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Comparison of the T_1 of the neurochemical profile in rat brain at 9.4T and 14.1T

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Abstract:

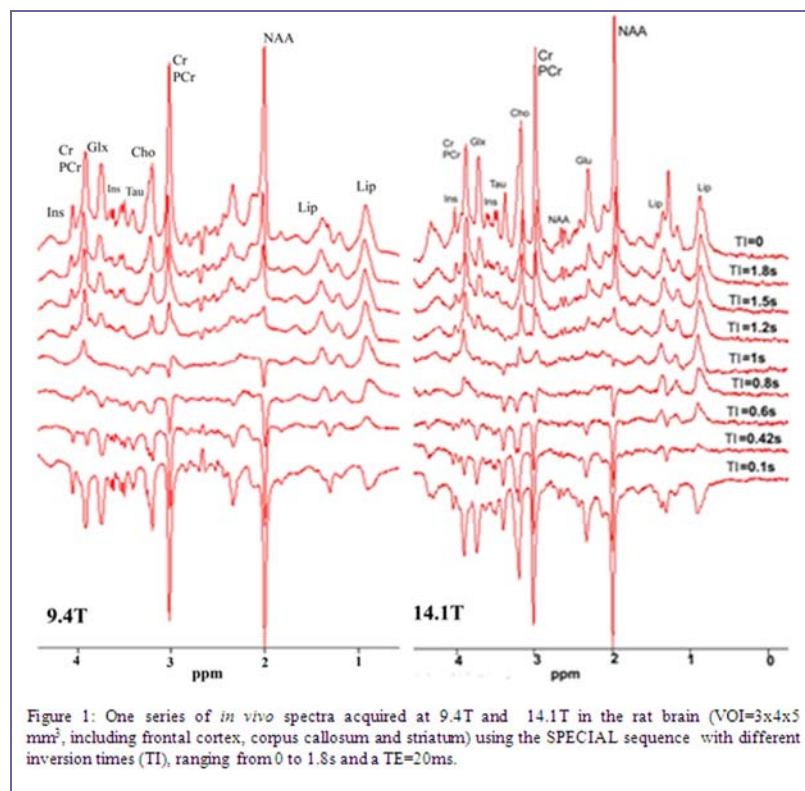
Introduction:

T_1 relaxation times can be important for accurate relative and absolute quantification of brain metabolites when the repetition time is comparable (i.e. quantitative CSI (1, 2)). T_1 s have been reported at 9.4 and 11.7T (2, 3) for some proton metabolites. A general trend towards increased T_1 was noted with increasing B_0 . The goal of this study was to determine whether T_1 of the neurochemical profile further increases at 14.1T in rat brain.

Methods:

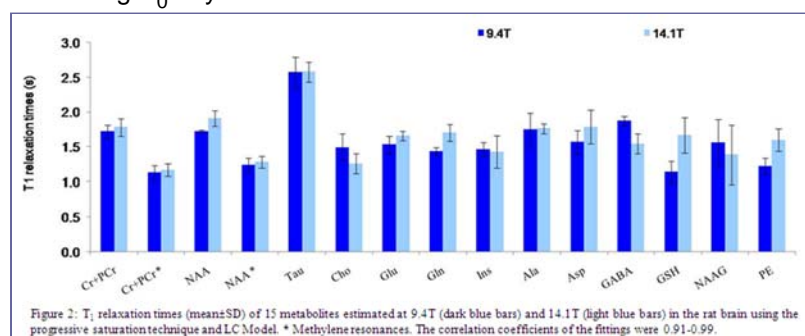
Experimental: ^1H spectra were measured in 6 SD rats ($\text{VOI}=3\times 4\times 5\text{mm}^3$) using a 14 mm quadrature coil with SPECIAL localization (4). Data was acquired on a 9.4T/31 cm and 14.1T/26cm magnet (Varian/Magnex Scientific). T_1 measurements were accomplished using a progressive saturation technique (increasing TR from 1-10s, 9 measurements, $\text{TE}=2.8\text{ms}$, 160 scans @ 14.1T and 320 scans @ 9.4T), which was validated with an adiabatic inversion recovery measurement ($\text{TI}=0.1-1.8\text{s}$ plus a measurement without inversion for M_{eq} values, $\text{TE}=20\text{ms}$) (Figure 1).

Data analysis: The progressive saturation series were analyzed using LCModel including the measured macromolecule signal. The IR measurement was evaluated for the resonances labeled on Figure 1 using jMrui. The T_1 relaxation curves were fitted with two-parameter single exponential functions, fitting the M_0 and T_1 for the IR series and M_{eq} and T_1 for the progressive saturation series.



Results and Discussions:

T_1 was estimated for 16 metabolites in the rat brain at 9.4T and 14.1T and for most metabolites the T_1 measured at 14.1 T are similar within ~10% to those measured at 9.4T. Our values are also similar with those published at lower field (2, 3). For those metabolites evaluated with IR, the T_1 obtained were within ~15% of those obtained with progressive saturation. The T_1 were found in a relatively narrow range from 1.4s to 1.9s for all metabolites, except for Tau (2.6s). The methylene resonances of NAA and Cr+PCr had slightly lower T_1 similar to that of Cho. Macromolecule T_1 was 0.66 ± 0.07 s@14.1T and 0.51 ± 0.07 s@9.4T. These results indicate that at 14.1T the T_1 relaxation time corrections are likely to be similar. We can conclude that the potentially increased T_1 s of metabolites are of minimal importance for sensitivity considerations when increasing B_0 beyond 11.7T.



References: [1] Mlynarik V et al.,NMRBiomed.2001;14:325. [2] deGraaf RA et al.,MagnResonMed.2006;56:386. [3] Pfeuffer J et al.,JMagnReson.1999;141:104.[4] Mlynarik V et al.,MagnResonMed.2006;56:965.

Topic (Complete): 220 Processing and Quantification: Spectroscopy

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