

### Reprint

# Case Study LiverLab

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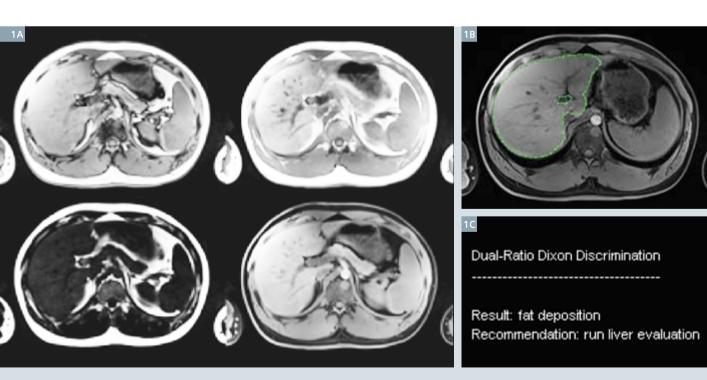
<sup>1</sup>Siemens Healthcare, MR Oncology Applications, Erlangen, Germany

Measurement data of a 22-year-old male volunteer with elevated liver fat signal, acquired on a 3T MAGNETOM Skyra system, were processed with the syngo MR E11A implementation of LiverLab.

The measurement program includes a regular opposed-phase / in-phase two-point Dixon protocol with water/ fat separation. The First look Dixon processing first performs a liver segmentation on the water series, and then a voxel classification according to the dual-ratio Dixon signal discrimination [1]. This leads to the conclusion of fat deposition and the recommendation to run additional quantification (Fig. 1).

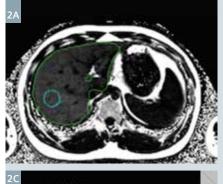
The syngo MR E11A Abdomen Dot framework uses this recommendation to implement a decision point, through which the user can add the quantification protocols to the measurement queue. In addition, the Dot engine allows specifying an inline region-of-interest (ROI) during protocol planning. The multiecho VIBE Dixon [2] produces inline parameter maps of fat signal percentage (proton density fat fraction, PDFF) and effective R2\*, with overlays of the liver segmentation region and pre-planned ROI. Statistics (mean, std) of PDFF and effective R2\* over the ROI and segmentation region are calculated inline, and are output as a report sheet, showing values both in text form and as color bars. Likewise, histograms are produced for PDFF and effective R2\* over the segmentation region (Fig. 2).

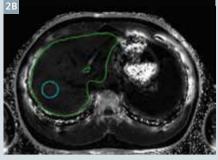
A HISTO (high-speed T2-corrected multi-echo single voxel spectroscopy, [3]) protocol was also run, with 5 TEs ranging from 12 to 72 ms, and a voxel of size  $3 \times 3 \times 3$ cm<sup>3</sup>. The HISTO inline processing integrates over the water and fat parts of the spectrum for the individual echoes, and performs a T2 relaxation correction. Results include a fat signal percentage and the R2 of water (R2<sub>water</sub>), which are displayed in textual and color bar formats. A spectrum of the shortest TE and a list of quantification values for the individual echoes are added for quality control of the signal fitting. The inline analysis for this case reveals similar findings as the multi-echo VIBE Dixon (Fig. 3).

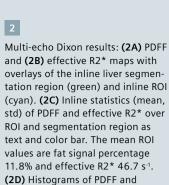


First look Dixon (Screening Dixon) results: (1A) opposed-phase, in-phase, fat, and water images, (1B) liver segmentation, (1C) report sheet.

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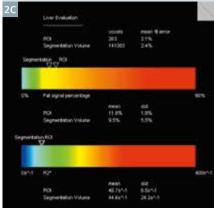


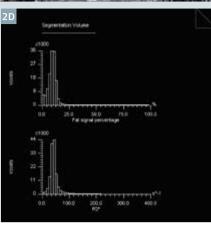




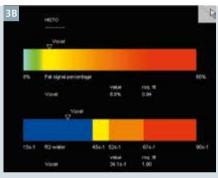
effective R2\* over the segmen-

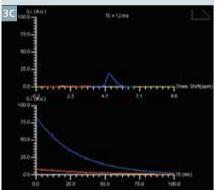
tation region.

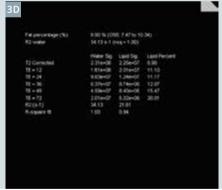












HISTO results: (3A) Voxel location (from the spectroscopy task card), (3B) report sheet. The values are fat signal percentage 8.9%, R2<sub>water</sub> 34.1 s<sup>-1</sup>. **(3C)** Spectrum at shortest TE, (3D) list of individual echo values. For comparison, a manually drawn ROI on the multiecho Dixon parameter maps, co-localized with the HISTO voxel position shown in A), reveals PDFF 8.9%, and effective R2\* 44.3 s<sup>-1</sup>.

#### References

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