Busta N. 6

Argomento N. 1

Angio-RM con mezzo di contrasto

Argomento N. 2

La perfusione cerebrale con mezzo di contrasto

Prova di inglese

Patients with multiple sclerosis (MS) were consecutively screened for enrolment between June 2017 and April 2019. Inclusion criteria were diagnosis of MS according to current operational criteria and age at onset greater than 18 years. Clinical exclusion criteria were relapses or use of corticosteroids within 4 weeks before MRI; presence of major medical conditions other than MS; cervical cord damage not due to MS abnormality (e.g., cervical trauma); and evidence of cervical spinal cord compression and/or deformity on previous MRI scans.

Prova di informatica

Effettuare una media aritmetica di valori numerici presenti in più celle contigue in Excel.
Busta N. 4

Argomento N. 1

Protocollo di studio delle orbite

Argomento N. 2

Principi del segnale BOLD

Prova di inglese

MRI examinations were performed at baseline and every 6 weeks until week 24, and subsequently every 3 months. Specifically, imaging with the standardized imaging protocol was aligned with the consensus recommendations for a standardized brain tumour imaging protocol in clinical trials and included pre- and postcontrast T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and FLAIR images. In addition, optional dynamic susceptibility contrast (DSC) MRI was performed at the discretion of the individual institution. Sequence parameters are listed in Appendix E1.

Prova di informatica

Collocare, in ordine crescente, una serie di valori numerici in colonna in una tabella Excel.
Busta N. 2

Argomento N. 1

Protocollo di studio dei tumori cerebrali

Argomento N. 2

Esami RM in pazienti portatori di pace maker

Prova di inglese

MRI is a suitable technique for non-invasive imaging and quantification of muscular fat infiltration and muscle cross-sectional area in individual muscles. Studying individual muscles is important because the amount of fat infiltration varies widely between muscles. In addition, MRI allows quantification of changes in tissue water distribution based on the muscle water T2 (T2w). Increased T2w is thought to reflect intracellular or extracellular oedema, an early pathophysiologic event in muscular dystrophies.

Prova di informatica

Effettuare una somma di valori numerici presenti in più celle contigue in Excel.
Busta N. 8

Argomento N. 1

L'Arterial Spin Labeling - ASL

Argomento N. 2

Protocollo di studio della mammella

Prova di inglese

MRI is a valuable clinical and research tool for patients undergoing deep brain stimulation (DBS). However, risks associated with imaging DBS devices have led to stringent regulations, limiting the clinical and research utility of MRI in these patients. The main risks in patients with DBS devices undergoing MRI are heating at the electrode tips, induced currents, implantable pulse generator dysfunction, and mechanical forces. Phantom model studies indicate that electrode tip heating remains the most serious risk for modern DBS devices.

Prova di informatica

Dopo aver copiato ed incollato da internet un breve testo su un file Word, cambiare lo stile dei caratteri, la grandezza dei caratteri e la spaziatura dei paragrafi.
Radiologic findings were better survival predictors than pathologic vessel invasion. This may be due to several reasons. First, because pathologic analysis cannot cover every section in detail, the images may reflect a more accurate overview. Second, radiologic findings may exclude microscopic findings revealed only at histologic evaluation, which may not affect prognosis. Third, factors other than the analysed pathologic findings, such as lymphatic invasion or inflammation, may contribute to abnormal peritumoral imaging findings.

In un file Word, inserire una tabella con 3 righe e 3 colonne e riempire le celle con numeri.
Busta N. 3

Argomento N. 1

Protocollo di studio del midollo spinale

Argomento N. 2

Modalità di archiviazione dei dati sul sistema PACS

Prova di inglese

It has long been suspected that trace amounts of gadolinium are retained in the body after gadolinium-based contrast agent (GBCA) administration. The visualization of hyperintensities on T1-weighted images after six or more GBCA administrations indicates gadolinium accumulation in the dentate nucleus and globus pallidus (GP) and has generated substantial concerns about toxicity and interest in deposition mechanisms. Additional T1 hyperintense sites in the brain became evident in patients after more than 35 administrations of linear GBCAs.

Prova di informatica

Inserire una nota a piè di pagina in un file Word con del breve testo tratto da internet.
Busta N. 5

Argomento N. 1

Protocollo di studio dell'epilessia

Argomento N. 2

Ricostruzioni MIP ed MPR

Prova di inglese

Brain MRI was performed in 27 of 50 patients (54%) with neurologic symptoms. The median age of patients who underwent MRI was 63 years (range, 34–87 years; 21 men). Twelve of 27 patients who underwent MRI had acute findings. In 10 of 27 patients, cortical fluid-attenuated inversion recovery MRI scans showed signal intensity abnormality. Accompanying subcortical and deep white matter signal intensity abnormality on fluid-attenuated inversion recovery images was seen in three patients.

Prova di informatica

Inserire un elenco numerato in un file Word con del breve testo tratto da internet, e cambiare il colore del testo.
In this study, we assessed brain iron level in a large clinical cohort of participants with Alzheimer’s Disease (AD) by using R2* relaxation rate mapping with an advanced correction method that also allowed for R2* calculation in neocortical regions. We compared global and regional iron differences between patients with AD and age-matched healthy control participants, evaluated longitudinal R2* changes in participants with AD during a 17-month follow-up period, and determined the association of cross-sectional and longitudinal iron data with cognitive decline.
Argomento N. 1

Principi di Imaging Parallelo

Argomento N. 2

Vantaggi e svantaggi del 3T vs 1.5 T

Prova di inglese

Diffusion-weighted imaging has a preeminent role in the detection and characterization of cancerous lesions, including those in the prostate. With diffusion MRI, the signal reflects the random diffusion of water molecules through the tissue of interest, providing sensitivity to the underlying tissue composition. Next to diffusion MRI, T2 relaxometry has also emerged as a suitable tool with which to assess prostate microstructure. MRI relaxometry exploits the property that signal relaxation is sensitive to the local chemical environment.

Prova di informatica

Effettuare il prodotto (moltiplicazione) di valori numerici presenti in più celle continue in Excel.