

Musculoskeletal MRI Protocols

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***Note to MR technologists:**

Please feel free to contact Dr. Tang if you have any questions. Thank you.

General parameters (1.5 T magnets):

For all T1 sequences, please keep TE below 20 (between 10 and 15 if possible); TR 500-600.

For all T2 FS sequences, use equivalent of FSE/TSE. TE of mid to upper 50's is the most ideal for Siemens, 60-65 for GE, and ~ 60 for Toshiba.

It is important to have TE long enough for T2 weighting but not so long that it is signal starved.

For STIR, TI = ~ 135



Routine Knee

- ax T2 FS
- sag PD
- sag T2 FS
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS



- **Routine Pelvis**

Whole pelvis: All pelvis cor and ax sequences need to cover from bone to bone to be adequate.

- cor T1
- cor STIR
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS



- **Sacrum and coccyx**

All pelvis cor and ax sequences need to cover from bone to bone to be adequate.

- cor T1 - whole pelvis
- cor STIR - whole pelvis
- ax T1 - whole pelvis
- ax T2 FS - whole pelvis

Add:

- small for sacrum and coccyx (FOV = 24 cm)
- sag T1
- sag T2 FS (if FS fails, do STIR)



- **Sacroiliac Joints**

All pelvis cor and ax sequences need to cover from bone to bone to be adequate.

- cor T1 - whole pelvis
- cor STIR – whole pelvis
- Add:
 - small FOV for sacrum and SI joints (FOV = 22 cm)
 - oblique cor T1
 - oblique cor T2 FS
 - oblique cor T1 FS pre contrast
 - oblique cor T1 FS post contrast



- **Routine Hip**

- cor T1 (whole pelvis)
- cor STIR (whole pelvis)
- ax T2 FS – small FOV, hip of interest only (FOV = 18 to 24 cm)
- cor T2 FS – small FOV, hip of interest only
- sag T1 – small FOV, hip of interest only
- sag T2 FS – small FOV, hip of interest only
- oblique ax T2 FS – small FOV, hip of interest only



- **Trauma Hip**

Reserved for ER/urgent care/prompt care patients to “rule out hip fracture”

****All sequences done for the whole pelvis*

- cor T1 (whole pelvis)
- cor STIR (whole pelvis)
- ax T1 (whole pelvis)
- ax T2 FS (whole pelvis)



- **Routine Shoulder**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- oblique cor T1
- oblique cor T2 FS
- oblique sag T1
- oblique sag T2 FS



- **Routine Elbow**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1 (use the interepicondylar line to determine cor plane)
- cor T2 FS
- sag T1
- sag T2 FS

For distal biceps tendon rupture evaluation, please start the exam as routine elbow, radial tuberosity has to be included in coverage.



- **Routine Wrist**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS
- cor 3D gradient echo
- sag T1
- sag T2 FS



- **Routine Hand/Finger (generalized hand/finger pain)**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS
- sag T1
- sag T2 FS



- **Routine Ankle/Hindfoot (not for osteomyelitis)**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS
- sag T1
- sag STIR (TI = 135 for 1.5 T)



- **Routine Forefoot or midfoot (not for osteomyelitis)**

- short axis T1
- short axis T2 FS
- cor T1 (cor to foot)
- cor T2 FS
- sag T1
- sag STIR



- **Long Bone Pain Protocol (lower extremity)**

- ax T1 – unilateral
- ax T2 FS – unilateral
- cor T1 –unilateral
- cor T2 FS or STIR – unilateral
- sag T2 FS or STIR – unilateral



- **Long Bone Pain Protocol (upper extremity)**

- All unilateral sequences
 - ax T1
 - ax T2 FS
 - cor T1
 - cor T2 FS or STIR
 - sag T2 FS or STIR



MR Chest Pectoralis Protocol

- Unilateral
- Coverage: proximal half of humerus, medial half of clavicle (including clavicular head) and unilateral half of the sternum
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- oblique cor T1 (align with pectoralis major muscle)
- oblique cor T2 FS
- sag T2 FS



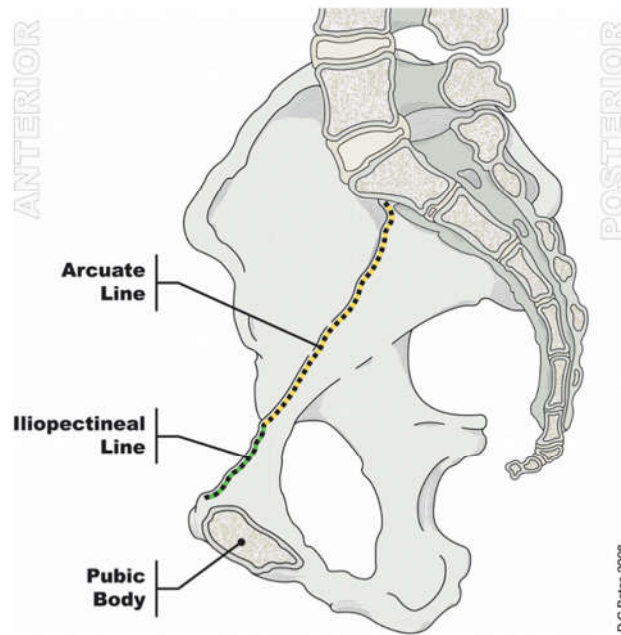
- **Routine Thumb: MCP Joint Collateral Ligaments or Thumb Pain**

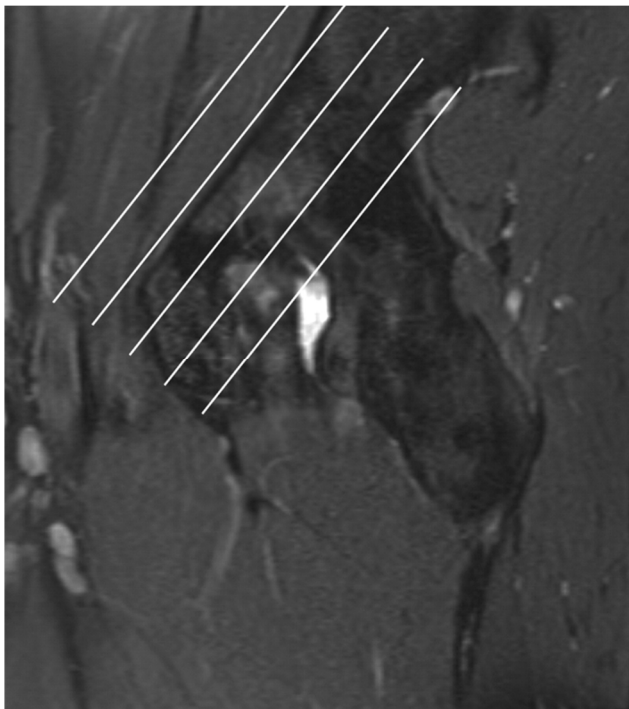
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- oblique cor T1 (cor to the MCP joint)
- oblique cor T2 FS (cor to the MCP joint)
- sag T1
- sag T2 FS

- **Sports Hernia/Athletic Pubalgia**

- cor T1 – whole pelvis
- cor STIR – whole pelvis
- Small FOV to center at symphysis pubis
- cor T1 FOV 28 – 32 cm
- cor STIR FOV 28 – 32 cm
- ax T2 FS FOV 28 cm
- sag T2 FS FOV 20 cm
- oblique ax T1 FOV 20 cm
- oblique ax T2 FS FOV 20 cm

Note: oblique axial plane set up after sagittal sequence – plane approximately parallel to the arcuate line and iliopectineal line (see illustration on the next page). Do not hesitate to call MSK radiologist to check the sequences.





- **Hands/Wrists for Arthritis/Inflammatory Arthropathy (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis)**

Extremity coil

FOV: cor 16-17 cm; ax 15 cm

Coverage: the entire wrist(s), MCP joints, to PIP joints. DIP can be excluded from the FOV to ensure optimal coverage of the wrist(s) and MCPs.

Key joints: wrist(s) and MCP joints; must have good signals on scouts from distal radius to PIPs.

- **Unilateral**

- cor T1
- cor T2 FS
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- ax T1 FS pre contrast
- ax T1 FS post contrast
- cor T1 FS post contrast

- **Bilateral**

Image both sides together: line up palms and fingers, skin-to-skin leaving no space in between, tape together;

Mark the dorsum of the right hand with an MR compatible marker; Preacher position.

- cor T1
- cor T2 FS
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- ax T1 FS pre contrast
- ax T1 FS post contrast
- cor T1 FS post contrast



- **Hand/Finger Infection.**

- If w/o contrast only
 - ax T1
 - ax T2 FS
 - cor T1
 - cor T2 FS
 - sag STIR
- add the following if w/o and w/ contrast
 - ax T1 FS pre contrast
 - ax T1 FS post contrast
 - cor T1 FS post contrast
 - sag T1 FS post contrast

- **Long bone soft tissue mass vs. cyst protocol (lower extremity)**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ○ ax T1 – unilateral | |
| ○ ax T2 FS – unilateral | |
| ○ if lesion anterior or posterior | if lesion medial or lateral |
| ○ sag T1 – unilateral | cor T1 – bilateral |
| ○ sag T2 FS or STIR – unilateral | cor T2 FS or STIR – bilateral |
| ○ ax T1 FS pre contrast | ax T1 FS pre contrast |
| ○ ax T1 FS post contrast | ax T1 FS post contrast |
| ○ sag T1 FS post contrast | cor T1 FS post |

If the mass is thought to be a lipoma, no intravenous contrast is needed. Single plane T1 FS sequence should do – may need radiologist to check.

- **Long bone soft tissue mass vs. cyst protocol (upper extremity)**

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ○ ax T1 | |
| ○ ax T2 FS | |
| ○ if lesion anterior or posterior | if lesion medial or lateral |
| ○ sag T1 | cor T1 |
| ○ sag T2 FS or STIR | cor T2 FS or STIR |
| ○ ax T1 FS pre contrast | ax T1 FS pre contrast |
| ○ ax T1 FS post contrast | ax T1 FS post contrast |
| ○ sag T1 FS post contrast | cor T1 FS post contrast |

If the mass is thought to be a lipoma, no intravenous contrast is needed. Single plane T1 FS sequence should do – may need radiologist to check.

- **Osteomyelitis forefoot or mid-foot (ulcer at tip of foot – distal ulcer)**
- The purpose of this seemingly complicated approach to osteomyelitis is to streamline the protocol so we can perform the exams on a consistent basis to obtain adequate diagnostic information with a reasonable amount of scanning time.
- For all osteomyelitis cases, post-contrast sequences are needed for evaluation of bone viability.
- ***If intravenous contrast cannot be administered due to severe renal insufficiency or allergy, please refer to routine protocol to scan the patient.***
- ***Ulcers should be marked before scanning is initiated.***
- ***Please acquire sequences in the order listed in the protocol.***
- If there is difficulty completing the last post-contrast sequence (e.g. pt. motion, pt. pain, scanner shut down etc.), there is no need to repeat the specific sequence.
- **Imaging planes:**
 - short axis – cross section of the metatarsals
 - cor – cor to the foot
 - sag – sag to the foot
- **Imaging Sequences:**
 - short axis T1
 - short axis T2 FS
 - sag T1
 - sag STIR
 - sag pre contrast T1 FS
 - sag post contrast T1 FS
 - short axis post contrast T1 FS
 - ***cor (to foot) T1 post contrast, no FS – for anatomic correlation



- **Osteomyelitis forefoot or mid-foot (ulcer at dorsal or plantar foot)**
- The purpose of this seemingly complicated approach to osteomyelitis is to streamline the protocol so we can perform the exams on a consistent basis to obtain adequate diagnostic information with a reasonable amount of scanning time.
- For all osteomyelitis cases, post-contrast sequences are needed for evaluation of bone viability.
- ***If intravenous contrast cannot be administered due to severe renal insufficiency or allergy, please refer to routine protocol to scan the patient.***
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- **Imaging planes:**
 - short axis – cross section of the metatarsals
 - cor – cor to the foot
 - sag – sag to the foot
- **Imaging Sequences:**
 - short axis T1
 - short axis T2 FS
 - sag T1
 - sag STIR
 - short axis pre contrast T1 FS
 - short axis post contrast T1 FS
 - sag post contrast T1 FS
 - ***cor (to foot) T1 post contrast, no FS – for anatomic correlation

- **Osteomyelitis forefoot or mid-foot (ulcer at medial or lateral foot)**
- The purpose of this seemingly complicated approach to osteomyelitis is to streamline the protocol so we can perform the exams on a consistent basis to obtain adequate diagnostic information with a reasonable amount of scanning time.
- For all osteomyelitis cases, post-contrast sequences are needed for evaluation of bone viability.
- ***If intravenous contrast cannot be administered due to severe renal insufficiency or allergy, please refer to routine protocol to scan the patient.***
- ***Ulcers should be marked before scanning is initiated.***
- ***Please acquire sequences in the order listed in the protocol.***
- If there is difficulty completing the last post-contrast sequence (e.g. pt. motion, pt. pain, scanner shut down etc.), there is no need to repeat the specific sequence.
- **Imaging planes:**
 - short axis – cross section of the metatarsals
 - cor – cor to the foot
 - sag – sag to the foot
- **Imaging Sequences:**
 - short axis T1
 - short axis T2 FS
 - cor T1
 - cor T2 FS (if FS fails, cor STIR)
 - short axis pre contrast T1 FS
 - short axis post contrast T1 FS
 - cor post contrast T1 FS

- **Osteomyelitis hindfoot or ankle (ulcer at posterior or anterior hindfoot/ankle)**
- The purpose of this seemingly complicated approach to osteomyelitis is to streamline the protocol so we can perform the exams on a consistent basis to obtain adequate diagnostic information with a reasonable amount of scanning time.
- For all osteomyelitis cases, post-contrast sequences are needed for evaluation of bone viability.
- ***If intravenous contrast cannot be administered due to severe renal insufficiency or allergy, please refer to routine protocol to scan the patient.***
- ***Ulcers should be marked before scanning is initiated.***
- ***Please acquire sequences in the order listed in the protocol.***
- If there is difficulty completing the last post-contrast sequence (e.g. pt. motion, pt. pain, scanner shut down etc.), there is no need to repeat the specific sequence.
- **Setup and Imaging Planes:**
- Setup as ankle MR:
- ax – axial to tibia/fibula
- cor – coronal distal tibial sigmoid notch
- sag – perpendicular to coronal plane
- **Imaging Sequences:**
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- sag T1
- sag STIR
- sag pre contrast T1 FS
- sag post contrast T1 FS
- ax post contrast T1 FS

- **Osteomyelitis hindfoot or ankle (ulcer at dorsal or plantar hindfoot)**
- The purpose of this seemingly complicated approach to osteomyelitis is to streamline the protocol so we can perform the exams on a consistent basis to obtain adequate diagnostic information with a reasonable amount of scanning time.
- For all osteomyelitis cases, post-contrast sequences are needed for evaluation of bone viability.
- ***If intravenous contrast cannot be administered due to severe renal insufficiency or allergy, please refer to routine protocol to scan the patient.***
- ***Ulcers should be marked before scanning is initiated.***
- ***Please acquire sequences in the order listed in the protocol.***
- If there is difficulty completing the last post-contrast sequence (e.g. pt. motion, pt. pain, scanner shut down etc.), there is no need to repeat the specific sequence.
- **Setup and Imaging Planes:**
- Setup as ankle MR:
- ax – axial to tibia/fibula
- cor – coronal distal tibial sigmoid notch
- sag – perpendicular to coronal plane
- **Imaging Sequences:**
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS
- sag T1
- sag STIR
- sag pre contrast T1 FS
- sag post contrast T1 FS
- cor post contrast T1 FS

- **Osteomyelitis hindfoot or ankle (ulcer at medial or lateral hindfoot/ankle)**
- The purpose of this seemingly complicated approach to osteomyelitis is to streamline the protocol so we can perform the exams on a consistent basis to obtain adequate diagnostic information with a reasonable amount of scanning time.
- For all osteomyelitis cases, post-contrast sequences are needed for evaluation of bone viability.
- ***If intravenous contrast cannot be administered due to severe renal insufficiency or allergy, please refer to routine protocol to scan the patient.***
- ***Ulcers should be marked before scanning is initiated.***
- ***Please acquire sequences in the order listed in the protocol.***
- If there is difficulty completing the last post-contrast sequence (e.g. pt. motion, pt. pain, scanner shut down etc.), there is no need to repeat the specific sequence.
- **Setup and Imaging Planes:**
- Setup as ankle MR:
- ax – axial to tibia/fibula
- cor – coronal distal tibial sigmoid notch
- sag – perpendicular to coronal plane
- **Imaging Sequences:**
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS (if FS fails, STIR)
- cor pre contrast T1 FS
- cor post contrast T1 FS
- ax post contrast T1 FS



- **Osteomyelitis bilateral foot**

- When doing MR of both feet for osteomyelitis in one setting, please mark the dorsum of the RIGHT foot with two MR compatible markers.
- Image one foot at a time.



Osteomyelitis post-surgical stump (below the knee or above the knee amputation)

- ax T1
- ax STIR
- cor T1
- cor STIR
- cor T1 FS pre contrast
- cor T1 FS post contrast
- ax T1 FS post contrast
- sag T1 FS post contrast



- **Other long bone osteomyelitis**

- Please refer to ankle osteomyelitis for plane selection of pre and post contrast sequences.



- **Osteomyelitis pelvis (sacrum and coccyx)**

- ax T1 – whole pelvis
- ax STIR – whole pelvis
- cor T1 – whole pelvis
- cor STIR – whole pelvis
- sag T1 (sacrum and coccyx)
- sag STIR (sacrum and coccyx)
- sag T1 FS pre contrast (sacrum and coccyx)
- sag T1 FS post contrast (sacrum and coccyx)
- ax T1 FS post contrast (whole pelvis)



- **Osteomyelitis pelvis (other than sacrum and coccyx)**

- whole pelvis
 - ax T1
 - ax STIR
 - cor T1
 - cor STIR
 - ax T1 FS pre contrast
 - ax T1 FS post contrast
 - sag T1 FS post contrast (whole pelvis as well)



MSK MR Arthrogram Protocols

- **Shoulder Arthrogram**

- Add ABER T1 (no FS) if the patient is 40 y.o. or younger
 - ax T1
 - ax T2 FS
 - oblique cor T1 FS
 - oblique cor T2 FS
 - oblique sag T1
 - oblique sag T2 FS
 - *Is the patient 40 y.o. or younger? (ABER T1 no FS)*



- **Wrist Arthrogram**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1 FS
- cor T2 FS
- cor 3D gradient echo
- sag T1



- **Elbow Arthrogram**

- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T1 FS (use the interepicondylar line to determine cor plane)
- cor T2 FS
- sag T2 FS



- **Hip Arthrogram**

- cor T1 – whole pelvis
- cor T2 FS – whole pelvis
- small FOV – hip of interest
- ax T1
- ax T2 FS
- cor T2 FS
- oblique ax T1 (NO FS)
- sag T1 FS
- sag T2 FS



- **Knee Arthrogram**

- ax T2 FS
- sag PD
- sag T2 FS
- sag T1 FS
- cor T1
- cor T2 FS