H. H. and Lauenstein T.** (2001): Whole-body MR imaging in 30 seconds with real-time true FISP and a continuously I rolling table platform: feasibility study. Radiology; 220:252-256.
17. **Lauenstein T. C., Freudenberg L. S. and Goehde S. C.** (2002): Whole body MRI using a rolling table platform for the detection of bone metastases. Eur. Radiology; 12:2091-2099.
18. **Walker R., Kessar P. and Blanchard R.** (2000): Turbo STIR magnetic resonance imaging as a whole-body screening tool for metastases in patients with breast carcinoma: preliminary clinical experience. J. Magn. Reson. Imaging; 11:343-350.

19. **Horwath L. J., Burtneess B. A., McCarthy S. and Johnson K. M.** (1999): Total body echo-planar.MR imaging in the staging of breast cancer: comparison with conventional methods: Early experience. *Radiology*; 211:119-128.
20. **Rofsky N. M., Lee V. S. and Laub G.** (1999): Abdominal MR imaging with a volumetric interpolated breath-hold examination. *Radiology*; 212:876-684.
21. **Weishaupt D., Kochli V D. and Marincek B.** (2006): Safety issues in MRI. In (How Does MRI Work? An Introduction to the Physics and Function of Magnetic Resonance Imaging). By, Weishaupt, D., Kochli V. D. and Marincek B. (editors), second edition, Springer. Berlin. Pp.: 147/149.
22. **Fishbain D. A., Goldberg M., Labbe E., Zacher D., Steele-Rosomoff R., et al.** (1988): Long term claustrophobia following magnetic resonance imaging. *Am. J. Psychiatry*; 145:1038-1039.
23. **Flaherty J. A. and Hoskinson K.** (1989): Emotional distress during magnetic resonance imaging. *N. Eng. J. Med.*; 320:467-468.
24. **Quirk M. E., Letendre A. J., Ciotto R. A. and Lingley J. F.** (1989): Anxiety in patients undergoing MR imaging. *Radiology*; 170:463-466.
25. **Webb J.** (2006): Iodinated and gadolinium contrast media during pregnancy and lactation. In (Contrast media, safety issues and ESUR guidelines). By Thomsen H. S. (editor), Springer. Berlin. Chapter 9. P: 61 and 62.

26. **Reddy J. and Prasad V. (2005):** MRI contrast agents. In (Step by step MRI). By, Reddy J. and Prasad V., first edition, Jaypee. New Delhi. Chapter 9. Pp: 124-132.
27. **Champan S. and Nakielny R. (2003):** Contrast agents in MRI. In (A guide to radiological procedures). By Champan S. and Nakielny R., fourth edition, Saunders. London. Pp: 45, 46.
28. **Damadian R. (1971):** Tumor detection by nuclear magnetic resonance. Science; 171:1151.
29. **Lauterbur P. C. (1973):** Image formation by induced interactions: examples employing nuclear magnetic resonance. Nature; 242:190.
30. **Hargaden G., O'Connell M., Kavanagh E., Powell T., Ward R., et al. (2003):** Current concepts in whole body imaging using turbo short tau inversion recovery MR imaging. AJR; 180:247-52.
31. **Oner A. Y, Tali T., Celikyay F., Celik A. and Le Roux P. (2007).-** Diffusion-Weighted Imaging of the Spine with a Non--Carr-PurcellMeiboom-Gill Single-Shot Fast Spin-Echo Sequence: Initial Experience. AJNR; 28:575- 80.
32. **Lester S.C. (2005):** The breast. In (Robbins and Cotran pathologic basis of disease). By Kumar V., Abbas A. K. and Fausto N. (editors). Seventh edition. Elsevier Saunders. Philadelphia. Chapter 23. P: 1123.

33. **Nelson J. S., Bruner J. M. and Wiestler O. D. (2000):** Ganglioglioma and gangliocytoma. In (Pathology and genetics of tumours of the nervous system). By, Kleihues P. and Cavenee W. K. (editors). International Agency for Research on Cancer, Lyon, pp: 96-98.
34. **Moseley I. (1995):** Imaging of the adult brain. Journal of neurology, neurosurgery and psychiatry; 58:7-21.
35. **Patchell R. A. (2003):** The management of brain metastases. Cancer Treat Rev.; 29:533-540.
36. **Posner J. B. and Chernik N. L. (1978):** Intracranial metastases from systemic cancer. Adv. Neurol.; 19:579-592.
37. **Chalnerlain MC. (1998):** Leptomeningeal metastases: A review of evaluation and treatment. J. Neurooncol.; 37 (3):271-284.
38. **Krol G., Sze G., Malkin M. and Walker R. (1988):** MR of cranial and spinal meningeal carcinomatosis: comparison with CT and myelography. AJR; 151:583-588.
39. **Gomori JM., Heching N. and Siegal T. (1998):** Leptomeningeal metastases: evaluation by gadolinium-enhanced spinal magnetic resonance imaging. Journal of neurooncology, 36 (1): 55-60.

40. **Aschierl GF., Hilal SK. and Brisnran R.** (1981): Computed tomography of disseminated meningeal and ependymal malignant neoplasms. *Neurology*, 31:567-574.
41. **Dubois J. P., Martinez J. A. and Myerowitz L. R.** (1978): Subependymal and leptomeningeal spread of systemic malignant lymphoma demonstrated by cranial computed tomography. *J. comput. Assist. Tomogr*; 2:218-221.
42. **Sorenson SC., Egan RT. And Scott M.** (1984): Meningeal carcinomatosis in patients with primary breast or lung cancer. *Mayo Clin. Proc*; 59:91-94.
43. **Kato M., Eniura S., Takashima T., Ohn:ori K. and Sunaga T.** (1995): Gadolinium-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging of meningeal carcinomatosis in colon cancer. *Tokyo J. Exp. Med.*, 176 (2): 121-126.
44. **Huffinan JL., Yeatzan TJ. and Smith JB.** (1997): Leptorneningeal carcinomatosis: a sequela of cholangiocarcinoma. *Am. Surg.*, 63 (4): 310313.
45. **Mortele K., Lemmelin M., Defreyne L., Speleman F., Depotter C., et al.** (1998): Ossified retroperitoneal malignant schwannoma with spinal leptomeningeal metastases. *Neuroradiology*; 40 (1): 48-50.

46. **Grainger, R. G. and Pierce, J. W. (1980):** The chest. In (A text book of Radiology and Imaging) by, Sutton, D. (editor), third edition, volume I, Churchill Livingstone. Edinburgh, London, Melbourne and New York. P: 363.

47. **Hussain S. M. (2007):** Solid liver lesions. In (Liver MRI, correlation with other imaging modalities and histopathology). By Hussain S. M. Springer. Berlin. Pp: 36,52.

48. **Nissenbaum, M. A. (1996):** Bone marrow in clinical Magnetic Resonance Imaging by Edelman, R. R., Hesselink, J. R. and Zlatkin, M. B. (editors): Second edition. W. B. Saunders company, Philadelphia, London, Toronto, Montreal, Sydney, Tokyo. (p2094).

49. **Ginsberg R. J. (1987)** Evaluation of the mediastinum by invasive techniques. Surg.'Clin. North Am.; 67:1025.

50. **Yuh W. T., Tali E. T., Nguyen H. D., Simonson T. M., Mayr N. A. et al. (1995):** The effect of contrast dose, imaging time and lesion size in the MR detection of intracerebral metastasis. Am. J. Neuroradiol; 16:373-380.

51. **Davis P. C., Hudgin P. A., Peterman S. B. and Hoffman J. C (1991):** Diagnosis of cerebral metastases: double-dose delayed CT vs. contrast enhanced MR imaging. Am. J. Neuroradiol; 12:293-300.

52. **Colosimo C., Ruscalleda J and Korves M. (2001):** Detection of intracranial metastases: a multi-center, intra-patient comparison of gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced MRI with routinely used contrast agents at equal dose. *Invest. Radiol*; 36:72-81.
53. **Scitneider G., Kirchin M. A. and Pirovano G. (2001):** Gadobenate dimeglumine-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging of intracranial metastases: effect of dose on lesion detection and delineation. *J. Magn. Reson. Imaging*; 14:525-539.
54. **Parizel P. M., Tanghe H. and Hofman P. A. (2006):** Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain. In (Clinical MR imaging). By, Reimer P., Parizel P. M. and Stichtnoth F. A. (editors), second edition, Springer. Berlin. Section 4. Pp: 100, 101.
55. **Theodore WH. and Gendehnan S. (1981):** Meningeal carcinomatosis. *Arch. Neurol.*, 38:696-699.
56. **Wasserstrom WR., Glass JP. and Postner JB. (1982):** Diagnosis and treatment of leptomeningeal metastases from solid tumors: experience with 90 patients. *Cancer*; 49:759-772.
57. **Lee YY., Tien RD., Bruner JM., Depena CA. and Tassel PV. (1990):** Loculated intracranial leptomeningeal metastases: CT and MR characteristics. *AJR*, 154:351-359, *AJNR* (1984); 10:1171-1179.

58. **Singh S. K., Agris J. M., Leeds N. E. and Ginsberg L. E. (2000):** Intracranial leptomeningeal metastases: comparison of depiction at FLAIR and contrast-enhanced MR imaging. *Radiology*, 217:50-53.
59. **Amer A. T., Saad M. and Awad A. I. (2001):** Meningeal carcinomatosis: Evaluation with contrast enhanced CT scan and gadolinium-enhanced MR of the brain. *The Egyptian journal of radiology and nuclear medicine*; 32 (2):349-361.
60. **Kauczor H. and Van Beek E. (2006):** MRI of the chest. In (Clinical MR imaging, a practical approach). By, Reimer P., Parizel P. and Stichnoth F. (editors), second edition, Springer. Berlin. Pp: 453-455.
61. **Frat A., Agilrlere M., Gencoglu A., Cakir B., Akin 0et al. (2006):** Value of whole-body turbo short-tau inversion recovery magnetic resonance imaging with panoramic table for detecting bone metastases: comparison with 99MTc-methylene diphosphonate scintigraphy. *J. Comput. Assist. Tomogr*; 30:151-156.
62. **Gltanent N., Althoefer C., Kelly T., Lohrnzann C., Winterer J., et al. (2006):** Whole body MRI in comparison to skeletal scintigraphy in detection. of skeletal metastases in patients with solid tumors. *Mag. Reson. Med.*; 20:173-182.
63. **Vogler III J. B. and Murphy W. A. (1988):** Bone marrow imaging. State of the art. *Radiology*; 168:679-693.

64. **Statnbuk H. E. and Fischbein J. (2007):** Brain, Head and Neck imaging. In (magnetic resonance tomography). By, Reiser M. F., Semmler W. and Hricak. H. (editors), fourth edition, Springer. Berlin. P: 531.

65. **Zidan Z. D. (2006):** Can whole body MR imaging (Short time inversion recovery STIR sequence) replace whole body bone scintigraphy as a screening tool for metastases in patients with a known primary neoplasms?. The Egyptian Journal of Radiology & Nuc. Med., Vol. 37, No.2, (June): 491-500.

66. **Baur-Melnyk A., Buhntann S., Becker C., Schoenberg S. O., Lang N., et al. (2008):** Whole-Body MRI Versus WholeBody MDCT for Staging of Multiple Myeloma. Am. J. Roentgenol.; 190: 1097-1104.

67. **Schweitzer M. E., Levine C., Mitchell D. G., Gannon F. H. and Gotnella L. G. (1993):** Bull's-Eyes and Halos: Useful MR Discriminators of Osseous Metastases. Radiology; 188:249-252.

68. **Chan Y, Chan K, Lam W and Metreweli C. (1997):** Comparison of whole body MRI and radioisotope bone scintigram for skeletal metastases detection. Med. J. (Engl); 110: 485-9.

69. **Schmidt G. P., Schoenberg S.O., Reiser M.F. and Baur-Melnyk A. (2005):** Whole-body MR imaging of bone marrow. Eur. J. of Rad.; 55: 33–40.

70. **Osborn A. G., Blaser S. I., Hedlund G. L., Illner A., Salzman K. L. et al. (2004):** Neurocystisercosis in (Diagnostic Imaging, Brain). By Salzman K. L. Amirsys Inc. Pp: 1-8-50.