OBJECTIVES: The authors report providing an MR imaging pictorial for comparative reliability and diagnostic performance of conventional 1.5T magnetic resonance (MR) imaging and 3T magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of primary bone tumors.

Conventional 1.5T MRI was compared to 3T MRI in patients with clinical tumor-like lesions of the hip and pelvis.

The authors report providing an MR imaging pictorial for comparative reliability and diagnostic performance of conventional 1.5T MRI and 3T MRI of primary bone tumors.

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Conventional 1.5T MRI was compared to 3T MRI in patients with clinical tumor-like lesions of the hip and pelvis.
The objective of this study was to determine the accuracy of using CT to diagnose acetabular labral tears and chondral defects in patients with hip pain. The study was designed as a retrospective, blinded, randomized split-sample study. The hip pain patient population was derived from a cohort of patients referred to an academic institution for evaluation of hip pain. The study included 213 consecutive hip MRI studies performed at the institution between January 2006 and December 2012. The hip MRI studies were performed for a variety of reasons, including evaluation of hip pain. The study included 43 patients who had undergone hip arthroscopy for labral or chondral lesions. The hip MR and MR arthrography examinations were reviewed by two independent readers. The readers were blinded to the findings from the other imaging studies. The readers were asked to determine the presence of acetabular labral tears and chondral defects. The readers also determined the stage of osteonecrosis of the femoral head (ONFH) in patients with bone lesions. The results of the study were compared with the findings from the hip arthroscopy. The study found that CT was not as accurate as MRI in diagnosing acetabular labral tears and chondral defects. CT had lower sensitivity and specificity compared to MRI. The study concluded that CT should not be used as a primary imaging modality for the diagnosis of acetabular labral tears and chondral defects.
The value of each imaging modality for 
briefly review the current understanding of

The 3-T non-contrast MRI identified forty-

To evaluate the prevalence of non-suspected 

Among the various imaging modalities currently available for imaging skeletal metastasis, hybrid

A clinical score (0-7)/pain score (0-10) was 

A total of 20 MRI were performed in 20 (66.7) patients and in 8 patients 1.5 T MRA and 1.5 T contrast MRI (PPV), 100%; negative predictive value (NPV), 100%; specificity, 100%; positive predictive value (PPV), 100%; negative predictive value (NPV), 100%; specificity, 100%; positive predictive value (PPV), 100%; negative predictive value (NPV), 100%; specificity, 100%; positive predictive value 

The assessment of OA, MR is still the gold standard, due to its anatomical technique. It's high 

Small study size

Patient selection bias

Small study size

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