

## Gynaecology

Ultrasound is the mainstay of gynaecological imaging. MRI is a valuable complementary modality and may provide significant valuable additional data:

- greater certainty of the organ of origin of gynaecological pathology
- improved specificity of diagnosis
- enhanced anatomical information for the investigation of infertility, including the diagnosis of uterine developmental variation, adenomyosis, uterine fibroid, and endometriosis
- accurate local staging of malignant uterine neoplasia

trg group clearview



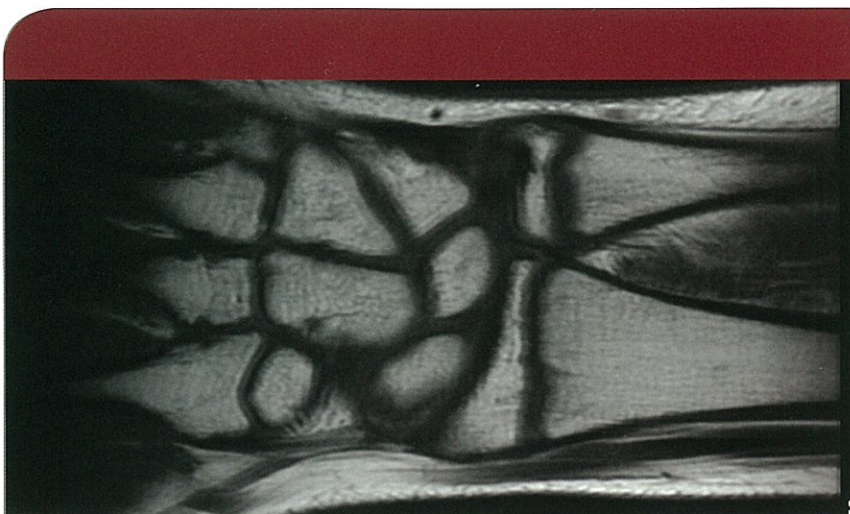
## Obstetrics

The range of obstetric applications is evolving and expanding for MRI. MRI complements sonography. In selected cases MRI allows detailed assessment of developmental foetal anomalies, particularly those involving the central nervous system. Abnormal placentation is imaged with precision.

Where ultrasound scanning is inconclusive during pregnancy, MRI provides imaging of abdominal and pelvic disease states without the use of ionising x-radiation.

## Abdominal imaging

MRI complements the data derived from ultrasound and CT scanning. MRI is applicable to the broad spectrum of abdominal pathology, and thus provides an appropriate imaging modality when there is an absolute or a relative contraindication to the use of x-radiation or iodinated contrast media.



## Breast MRI

MRI is valuable for:

- evaluation of an inconclusive mammogram or ultrasound scan
- detection of breast cancer with high sensitivity. The majority of breast cancers enhance rapidly following intravenous Gadolinium, enabling the detection of tumours as small as a few millimetres
- screening of patients at high risk for breast cancer on the basis of family history and/or genetic testing.
- preoperative local staging and for the detection of multifocal or bilateral disease
- evaluation for recurrent disease following treatment
- monitoring of neo-adjuvant chemotherapy

## Cardiac imaging

MRI has assumed a major role in cardiac imaging, supplementing conventional sonographic and fluoroscopic studies. Particular strengths are accurate evaluation of the vascular perfusion of normal and pathological myocardium, and dynamic evaluation of myocardial function. Cardiac MRI investigation is available at our Milford MRI scanner.

## Peripheral vascular imaging

Dynamic contrast enhanced vascular imaging has become the non-invasive test of choice in several peripheral vascular territories. Overall accuracy in diagnosis approaches that achieved by invasive catheter angiography that is based on iodinated contrast media and x-ray imaging. Particular applications for routine diagnostic and pre-therapeutic imaging include study of the renal arteries, ischaemic disease within lower limb arteries, and evaluation of the mesenteric arteries and the portal venous system.



TRG Group radiologists are able to advise on the imaging strategy most appropriate for any clinical presentation. We welcome discussion regarding any diagnostic problem, and are always pleased to recommend the most effective imaging pathway. Please telephone one of the TRG Group radiologists at the MRI locations:

The Radiology Group	Milford, Auckland	09 4892061
Northern Radiology	Whangarei	09 4303045
Lakes Radiology	Rotorua	07 3488139
Hawkes Bay Radiology	Hastings	06 8731166

TRG Group Ltd, PO Box 31238, Milford, Auckland, New Zealand