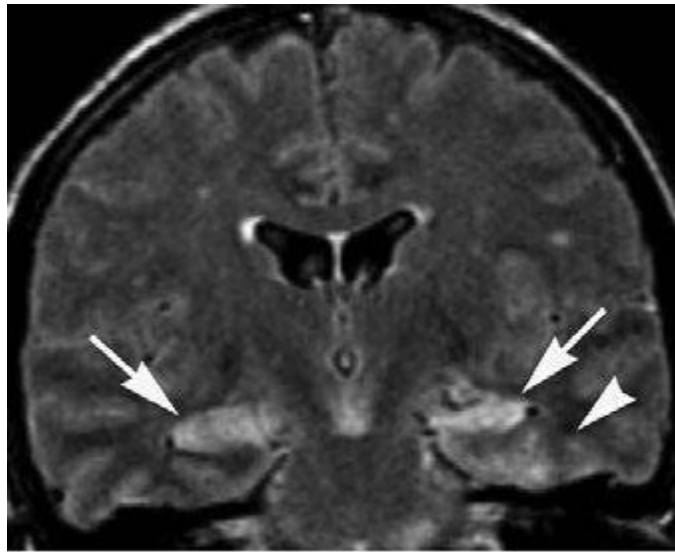


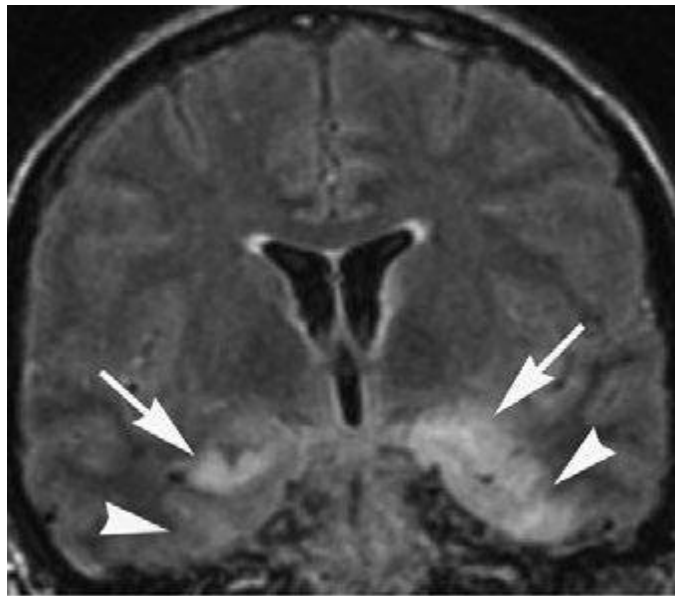
441e Atlas of Neuroimaging

Andre D. Furtado, William P. Dillon

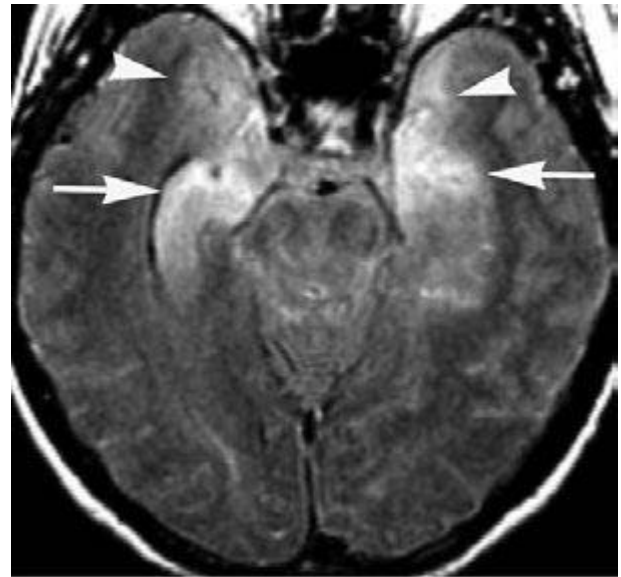
This atlas comprises 48 cases to assist the clinician caring for patients with neurologic symptoms. The majority of the images shown are magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans; other techniques illustrated include magnetic resonance (MR) and conventional angiography and computed tomography (CT) scans. Many different categories of neurologic disease are illustrated, including numerous examples of ischemic, inflammatory, inherited, vascular, and neoplastic etiologies.



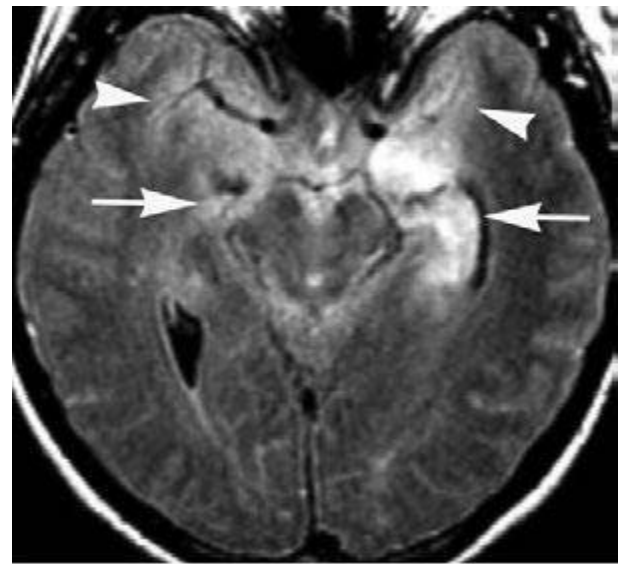
A



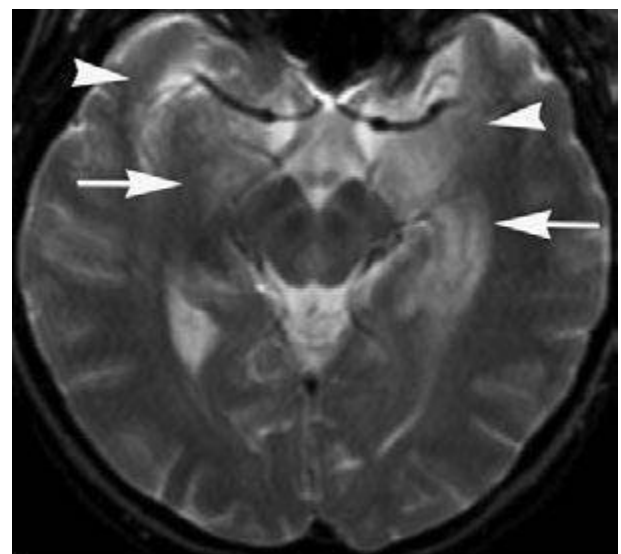
B



C



D



E

FIGURE 441e-1 Limbic encephalitis (Chap. 122). Coronal (A, B), axial fluid-attenuated inversion recovery (FLAIR) (C, D), and axial T2-weighted (E) MR images demonstrate abnormal high signal involving the bilateral mesial temporal lobes (arrowheads) including the hippocampi (left greater than right) without significant mass effect (arrows). There was no enhancement on postgadolinium images (not shown).