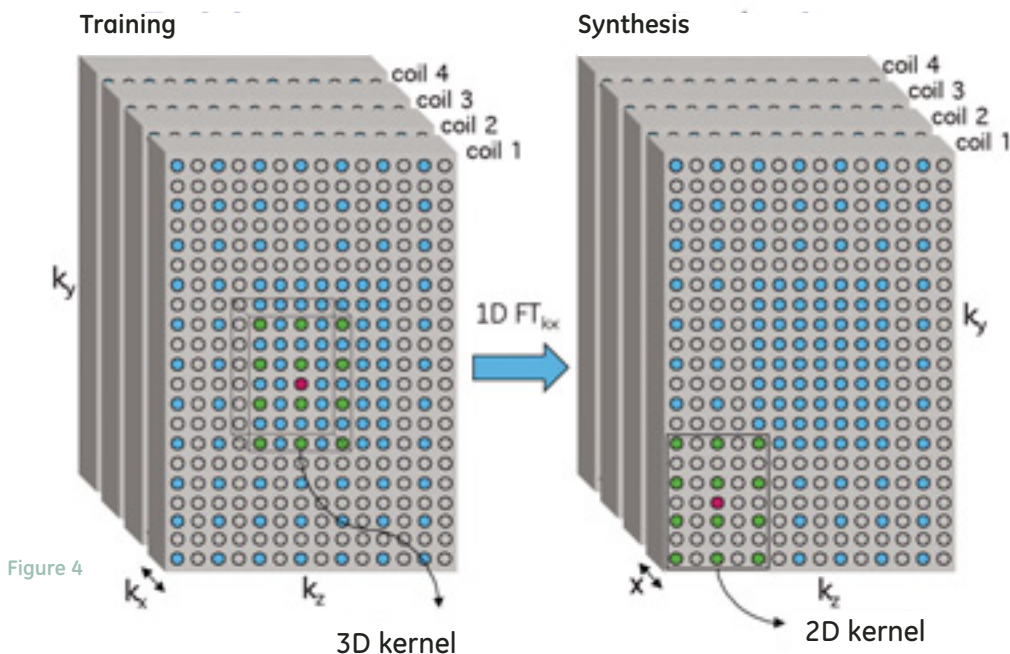


ARC reconstruction phases



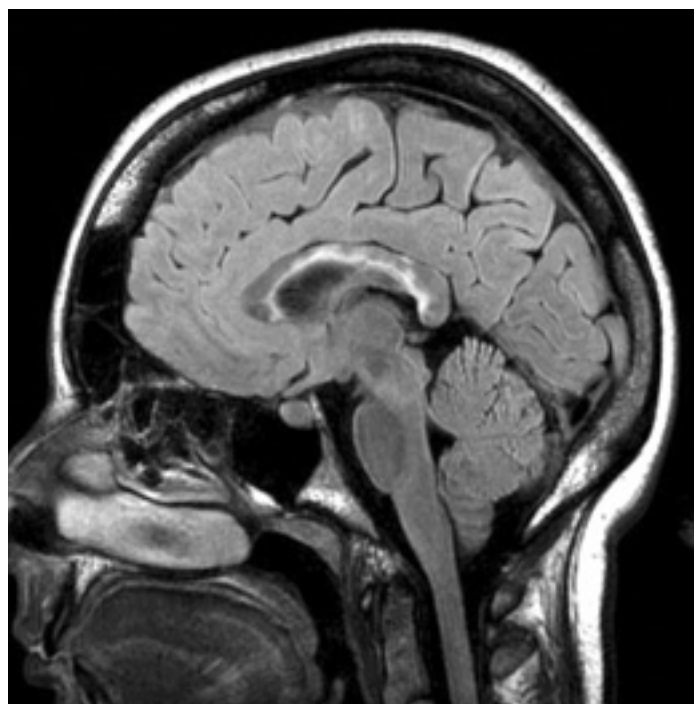
ARC training phase is performed as a 3D kernel in k-space, whereas the synthesis phase is performed as a 2D kernel in hybrid (x, ky, kz) space, reducing computation time.

Benefits

With ARC, clinicians can expect improved image quality and patient throughput, increased spatial resolution or volumetric coverage, depending on the application. Imaging FOV can be prescribed close to or even smaller than the anatomy of interest, enabling higher spatial resolution and diagnostic confidence. ARC's reliability for tight FOV prescription allows the technologist greater tolerances for FOV placement which can reduce the opportunity for error. Autocalibration improves workflow and further reduces the opportunity for error, making the scanning process easier for the operator. ARC is robust against motion, reducing residual aliasing artifacts that would otherwise result from a mismatch between the calibration and accelerated scan.

Patients may experience shorter exam times and a lower likelihood for repeat scans due to error or poor image quality. Ease of use and less opportunity for error typically enables the technologist to produce more consistent scans that are less sensitive to prescription errors. Referring physicians are likely to receive more definitive reports with better image quality.

ARC is available on the Signa® HDxt platform for use in conjunction with GE's signature volumetric imaging application Cube™ ■



1mm lesions with Cube on Signa 3.0T.

Courtesy of Lawrence N. Tanenbaum, MD, Edison Imaging.

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