Radiology Terms Quiz
by Laura King, MA, ELS

Directions: Edit the following paragraph based on the information found on radiology in the *AMA Manual of Style.* Although radiology is covered mostly in section 15.17, some of the answers are found in other sections of the style manual.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI**)** [**Editor's Note:** Abbreviations should be expanded at first mention; §14.11, Clinical, Technical, and Other Common Terms, pp 501-519 in print] was performed at the Center for Imaging of Neurodegenerative Diseases at the San Francisco Veterans Affairs Medical Center using a ~~4-tesla~~ **4-T** [**Editor's Note:** Tesla can be abbreviated as T when used with a numeral; §14.12, Units of Measure, pp 519-525 in print] MRI system equipped with an 8-channel array receiver coil. The MRI protocol consisted of a high-resolution ~~T_2~~ **T2** [**Editor's Note:** T2 is a type of relaxation time in magnetic resonance imaging; it does not need to be expanded and the number should be set on the line; §15.17.2, Terms, pp 775-776 in print] fast-spin echo sequence (**repetition time [**TR**]**, 3500 milliseconds; **echo time [**TE**]**, 19 milliseconds) [**Editor's Note:** Expand TR as repetition time and TE as echo time at first mention; §15.17.2, Terms, pp 775-776 in print] with an echo train **length** of 15 [**Editor's Note:** Echo train is a sequence of echoes not a unit of measure. The word *length* should be added; §15.17.2, Terms, pp 775-776 in print] per ~~K-space~~ **k-space** segment [**Editor's Note:** k-space refers to mathematical space with frequency and phase as coordinates, rather than spatial coordinates; the k should be set lowercase; §15.17.2, Terms, pp 775-776 in print], 160° refocusing pulses, and 100% oversampling in the phase-encoding direction to avoid aliasing, yielding a nominal in-plane resolution of 0.4 × 0.5 mm. Twenty-four contiguous slices, each 2 mm thick, were acquired in an interleaved fashion. Radiologic ~~slices~~ **sections** [**Editor's Note:** Use *section* to refer to a radiological image; use *slice* to refer to a slice of tissue (eg, for histological examination); §11.1, Correct and Preferred Usage, pp 381-405 in print] were then examined for consistency of the hippocampal subfields from patient to patient. The total acquisition time of the sequence was approximately 5 minutes. In addition, a volumetric T1-weighted magnetization prepared gradient echo sequence (TR, 2300 milliseconds; time after inversion pulse, 950 milliseconds; TE, 4 milliseconds; and number of ~~excitations~~ **signals acquired**, 7) [**Editor's Note:** Change "number of excitations" to "number of signals acquired"; §15.17.2, Terms, pp 775-776 in print] was acquired to determine total hippocampal volume. Finally, ~~DWI~~ **diffusion-weighted MRI** [**Editor's Note:** Abbreviations should be expanded at first mention; §14.11, Clinical, Technical, and Other Common Terms, pp 501-519 in print] was performed with a single-shot stimulated-echo acquisition mode sequence (TR, 5200 milliseconds; TE, 48 milliseconds; means, 80, each consisting of a reference image with a ~~B-factor~~ **b factor** of 0 s/mm^2) [**Editor's Note:** The *b factor* or *b value* is associated with diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (diffusion-weighted MRI or DWI). It measures "strength (intensity and timing) of the diffusion gradient"; units are seconds per square millimeter, eg, maximum b value of 1221 s/mm^2; §15.17.2, Terms, pp 775-776 in print].

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