ACR-ASNR-SIR PRACTICE PARAMETER FOR THE PERFORMANCE OF NON-BREAST MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI) GUIDED PROCEDURES

The American College of Radiology, with more than 40,000 members, is the principal organization of radiologists, radiation oncologists, and clinical medical physicists in the United States. The College is a nonprofit professional society whose primary purposes are to advance the science of radiology, improve radiologic services to the patient, study the socioeconomic aspects of the practice of radiology, and encourage continuing education for radiologists, radiation oncologists, medical physicists, and persons practicing in allied professional fields.

The American College of Radiology will periodically define new practice parameters and technical standards for radiologic practice to help advance the science of radiology and to improve the quality of service to patients throughout the United States. Existing practice parameters and technical standards will be reviewed for revision or renewal, as appropriate, on their fifth anniversary or sooner, if indicated.

Each practice parameter and technical standard, representing a policy statement by the College, has undergone a thorough consensus process in which it has been subjected to extensive review and approval. The practice parameters and technical standards recognize that the safe and effective use of diagnostic and therapeutic radiology requires specific training, skills, and techniques, as described in each document. Reproduction or modification of the published practice parameter and technical standard by those entities not providing these services is not authorized.

PREAMBLE

This document is an educational tool designed to assist practitioners in providing appropriate radiologic care for patients. Practice Parameters and Technical Standards are not inflexible rules or requirements of practice and are not intended, nor should they be used, to establish a legal standard of care 1. For these reasons and those set forth below, the American College of Radiology and our collaborating medical specialty societies caution against the use of these documents in litigation in which the clinical decisions of a practitioner are called into question. The ultimate judgment regarding the propriety of any specific procedure or course of action must be made by the practitioner considering all the circumstances presented. Thus, an approach that differs from the guidance in this document, standing alone, does not necessarily imply that the approach was below the standard of care. To the contrary, a conscientious practitioner may responsibly adopt a course of action different from that set forth in this document when, in the reasonable judgment of the practitioner, such course of action is indicated by variables such as the condition of the patient, limitations of available resources, or advances in knowledge or technology after publication of this document. However, a practitioner who employs an approach substantially different from the guidance in this document may consider documenting in the patient record information sufficient to explain the approach taken.

The practice of medicine involves the science, and the art of dealing with the prevention, diagnosis, alleviation, and treatment of disease. The variety and complexity of human conditions make it impossible to always reach the most appropriate diagnosis or to predict with certainty a particular response to treatment. Therefore, it should be recognized that adherence to the guidance in this document will not assure an accurate diagnosis or a successful outcome. All that should be expected is that the practitioner will follow a reasonable course of action based on current knowledge, available resources, and the needs of the patient to deliver effective and safe medical care. The purpose of this document is to assist practitioners in achieving this objective.

1 lowa Medical Society and Iowa Society of Anesthesiologists v. Iowa Board of Nursing, 831 N.W.2d 826 (Iowa 2013) Iowa Supreme Court refuses to find that the "ACR Technical Standard for Management of the Use of Radiation in Fluoroscopic Procedures (Revised 2008)" sets a national standard for who may perform fluoroscopic procedures in light of the standard's stated purpose that ACR standards are educational tools and not intended to establish a legal standard of care. See also, Stanley v. McCarver, 63 P.3d 1076 (Ariz. App. 2003) where in a concurring opinion the Court stated that "published standards or guidelines of specialty medical organizations are useful in determining the duty owed or the standard of care applicable in a given situation" even though ACR standards themselves do not establish the standard of care.

I. INTRODUCTION

This practice parameter was revised collaboratively by the American College of Radiology (ACR), the American Society of Neuroradiology (ASNR), and the Society of Interventional Radiology (SIR).

"Procedural MRI" or "interventional MRI" describes the use of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) techniques for guidance and/or monitoring or control of noninvasive (incisionless) or minimally invasive diagnosis and therapy with the entire procedure performed in the procedural MRI suite. MRI-guided procedures encompass multiple

approaches, including endoscopic, endovascular, percutaneous, transcutaneous-focused ultrasound (US), and open techniques. Recent hardware and software improvements in MRI have resulted in an expanding and evolving role for image guidance during interventional or surgical procedures in multiple organ systems. Pulse sequence improvements have allowed for the development of rapid imaging methods as well as advances in MRI-compatible equipment.

The major benefits of using MRI for procedure guidance and monitoring are [1, 2]:

- 1. The ability to continuously visualize adjacent and deep anatomic structures (ie, vessels) during the entire procedure. The high vascular conspicuity is due to flow-related enhancement effects inherent in the gradient-echo sequences used for procedure guidance. Inherent soft tissue visibility of nerves and bowel allow superior visualization for avoidance during procedures.
- 2. The multiplanar imaging capabilities that ensure accurate targeted placement of the interventional device (eg, biopsy needle along the axial as well as the craniocaudal dimensions in the anatomy of interest). In addition, imaging in any arbitrary plane allows the device trajectory to be tailored according to the individual case.
- 3. The ability to guide device navigation with continuous, near real-time imaging so the device can be redirected in a timely manner in order to avoid critical structures.
- 4. The ability to shift between T1-weighted, T2-weighted, and other contrasts during the procedure to maximize the anatomic/pathologic conspicuity. For example, T2-weighted techniques allow sampling of the non-necrotic regions of complex masses; thus, increasing the diagnostic tissue yield. In addition, physiologic functional information from procedural dynamic contrast-enhancement, chemical shift, and diffusion-weighted MR imaging allow for targeting of specific areas.
- 5. The ability to perform advanced physiologic imaging intraprocedurally; thus, monitoring the effects of intervention. For example, diffusion-weighted imaging can monitor tissue infarction, perfusion-weighted imaging can assess tissue blood flow, and thermometry can assess tissue temperature. Real-time temperature monitoring is possible using proton resonance frequency imaging allowing MRI to actively see and measure heat from laser or microwave ablation techniques.

This practice parameter specifically excludes breast biopsy and localization procedures that can be safely and appropriately performed according to the <u>ACR Practice Parameter for the Performance of Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Guided Breast Interventional Procedures</u> [3].

II. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

A. Indications

Current indications for the use of MRI to guide/monitor procedures can be classified under the following major categories:

II. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

A. Indications

1. Biopsy and aspiration

The general indications for image-guided percutaneous tissue sampling can be reviewed in the <u>ACR-SIR-SPR Practice Parameter for the Performance of Image-Guided Percutaneous Needle Biopsy (PNB)</u> and the <u>ACR-SIR-SPR Practice Parameter for Specifications and Performance of Image-Guided Drainage/Aspiration of Abscesses and Fluid Collections</u> [4, 5].

Because MRI guidance is not intended to substitute for other less expensive modes of biopsy/aspiration guidance, MRI-guided procedures will assume a role when the patient would otherwise be subjected to a blind (nontargeted) biopsy, surgical exploration, or open biopsy performed solely for the purpose of tissue diagnosis. Therefore, MRI-guided biopsy/aspiration will be most suited for patients who have 1 or more of the following conditions [2, 6-12]:

a. Lesions in areas of complex anatomy (eg, suprahyoid neck, base of the neck adjacent to the brachial plexus

or lung apex, adrenal glands, and liver dome lesions) needing greater contrast than available on computed tomography (CT) between tissues to delineate abnormalities and needing to target lesions not amenable to visualization by US

- b. Lesions close to vascular structures needing continuous real-time monitoring that are not amenable to US monitoring
- c. Transiently enhancing lesions that are visible using MR
- d. Skeletal muscle or soft-tissue lesions lacking sufficient tissue contrast on CT and US
- e. Bone marrow infiltrative processes
- f. Tumors with heterogenous functional activity, necessitating the need for targeted MRI biopsies to the functionally active portions
- g. Lesions seen only by MRI and not on other imaging modalities under which biopsy could be performed (eg, prostate biopsy and small liver lesions not well seen with noncontrast CT or US)
- h. At-risk populations in whom ionizing radiation exposure should be limited
- i. Particular attention should be made for these patients who are receiving serial procedures
- j. Previously unsuccessful procedure with other imaging modalities
- k. MRI is well suited for pelvic interventions (ie, aspiration, biopsy and ablation) due to the soft tissue conspicuity and due to the lack of artifact from the bony pelvis. CT has difficulty in the pelvis due to the scatter artifact from the bony pelvis

MRI guidance may also be used for joint fluid aspirations and/or injections for additional procedural safety compared to conventional fluoroscopically guided joint interventions [13].

II. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

A. Indications

2. Minimally invasive percutaneous procedures

Whenever feasible, minimally invasive approaches are preferred over other surgical procedures because of the following advantages:

- Decreased morbidity and mortality.
- Decreased length of hospitalization and expense.
- The potential for treatment or cure for patients who are not open surgical candidates.

These procedures may include, but are not limited to, the following:

a. Thermal tumor ablation

The core contribution of MRI to interstitial thermotherapy is ablation monitoring over and above more precise targeting. MRI temperature mapping gives MRI its ability to monitor the zone of thermal tissue destruction during the procedure, thereby providing real-time guidance for the deposition of thermal energy (MR thermometry). Additionally, the precise millimeter visualization of the cryoablation ice edge allows ultraprecise monitoring of the cryoablation especially important when ablation is being performed near critical structures (ie, nerves or bowel). Through MRI monitoring, ablation zone size/volume and configuration can be directly controlled by the operator and adjusted during the procedure to compensate for deviations from the preoperative predictions and to define the treatment endpoint without moving the patient from the operative or MRI suite. This is an attribute of MRI imaging that cannot be reliably duplicated by any other currently used imaging modality [14, 15]. It not only permits accurate tumor destruction, including the margins, but also extends the application of radiofrequency (RF), cryoablation, focused US, and other ablation techniques to the safe destruction of tumor within the visceral organs and adjacent to vital neurovascular structures.

Interactive MRI can be used to guide and monitor tumor ablation with various sources of thermal energy such as:

- RF [6, 16-21]
- Laser [22-27]

- Cryotherapy [28-30]
- Focused US [31-37]
- Microwave [38, 39]
- MRI guidance can also be used to ablate peripheral sensory nerves for pain therapy [40]

Primary/metastatic liver tumors, renal malignancies, primary/recurrent prostate cancer and slow-flow vascular malformations are the tumors most commonly treated by MRI-guided percutaneous thermotherapy. Less common targets include, but are not limited to, breast tumors, uterine fibroids, osseous metastases, and osteoid osteomas of bone.

A systematic review of osseous metastases treated with percutaneous RF ablation, microwave ablation, cryoablation, and MR-guided focused US (MRgFUS) revealed that all techniques achieved pain relief after 1 (91%) and 3 months (95%) [41]. A recent meta-analysis found MRgFUS to be comparable to percutaneous thermal ablation for local control of bone oligometastases [42].

MRgFUS has also been used in nonneoplastic conditions, such as essential tremor and Parkinson's disease, and vascular malformations [43-45].

b. Direct intralesional, intracompartmental, and perineural diagnostic and therapeutic drug injection

Mixing the drug of interest with diluted gadolinium chelate enables interactive MRI guidance of the injection process and monitoring of drug distribution within the target tissue. Alternatively, injectants can be visualized and monitored based on their long T2 constants without or with subtraction techniques. Indications include, but are not limited to [46-50]:

- Chemical tumor ablation (eg, via direct ethanol injection)
- Injection sclerotherapy of low-flow vascular malformations
- Injection of a muscle or joint
- Perineural and epidural injections [51-54]

II. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

A. Indications

3. Open Surgical MRI

The integration of MRI systems into the traditional surgical arena is currently implemented in some of the following procedures [55-65]:

- a. Image guidance or monitoring
 - Neurobiopsy or cranial cyst aspiration
 - Deep brain stimulation/electrode placement
 - Thermal ablation of brain tumors, epileptogenic lesions, radiation necrosis [66]
 - Transsphenoidal pituitary resection
- b. Procedure monitoring
 - Craniotomy for brain and spine tumor resection, epileptogenic focus resection, or hematoma evacuation.

II. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

A. Indications

4. Catheter-based procedures

Using passive or active tracking techniques, catheter and/or guidewire navigation can be performed in the cardiovascular system in near-real-time to achieve better soft-tissue visualization and to obtain more pertinent physiological information compared to conventional X-ray fluoroscopic techniques. Studies have demonstrated

the safety and feasibility of MRI guidance for diagnostic cardiac catheterization in patients with congenital heart disease and for interventional cardiac catheterization and RF ablation [67-71].

Vessel wall imaging using intravascular coils is an emerging application of MRI-guided procedures that has strong potential for clinical application in the near future because of its ability to map out vulnerable plaques that may not be identified with the "lumen-only" information obtained by conventional angiography [72, 73].

Transcatheter intra-arterial perfusion MRI can be used as a first-pass intraprocedural perfusion technique to 1) verify anticipated distribution of injected contrast media, 2) monitor changes in tumor perfusion during transcatheter embolic therapies, and 3) exclude potential unexpected collateral supply when used in conjunction with intravenous (IV) dynamic contrast enhancement [74-77].

II. INDICATIONS AND CONTRAINDICATIONS

B. Safety Guidelines and Possible Contraindications

For contraindications to MRI scanning, see the <u>ACR Practice Parameter for Performing and Interpreting Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)</u>, the <u>ACR Manual on Contrast Media</u>, and the <u>ACR Manual on MR Safety</u> [78-80].

For relative contraindications to percutaneous needle procedures, see the <u>ACR-SIR-SPR Practice Parameter for the Performance of Image-Guided Percutaneous Needle Biopsy (PNB)</u> and the <u>ACR-SIR-SPR Practice Parameter for Specifications and Performance of Image-Guided Drainage/Aspiration of Abscesses and Fluid Collections</u> [4, 5].

Relative contraindications to percutaneous thermal tumor ablation include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Large size of the targeted tumor. There is no universal cutoff diameter for eligibility for percutaneous thermal ablation. However, the larger the tumor the greater the likelihood of incomplete necrosis and development of postablation syndrome. Tumors smaller than 3–4 cm in diameter are generally suitable for percutaneous ablation with curative intent. In the palliative setting, larger tumors maybe treated in conjunction with an overall treatment plan and clinical collaboration.
- 2. Proximity to vital structures, such as the gallbladder, renal pelvis, or bowel wall, or nontarget nerves if protective measures are not possible.
- 3. Proximity to large blood vessels. The presence of flowing blood in the vicinity of the tumor being ablated compromises the efficacy of treatment because of the heat sink effect.

Relative contraindications to MRgFUS of the brain include, but are not limited to:

- 1. Low skull density ratio (less than 0.40)
- 2. Extensive scalp scarring
- 3. Inability to lie still in the same position for approximately 3 hours

IV. QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL

A. Physician

MRI-guided procedures must be performed by, or under the supervision of, a physician who has the qualifications specified in sections 1 or 2 below. In addition to these qualifications, a physician must also have the training specified in section 3.

1. Certification in Radiology, Diagnostic Radiology or Interventional Radiology/Diagnostic Radiology (IR/DR) by the American Board of Radiology (ABR), the American Osteopathic Board of Radiology (AOBR), the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada or the Collège des Médecins du Québec. Also, the physician must have demonstrated competency as primary operator in MRI-guided procedures under the supervision of an on-site qualified physician, during which a minimum of 5 MRI-guided procedures were performed with acceptable success and completions rates documented by a case log. Completion of a diagnostic radiology residency or fellowship program approved by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME), the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC), the Collège des Médecins du Québec, or the American Osteopathic Association (AOA) that included 6 months of training in cross-sectional imaging, including CT and MRI, and 3 months of training in image-guided interventional radiological techniques that included percutaneous biopsy and drainage procedures and vascular catheterization. This must include performance (under the supervision of a qualified physician) of at least 5 MRI-guided procedures with acceptable success and complication rates documented by a case log.

OR

- 2. In the absence of the above requirements or other postgraduate certification and training that included comparable instruction and experience, physicians may meet the requirements for performing MRI-guided procedures by adhering to ALL of the following recommendations:
 - a. Documentation of hands-on training in the performance of MRI-guided procedures.
 - b. Performance and completion of at least 5 successful and uncomplicated MRI-guided procedures as primary operator under the supervision of an on-site qualified physician with acceptable success and complication rates.
 - c. Substantiation in writing by the chair of the department of the institution in which the physician will be providing these services.
 - d. Central nervous system applications of MR-guided laser thermal ablation or MRgFUS, specifically of the brain, can be performed by neurosurgeons, whose requirements are delineated by their subspecialty society.
- 3. In addition, physicians involved in MRI-guided procedures are expected to demonstrate competence in the following fields of knowledge and skills:
 - a. General medical background to be able to communicate appropriately with referring physicians from various specialties and to be able to discuss the appropriateness of the specific procedures in light of the patient's integrated individual history, physical findings, comorbid conditions, and preoperative imaging findings.
 - b. Basic anatomy (including congenital and developmental variants), physiology, and pathophysiology of the specific organ or tissue targeted for intervention.
 - c. Fundamental MRI physics with particular emphasis on the technical parameters that influence device visualization and navigation. The ability to operate the scanner is strongly recommended for all physicians involved in MRI-guided procedures. A thorough understanding of MRI safety related to ferromagnetic attraction of instruments and equipment (eg, oxygen tanks), instrument-related artifacts, and the generation of heat or current by magnetic induction of either permanently or temporarily implanted devices is mandatory.
 - d. Initial management of clinical emergencies that may arise during surgical MRI, including, but not limited to, the administration of basic life support and the recognition and treatment of adverse reactions to administered sedatives and analgesics.

Maintenance of Competence

Physicians must perform a sufficient number of MRI-guided procedures to maintain their skills, with acceptable success and complication rates as laid out in this practice parameter. Continued competence should depend on participation in a quality improvement program that monitors these rates, as well as participation in postgraduate continuing medical education (CME) courses on diagnostic and technical advances in MRI-guided procedures.

Continuing Medical Education

The physician's continuing education should be in accordance with the ACR Practice Parameter for Continuing

Medical Education (CME) [81].

IV. QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL

B. Non-Physician Radiology Provider (NPRP)

NPRPs are all Non-Physician Providers (eg, RRA, RPA, RA, PA, NP, ...) who assist with or participate in portions of the practice of a radiologist-led team (Radiologists = diagnostic, interventional, neurointerventional radiologists, radiation oncologists, and nuclear medicine physicians). The term "NPRP" does not include radiology, CT, US, NM MRI technologists, or radiation therapists who have specific training for radiology related tasks (eg, acquisition of images, operation of imaging and therapeutic equipment) that are not typically performed by radiologists.

The term 'radiologist-led team' is defined as a team supervised by a radiologist (ie, diagnostic, interventional, neurointerventional radiologist, radiation oncologist, and nuclear medicine physician) and consists of additional healthcare providers including RRAs, PAs, NPs, and other personnel critical to the provision of the highest quality of healthcare to patients. (ACR Resolution 8, adopted 2020).

NPRPs can be valuable members of the interventional radiology team but should not perform MRI-guided procedures independent of supervision by physicians with training, experience, and privileges to perform the relevant procedures. See the <u>ACR-SIR-SNIS-SPR Practice Parameter for the Clinical Practice of Interventional Radiology</u> [82].

IV. QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL

C. Qualified Medical Physicist

See the ACR Practice Parameter for Performing and Interpreting Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) [78].

IV. QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL

D. Radiologic Technologist

See the ACR Practice Parameter for Performing and Interpreting Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) [78].

IV. QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PERSONNEL

E. Nursing Services

Nursing services are an integral part of the team for preprocedural and postprocedural patient management and education and may assist the physician in monitoring the patient during MRI-guided procedures.

V. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION

A. Request for the Examination or Interventional Consultation

The written or electronic request for MRI-guided procedures should provide sufficient information to demonstrate the medical necessity of the examination and allow for its proper performance and interpretation.

Documentation that satisfies medical necessity includes 1) signs and symptoms and/or 2) relevant history (including known diagnoses). Additional information regarding the specific reason for the examination or a provisional diagnosis would be helpful and may at times be needed to allow for the proper performance and interpretation of the examination.

The request for the examination must be originated by a physician or other appropriately licensed health care provider. The accompanying clinical information should be provided by a physician or other appropriately licensed health care provider familiar with the patient's clinical problem or question and consistent with the state scope of practice requirements. (ACR Resolution 35, adopted in 2006 – revised in 2016, Resolution 12-b)

In practice settings in which the interventional radiologist or interventional neuroradiologist performs procedures on the basis of physician referrals or direct patient referrals, an appropriate radiology clinic or consultation note should document preprocedure patient evaluation, procedure indication, and procedure

medical necessity.

V. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION

B. Facility Requirements

The basic requirements for setting up a procedural MRI suite are [83-89]:

1. Hardware requirements

- a. An appropriate MRI system should be available to facilitate the patient access necessary for performing the procedures. Many different MRI system designs have been used to interactively guide procedures. Each of them has advantages and disadvantages, with a constant tradeoff between signal-to-noise ratio, patient access, useable field of view, and expense.
- b. When performing MRI-guided procedures on low-field MRI systems, sufficiently high signal-to-noise ratios and image quality are important prerequisites to guide interactive procedures. Image acquisition times should be tailored to the indication to provide appropriate temporal resolution.
- c. Facilities should have the ability to operate the scanner and view images in the operative suite within the magnetic field through an in-room, high-resolution, RF-shielded monitor, if applicable. Combined with the patient access allowed by an appropriate MRI system, this capability allows the entire procedure to be performed with the operator maintaining constant device or instrument control while simultaneously viewing the images.
- d. Facilities should have the availability of MRI-conditional needles, probes, catheters, guidewires, etc. that are undeflected by the magnetic field and that create little or no field distortions or image degradation except as desired for passive device localization. The potential for specific devices, particularly catheters and guidewires, to be heated by imaging gradients should be understood before clinical use [90].
- e. A surgical or MRI table capable of safely transferring a patient from the operating position into the imager in case of intraoperative MRI should be present and available for rapid removal of the patient outside the MR suite in case of emergency.
- f. The 5-gauss line should be clearly defined.
- g. MRI-compatible patient monitoring equipment should be available and used as appropriate during the procedure [91].

2. Software requirements

Appropriate pulse sequences to permit adequate tissue contrast imaging device visualization and process monitoring should be available.

V. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION

C. Performance Guidelines

1. Minimally invasive procedures

a. Biopsy and aspiration

The MRI-compatible biopsy needle is advanced into the targeted lesion under MRI guidance using optimized short recovery time/short echo time gradient-echo or fast and turbo spin-echo (TSE) sequences. The process uses a continuous imaging mode consisting of automated sequential acquisition, reconstruction, and in-room display of multiple sets of images to permit real-time or near real-time guided needle insertion with respect to the 3-D geometry of the lesion. This may be performed through acquisition of a set of contiguous, parallel thin (eg, 5 mm) slices centered on the needle position, or through the acquisition of image sets in multiple scan planes oriented along the shaft of the needle. Depending on the operator's preference, the procedure can be performed using free-hand methods, needle holders, MR-compatible robotically controlled arms or real-time guidance from optically linked systems [92-97]. At higher field strength, fast and TSE-based pulse

sequence can be acquired fast enough for near-real-time MRI and also provide advanced metal artifact reduction with specialized pulse sequences [98]. Depending on the operators preference and technical set up, a advance and scan approach may be used to advance the needle to the target. In specialized circumstances and sites, US may be used within the MRI suite to aid in initial needle placement .

b. MRgFUS

MRgFUS is an incisionless technique that uses US energy as a thermos-coagulative method to ablate tissue under MR guidance and monitoring [99, 100]. The US waves are emitted from a transducer placed close to the organ of interest (eg, in the table of the MRI system for uterine fibroid treatments, in a skull "helmet"-like transducer array for essential tremor treatments, or in a transrectal probe for prostate cancer treatment). The MRI sequences for targeting are similar as in other procedures described. MR thermometry sequences often use phase contrast for proton resonance frequency measurements and are fundamental for monitoring of MR-guided focus US. All individual sonications are imaged using the phase contrast sequence with thermometry measures obtained each time. In these procedures, the MR data are integral to the ablation determining the success/failure of the tissue necrosis at every level. After all individual sonications are delivered, thermometry is deemed satisfactory. Gadolinium contrast—enhanced MR images of the treated volume of tissue are obtained to determine interval changes in perfusion. The nonperfused volume is a critical outcome measurement.

Transcranial Focused US is a versatile, MR-guided, incisionless technology with diagnostic and therapeutic applications for neurologic and psychiatric diseases. Although transcranial ablation High-Intensity—Focused US (HIFU) has been the first FDA-approved neuroscience application, other low-intensity—focused US (LIFU) applications including blood-brain barrier (BBB) opening (diagnostic and therapeutic applications) and neuromodulation have already made it into human clinical trials.

Current FDA-approved Indications for MRgHIFU of the Brain: Ablation

MRgHIFU uses a steerable, US array to ablate brain tissue under real-time image guidance. MRgHIFU of the brain is currently FDA-approved for the treatment of Essential Tremor and Parkinson's Disease [101]. Advanced MRI techniques to delineate the target have been shown to improve treatment response, decrease treatment times, and avoid adverse effects when compared to indirect, landmark-based methods.

BBB Disruption

Brain-Focused US Future applications

Focused US in combination with IV injected microbubbles allow for safe, targeted, and reversible BBB opening in both animal models and in humans [102-111]. BBB opening can be assessed on MRI with use of IV gadolinium. Broadly speaking, this transcranial MRgFUS application has two main applications: liquid biopsy and therapeutic delivery.

LIFU Neuromodulation

LIFU neuromodulation is being investigated as potential treatment for depression, addiction, and other neuropsychiatric conditions [112-115]. In animal models, LIFU has been demonstrated to variously stimulate or suppress neural activity, depending on the specific parameters used. The mechanisms of neural activation and suppression are poorly understood areas of active investigation. Despite the uncertain mechanism of action, LIFU neuromodulation is actively being investigated as a potential intervention in a variety of human neuropsychiatric conditions, including depression and addiction.

LIFU has several potential clinical applications, including opening of the BBB for drug delivery [116], neurostimulation of the central and peripheral nervous system, and mapping of neural circuits in neuropsychological disorders [114]. In addition to dissolving blood clots and to deliver therapeutic drugs to the ischemic regions in acute ischemic stroke, recently developed transcranial US device has been shown to facilitate recovery from acute stroke by neuromodulation of the motor cortex which enhances neuroplastic repair [117].

c. Percutaneous thermal ablation

The needle, thermal electrode, cryotherapy probe, or laser fiber is introduced into the abnormal structure or to the targeted anatomic structure using the basic technique of MRI guidance described above for biopsy and aspiration.

For thermal tumor ablation, real-time monitoring of the evolving ablation zone can be achieved using a rapid gradient-echo or fast and TSE pulse sequence. Laser ablation is generally MRI compatible and has been used effectively under MRI guidance to treat liver lesions and slow-flow vascular malformations [118, 119]. In cases of MRI-guided RF tumor ablation, imaging interference caused by the RF source can be overcome by software and hardware modifications that allow RF energy to be deposited during imaging [120]. MRI-guided microwave ablation with MRI ablation monitoring has been possible with some software and hardware modifications to allow MRI temperature mapping in real-time [121, 122]. Alternatively, T2-weighted and/or Short tau inversion recovery TSE MR images can be simply acquired intermittently between the RF deposition cycles. During cryoablation, the growing ice ball can be continuously or intermittently monitored with fast T1, intermediate, and T2weighted TSE pulse sequences. Regardless of the source of thermal energy used, the size and shape of the developing ablation zone are directly observed as an enlarging low-signal area surrounded by high-signal tissue. Electrode repositioning into persistent foci of high-signal tumor as detected on fluid-sensitive MR images is performed in the scanner under continuous MRI guidance in an interactive manner similar to that used for initial electrode placement, or with intermittent MRI guidance. The "guide-ablate-monitor" sequence of events is repeated until the induced ablation zone is noted to encompass the entire tumor and a small cuff of normal adjacent tissue or the developing ablation zone approaches adjacent vital structures [123].

d. Lesion injection and chemical ablation

If MRI is used to guide intralesional drug injection rather than thermal ablation, the injected drug (alcohol, sclerosing agent, botulinum toxin, or anesthetic/steroid) may be mixed with an MRI contrast agent to facilitate interactive monitoring of drug distribution during injection or may be visualized based on the long T2 constant of the injectants without the addition of Gadolinium-based contrast [124-126].

2. Open surgical MRI

The performance of open surgical procedures that require interactive image guidance of devices—such as biopsy needles, aspiration devices, thermal electrodes, laser fibers, or curettes with continuous or intermittent monitoring of the result—should follow the previously described guidelines for "minimally invasive procedures," as appropriate.

The status of tumor resection, hematoma evacuation, or other invasive procedures may be intermittently imaged so that a satisfactory result can be documented. This requires only relatively minor modification to standard imaging systems because patient access is not necessary during the monitoring process. These types of procedures may not require an open operating room MRI scanner but may be performed on conventional cylindrical superconducting systems provided that patient transfer between the surgical position and the imager is secured as discussed above in "hardware requirements." Integration with a frameless stereotactic localization system may be added in these procedures to facilitate guidance to areas

of residual pathology [127-135].

3. Catheter-based procedures

After vascular access is performed, a coronal 2-D steady-state free-precession sequence is used to localize the abdominal aorta and to interactively guide the advancement of catheters and guidewires in real time from the introducer sheath to the heart or the vascular anatomy of interest. The imaging plane can subsequently be modified to best fit the route of catheter manipulation within the vascular system [136].

Visualization of catheters and guidewires is usually achieved via "passive tracking" techniques by incorporating a metal ring within the dilator tip [137] and by using catheters and guidewires modified with a ferrite mixture to induce susceptibility artifacts [138]. Another simple technique that may be used to render a catheter MRI-visible using the same theory of passive tracking is to fill the balloon of a standard angiographic catheter with a small amount of carbon dioxide gas [67].

Other methods to track catheters within the vascular system are achieved by creating "controlled locally induced field inhomogeneities." One way is to generate current in a thin copper wire wrapped around the catheter shaft. Another is to use "active tracking" techniques achieved by mounting a single or multiple microcoils connected to the receive channel of the MRI system to the tip of the catheter [139-149]. Augmented steering of catheters can currently be achieved by mechanical tip-deflecting catheters [149-152].

V. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION

D. Patient Care

1. Preprocedural care

- a. The clinical history and relevant physical findings, including the vital signs and all relevant imaging, must be reviewed and recorded in a patient's medical record by the physician performing the procedure. Details regarding current medications, previous allergic reactions, and bleeding/clotting status must be recorded.
- b. The indication(s) for the procedure, including (if applicable) documentation of previous therapy, must be recorded. Any relevant previous studies should be reviewed.
- c. Explanation of the procedure along with its benefits, risks, and alternatives should be discussed with the patient by an appropriate member of the procedural team in accordance with the <u>ACR-SIR-SPR Practice Parameter on Informed Consent for Image-Guided Procedures</u> [153].
- d. The patient should be screened for contraindications for MRI and for MRI contrast media.
- e. Preprocedure plan formulated.

2. Procedural care

- a. Adherence to the Joint Commission's current Universal Protocol for Preventing Wrong Site, Wrong Procedure, Wrong Person Surgery™ is required for procedures in nonoperating room settings, including bedside procedures.
 - The organization should have processes and systems in place for reconciling differences in staff responses during the "time out."
 - Anesthesia equipment, surgical scalpels, and electrocautery systems should be made of MRI-compatible materials. Physiologic monitors must be either nonferromagnetic or kept outside the fringe field of the magnet.
- b. When appropriate, patients undergoing MRI-guided procedures should have IV access in place for the administration of any required fluids and medications.
- c. When appropriate, vital signs should be obtained at regular intervals during the procedure, and a record of these measurements should be maintained.

- d. If the patient is to receive conscious sedation, pulse oximetry must be used. Administration of sedation for MRI-guided procedures should be in accordance with the <u>ACR-SIR Practice Parameter for Minimal and/or Moderate Sedation/Analgesia</u> as appropriate [154]. A registered nurse or other appropriately trained personnel should be present and have primary responsibility for monitoring the patient. A record of medication doses and times of administration should be maintained.
- e. Certain indications require administration of IV contrast media. IV contrast enhancement should be performed using appropriate injection protocols and in accordance with the institution's policy on IV contrast utilization. (See the <u>ACR-SPR Practice Parameter for the Use of Intravascular Contrast Media</u> [155].)
- f. Appropriate emergency equipment and medications must be immediately available to treat adverse reactions associated with administered medications. The equipment and medications should be monitored for inventory and drug expiration dates on a regular basis. The equipment, medications, and other emergency support must also be appropriate for the range of ages and size in the patient population.

3. Postprocedural care

- a. A postprocedural MRI (typically after injection of IV contrast) should be obtained before transferring the patient from the procedural MRI suite to document the procedural result and the presence and extent of any complications and to provide a baseline for future comparison imaging.
- b. A procedural or operative note should be documented in the patient's medical record, detailing the procedure, any immediate complications, and the patient's status at the conclusion of the procedure and a brief description of the postprocedure imaging to serve as reference for future imaging.
- c. During the initial postprocedural period, patients will usually require bed rest, and appropriately trained personnel should monitor the patient's vital signs and observe for bleeding.
- d. Following a postprocedural physical examination and response assessment including the interventional site and neuromuscular function, postprocedural pain should be treated as deemed appropriate by the physicians performing the procedure, nonphysician practitioners or, in certain practice settings, by the patient's referring physician or surgeon.
- e. Patient discharge
 - Group I Patients undergoing uneventful MRI-guided biopsy or aspiration, sclerotherapy, drug injection, catheter-based procedures, thermal nerve ablation, focused US for tremor, and other minor procedures may be discharged immediately at the discretion of the treating physician or after an observation period of 1–6 hours based on institution guidelines.
 - Group II Patients subjected to percutaneous thermal or chemical tumor ablation may be admitted to the hospital for overnight observation and to be examined by the treating physician before discharge. In selected cases, when the percutaneous approach to the tumor is straightforward and the ablation is uneventful, the patient may be discharged after careful physical examination following an initial observation period of 6 hours.
 - Group III The disposition (transfer or discharge) of patients undergoing open surgical MRI will be managed by the primary surgical team.
 - In all cases, the physician, surgeon, or health care surrogate must be available for continuing care both during hospitalization and after discharge. The patient's status at discharge must be documented in the patient's medical record. The patient should be educated about possible delayed complications.

V. SPECIFICATIONS OF THE EXAMINATION

E. Surgical and Emergency Support

When MRI-guided procedures are performed in a freestanding diagnostic center, detailed protocols for prompt transport or admission of the patient to an emergency department with a surgical facility should be formalized in writing.

VI. DOCUMENTATION

Reporting should be in accordance with the ACR Practice Parameter for Communication of Diagnostic Imaging

Findings [156]. This should include the MRI and the interventional/procedural components.

VII. SUCCESS AND COMPLICATIONS RATES AND THRESHOLDS

Indicator thresholds may be used to assess the efficacy of ongoing quality improvement programs. For the purpose of these practice parameters, a threshold is a specific level of an indicator, eg, a complication rate that should prompt a review. MRI techniques are used to guide and monitor an increasing array of diverse percutaneous and open surgical procedures. The success and complication rates and thresholds are therefore expected to demonstrate significant variations depending on the nature of the procedure and on the targeted organ. Because the primary aim of using MRI to guide and monitor procedures is to increase patient safety by improving the visualization of vascular and other vital structures and by enhancing the intraprocedural or intraoperative detectability of residual abnormalities, complication thresholds should never exceed those used for equivalent procedures performed under the guidance of other imaging modalities or for open surgery performed without MRI monitoring. There are certain MRI-specific challenges that need to be evaluated, such as technical issues related to the MRI hardware (ie, use of unsafe MRI equipment) or patient-related issues (ie, skin burns). All procedures should be done in collaboration with institutional MR safety board or individual to ensure appropriate methodology is maintained for MR conditional products and also to establish a process for bringing new equipment or procedures into the MRI environment.

Routine periodic review with audits and documentation in electronic databases is strongly encouraged for all cases, with particular attention to unexpected or unsatisfactory outcomes, and can serve as peer-reviewed learning. In the event of an unexpected event or complication, a review should be performed to determine the causes and to implement any necessary changes.

Similarly, success rates and thresholds should be viewed in light of each specific procedure, and institutional results should be compared with the published data for standard equivalent procedures and surgeries.

The only exception would involve the technical success rate. The ability to use appropriate MRI techniques to adequately visualize the target lesion and procedural device, to navigate it safely into the tissue of interest, and to unequivocally discriminate pathological tissue from adjacent structures is essential, so the technical success rate should be 100%.

At the time, these practice parameters were written, there were no published reports of comprehensive success or complication rates of institutional procedural MRI programs.

VIII. EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Equipment monitoring should be in accordance with the <u>ACR-AAPM Technical Standard for Diagnostic Medical Physics Performance Monitoring of Magnetic Resonance (MR) Imaging Equipment</u> [157].

The MRI equipment specifications and performance must meet all state and federal requirements. These requirements include, but are not limited to, specifications of maximum static magnetic field strength, maximum rate of change of magnetic field strength (dB/dt), maximum RF power deposition (specific absorption rate), and maximum acoustic noise levels. The interventional equipment should be tailored and tested for the MRI environment. Any adverse event associated with equipment in the MRI environment should be reported immediately to the institutional MR safety board or individual and the patient should be cared for in the appropriate manner as per standard institutional policies.

Specific policies and procedures related to MRI safety should be in place with documentation that is updated annually and compiled under the supervision and direction of the supervising MRI physician. Guidelines should be provided that deal with potential hazards associated with the MRI examination of the patient as well as to others in the immediate area. Screening forms must also be provided to detect those patients who may be at risk for adverse events associated with the MRI examination.

IX. QUALITY CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT, SAFETY, INFECTION CONTROL, AND PATIENT EDUCATION

Policies and procedures related to quality, patient education, infection control, and safety should be developed and implemented in accordance with the ACR Policy on Quality Control and Improvement, Safety, Infection Control, and Patient Education appearing under the heading ACR Position Statement on Quality Control and

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This guideline was revised according to the process described under the heading *Process for Developing ACR Practice Parameters and Technical Standards* on the ACR website (https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Practice-Parameters-and-Technical-Standards) by the Committee on Practice Parameters — Neuroradiology of the ACR Commission on Neuroradiology and the Committee on Practice Parameters — Interventional and Cardiovascular Radiology of the ACR Commission on Interventional and Cardiovascular Radiology in collaboration with the ASNR and SIR.

Writing Committee – members represent their societies in the initial and final revision of this practice parameter

ACR

Hetts, Steven W MD, Chair Becker, Jennifer L MD Kaufman, Claire MD Narsinh, Kazim MD Shah, Bhavya R MD Shah, Lubdha M MD

Tomihama, Roger T MD

ASNR

Agarwal, Amit MD

Guenette, Jeffrey P MD, MPH

Junn, Jacqueline MD Lin, Doris D.M. MD, PhD

SIR

Weiss, Clifford R MD Woodrum, David A MD, PhD

<u>Committee on Practice Parameters – Neuroradiology</u>

(ACR Committee responsible for sponsoring the draft through the process)

Shah, Lubdha M MD, Chair
Aiken, Ashley H MD
Amrhein, Timothy J MD
Austin, Matthew J MD
Becker, Jennifer L MD
Blackham, Kristine A MD
Chaudhry, Umar S MD
Chiang, Gloria C MD
Hutchins, Troy A MD
Mazaheri, Parisa MD
Ormsby, Jacob MBA, MD
Riley, Kalen MD

Sio, Terence Tai-Weng MD, MS

Committee on Practice Parameters and Technical Standards

(ACR Committee responsible for sponsoring the draft through the process)

Caplin, Drew M MD, Chair

<u>Committee on Practice Parameters – Interventional and Cardiovascular Radiology</u>

(ACR Committee responsible for sponsoring the draft through the process)

Kaufman, Claire MD, ChairDaly, Kevin MDDickey, Kevin MDKay, Dennis MDLee, Margaret H MDMakary, Mina S MDMarx, M Victoria MDNoor, Amir MD

Tomihama, Roger T MD Yeisley, Christopher MD

Jordan, John E MD, Chair, Commission on Neuroradiology

Larson, David B MBA, MD, Chair, Commission on Quality and Safety Min, Robert MD, Chair, Commission on Interventional Radiology & Cardiovascular Imaging

Comments Reconciliation Committee

Boyd, David MBA, MD - CSC, Chair Prosper, Ashley MD - CSC, Co-Chair

Agarwal, Amit MD Becker, Jennifer L MD

Caplin, Drew M MD Guenette, Jeffrey P MD, MPH

Hetts, Steven W MD

Junn, Jacqueline MD

Kaufman, Claire MD

Larson, David B MBA, MD Lin, Doris D.M. MD, PhD

Min, Robert MD

Shah, Bhavya R MD

Tomihama, Roger T MD

Narsinh, Kazim MD

Shah, Lubdha M MD

Weiss, Clifford R MD

Woodrum, David A MD, PhD

REFERENCES

- **0.** Ma, C., Long, Z., Lanners, D. M., Tradup, D. J., Brunnquell, C. L., Felmlee, J. P., ... & Gorny, K. R. (2016). Protocol for testing suitability of compact US imaging systems for use inside MRI suites, and application to one commercial US system. Biomedical Physics & Engineering Express, 2(4), 047003.
- **1.** Lewin JS. Interventional MR imaging: concepts, systems, and applications in neuroradiology. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 1999 May;20(5):735-48.
- **2.** Merkle EM, Lewin JS, Aschoff AJ, et al. Percutaneous magnetic resonance image-guided biopsy and aspiration in the head and neck. Laryngoscope. 2000 Mar;110(3 Pt 1):382-5.
- **3.** American College of Radiology. ACR Practice Parameter for the Performance of Magnetic Resonance Imaging-Guided Breast Interventional Procedures. Available at

https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=123+&releaseId=2

4. American College of Radiology. ACR–SIR–SPR Practice Parameter for the Performance of Image-Guided Percutaneous Needle Biopsy (PNB). Available at

https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=3+&releaseId=2

- **5.** American College of Radiology. ACR–SIR–SPR Practice Parameter for Specifications and Performance of Image-Guided Drainage/Aspiration of Abscesses and Fluid Collections. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=2+&releaseId=2
- **6.** Lewin JS, Connell CF, Duerk JL, et al. Interactive MRI-guided radiofrequency interstitial thermal ablation of abdominal tumors: clinical trial for evaluation of safety and feasibility. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1998;8(1):40-7.
- **7.** Lu DS, Lee H, Farahani K, Sinha S, Lufkin R. Biopsy of hepatic dome lesions: semi-real-time coronal MR guidance technique. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1997 Mar;168(3):737-9.
- **8.** Stattaus J, Maderwald S, Forsting M, Barkhausen J, Ladd ME. MR-guided core biopsy with MR fluoroscopy using a short, wide-bore 1.5-Tesla scanner: feasibility and initial results. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 May;27(5):1181-7.
- **9.** Tempany C, Straus S, Hata N, Haker S. MR-guided prostate interventions. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):356-67.
- **10.** Weiss CR, Nour SG, Lewin JS. MR-guided biopsy: a review of current techniques and applications. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):311-25.
- **11.** König CW, Pereira PL, Trübenbach J, et al. MR imaging-guided adrenal biopsy using an open low-field-strength scanner and MR fluoroscopy. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2003 Jun;180(6):1567-70.
- **12.** König CW, Trübenbach J, Fritz J, Lauer UM, Claussen CD, Pereira PL. Contrast enhanced MR-guided biopsy of hepatocellular carcinoma. Abdom Imaging. 2004;29(1):71-6.
- **13.** Petersilge CA, Lewin JS, Duerk JL, Hatem SF. MR arthrography of the shoulder: rethinking traditional imaging procedures to meet the technical requirements of MR imaging guidance. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1997 Nov;169(5):1453-7.
- **14.** Cline HE, Schenck JF, Watkins RD, Hynynen K, Jolesz FA. Magnetic resonance-guided thermal surgery. Magn Reson Med. 1993 Jul;30(1):98-106.
- **15.** Schenck JF, Jolesz FA, Roemer PB, et al. Superconducting open-configuration MR imaging system for imageguided therapy. Radiology. 1995 Jun;195(3):805-14.

- **16.** Anzai Y, Lufkin R, DeSalles A, Hamilton DR, Farahani K, Black KL. Preliminary experience with MR-guided thermal ablation of brain tumors. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 1995 Jan;16(1):39-48; discussion 49-52.
- **17.** Huppert PE, Trübenbach J, Schick F, Pereira P, König C, Claussen CD. [MRI-guided percutaneous radiofrequency ablation of hepatic neoplasms--first technical and clinical experiences]. Rofo. 2000 Aug;172(8):692-700.
- **18.** Nour SG, Lewin JS. MRI-guided and monitored radiofrequency interstitial thermal cancer ablation. In: Ellis L, Tanabe K, Curley S, eds. Radiofrequency Ablation of Cancer. New York: Springer; 2004:269-96.
- **19.** Clasen S, Pereira PL. Magnetic resonance guidance for radiofrequency ablation of liver tumors. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):421-33.
- **20.** Nour SG, Goldberg SN, Wacker FK, et al. MR monitoring of NaCl-enhanced radiofrequency ablations: observations on low- and high-field-strength MR images with pathologic correlation. Radiology. 2010 Feb;254(2):449-59.
- **21.** Lewin JS, Nour SG, Connell CF, et al. Phase II clinical trial of interactive MR imaging-guided interstitial radiofrequency thermal ablation of primary kidney tumors: initial experience. Radiology. 2004 Sep;232(3):835-45.
- **22.** de Jode MG, Vale JA, Gedroyc WM. MR-guided laser thermoablation of inoperable renal tumors in an open-configuration interventional MR scanner: preliminary clinical experience in three cases. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1999 Oct;10(4):545-9.
- **23.** Dick EA, Joarder R, De Jode MG, Wragg P, Vale JA, Gedroyc WM. Magnetic resonance imaging-guided laser thermal ablation of renal tumours. BJU Int. 2002 Dec;90(9):814-22.
- **24.** Hindley JT, Law PA, Hickey M, et al. Clinical outcomes following percutaneous magnetic resonance image guided laser ablation of symptomatic uterine fibroids. Hum Reprod. 2002 Oct;17(10):2737-41.
- **25.** Sequeiros RB, Hyvönen P, Sequeiros AB, et al. MR imaging-guided laser ablation of osteoid osteomas with use of optical instrument guidance at 0.23 T. Eur Radiol. 2003 Oct;13(10):2309-14.
- **26.** Vogl TJ, Müller PK, Hammerstingl R, et al. Malignant liver tumors treated with MR imaging-guided laser-induced thermotherapy: technique and prospective results. Radiology. 1995 Jul;196(1):257-65.
- **27.** Wacker FK, Reither K, Ritz JP, Roggan A, Germer CT, Wolf KJ. MR-guided interstitial laser-induced thermotherapy of hepatic metastasis combined with arterial blood flow reduction: technique and first clinical results in an open MR system. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2001 Jan;13(1):31-6.
- **28.** Dohi M, Harada J, Mogami T, Fukuda K, Toyama Y, Kashiwagi H. MR-guided percutaneous cryotherapy of malignant liver tumor under horizontal-magnetic open system: initial experience. J Hepatobiliary Pancreat Surg. 2003;10(5):360-5.
- **29.** Harada J, Mogami T. [Minimally invasive therapy under image guidance--emphasizing MRI-guided cryotherapy]. Rinsho Byori. 2004 Feb;52(2):145-51.
- **30.** Morrison PR, Silverman SG, Tuncali K, Tatli S. MRI-guided cryotherapy. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):410-20.
- **31.** Cline HE, Hynynen K, Watkins RD, et al. Focused US system for MR imaging-guided tumor ablation. Radiology. 1995 Mar;194(3):731-7.
- **32.** Gianfelice D, Khiat A, Amara M, Belblidia A, Boulanger Y. MR imaging-guided focused US ablation of breast cancer: histopathologic assessment of effectiveness-- initial experience. Radiology. 2003 Jun;227(3):849-55.
- **33.** Huber PE, Jenne JW, Rastert R, et al. A new noninvasive approach in breast cancer therapy using magnetic resonance imaging-guided focused ultrasound surgery. Cancer Res. 2001 Dec 01;61(23):8441-7.
- **34.** Hynynen K, Pomeroy O, Smith DN, et al. MR imaging-guided focused ultrasound surgery of fibroadenomas in the breast: a feasibility study. Radiology. 2001 Apr;219(1):176-85.
- **35.** McDannold N, Tempany C, Jolesz F, Hynynen K. Evaluation of referenceless thermometry in MRI-guided focused ultrasound surgery of uterine fibroids. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Oct;28(4):1026-32.
- **36.** Tempany CM. From the RSNA refresher courses: Image-guided thermal therapy of uterine fibroids. Radiographics. 2007;27(6):1819-26.
- **37.** Taran FA, Tempany CM, Regan L, et al. Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound (MRgFUS) compared with abdominal hysterectomy for treatment of uterine leiomyomas. Ultrasound Obstet Gynecol. 2009 Nov;34(5):572-8.
- **38.** Morikawa S, Inubushi T, Kurumi Y, et al. New assistive devices for MR-guided microwave thermocoagulation of liver tumors. Acad Radiol. 2003 Feb;10(2):180-8.
- **39.** Morikawa S, Inubushi T, Kurumi Y, et al. MR-guided microwave thermocoagulation therapy of liver tumors: initial clinical experiences using a 0.5 T open MR system. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2002 Nov;16(5):576-83.
- **40.** Joshi DH, Thawait GK, Del Grande F, Fritz J. MRI-guided cryoablation of the posterior femoral cutaneous nerve for the treatment of neuropathy-mediated sitting pain. Skeletal Radiol. 2017 Jul;46(7):983-987.
- 41. Gennaro N, Sconfienza LM, Ambrogi F, Boveri S, Lanza E. Thermal ablation to relieve pain from metastatic

bone disease: a systematic review. Skeletal Radiol. 2019 Aug;48(8):1161-1169.

- **42.** Leporace M, Lancellotta V, Baccolini V, et al. Magnetic resonance-guided focused ultrasound versus percutaneous thermal ablation in local control of bone oligometastases: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Radiol Med. 2024 Feb;129(2):291-306.
- **43.** Harmoush S, Chinnadurai P, El Salek K, et al. Multimodality Image-Guided Sclerotherapy of Low-Flow Orbital Vascular Malformations: Report of Single-Center Experience. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 27(7):987-995.e4, 2016 Jul.
- **44.** Ghanouni P, Kishore S, Lungren MP, et al. Treatment of Low-Flow Vascular Malformations of the Extremities Using MR-Guided High Intensity Focused Ultrasound: Preliminary Experience. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 28(12):1739-1744, 2017 Dec.
- **45.** Choi WK, Bailey CR, Fritz J, Weiss CR. MR-Guided Sclerotherapy for the Treatment of Low-Flow Vascular Malformations. Top Magn Reson Imaging. 2018 Jun;27(3):153-161.
- **46.** Lewin JS, Merkle EM, Duerk JL, Tarr RW. Low-flow vascular malformations in the head and neck: safety and feasibility of MR imaging-guided percutaneous sclerotherapy--preliminary experience with 14 procedures in three patients. Radiology. 1999 May;211(2):566-70.
- **47.** Shinmoto H, Mulkern RV, Oshio K, Silverman SG, Colucci VM, Jolesz FA. MR appearance and spectral features of injected ethanol in the liver: implication for fast MR-guided percutaneous ethanol injection therapy. J Comput Assist Tomogr. 1997;21(1):82-8.
- **48.** Fritz J, Clasen S, Boss A, et al. Real-time MR fluoroscopy-navigated lumbar facet joint injections: feasibility and technical properties. Eur Radiol. 2008 Jul;18(7):1513-8.
- **49.** Fritz J, Thomas C, Clasen S, Claussen CD, Lewin JS, Pereira PL. Freehand real-time MRI-guided lumbar spinal injection procedures at 1.5 T: feasibility, accuracy, and safety. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2009 Apr;192(4):W161-7.
- **50.** Fritz J, Thomas C, Tzaribachev N, et al. MRI-guided injection procedures of the temporomandibular joints in children and adults: technique, accuracy, and safety. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2009 Oct;193(4):1148-54.
- **51.** Deli M, Fritz J, Mateiescu S, et al. Saline as the sole contrast agent for successful MRI-guided epidural injections. Cardiovasc Intervent Radiol. 2013 Jun;36(3):748-55.
- **52.** Fritz J, Chhabra A, Wang KC, Carrino JA. Magnetic resonance neurography-guided nerve blocks for the diagnosis and treatment of chronic pelvic pain syndrome. Neuroimaging Clin N Am. 2014 Feb;24(1):S1052-5149(13)00042-7.
- **53.** Fritz J, Dellon AL, Williams EH, Belzberg AJ, Carrino JA. 3-Tesla High-Field Magnetic Resonance Neurography for Guiding Nerve Blocks and Its Role in Pain Management. Magn Reson Imaging Clin N Am. 2015 Nov;23(4):S1064-9689(15)00081-1.
- **54.** Fritz J, Dellon AL, Williams EH, Rosson GD, Belzberg AJ, Eckhauser FE. Diagnostic Accuracy of Selective 3-T MR Neurography-guided Retroperitoneal Genitofemoral Nerve Blocks for the Diagnosis of Genitofemoral Neuralgia. Radiology. 2017 Oct;285(1):176-185.
- **55.** Dort JC, Sutherland GR. Intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging for skull base surgery. Laryngoscope. 2001 Sep;111(9):1570-5.
- **56.** Hall WA, Kowalik K, Liu H, Truwit CL, Kucharezyk J. Costs and benefits of intraoperative MR-guided brain tumor resection. Acta Neurochir Suppl. 2003;85():137-42.
- **57.** Jolesz FA, Talos IF, Schwartz RB, et al. Intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging and magnetic resonance imaging-guided therapy for brain tumors. Neuroimaging Clin N Am. 2002 Nov;12(4):665-83.
- **58.** Lewin JS, Metzger A, Selman WR. Intraoperative magnetic resonance image guidance in neurosurgery. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2000 Oct;12(4):512-24.
- **59.** Patel NK, Plaha P, O'Sullivan K, McCarter R, Heywood P, Gill SS. MRI directed bilateral stimulation of the subthalamic nucleus in patients with Parkinson's disease. J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry. 2003 Dec;74(12):1631-7.
- **60.** Schneider JP, Trantakis C, Schulz T, Dietrich J, Kahn T. [Intraoperative use of an open mid-field MR scanner in the surgical treatment of cerebral gliomas]. Z Med Phys. 2003;13(3):214-8.
- **61.** Schulder M, Carmel PW. Intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging: impact on brain tumor surgery. Cancer Control. 2003;10(2):115-24.
- **62.** Tan TC, McL Black P. Image-guided craniotomy for cerebral metastases: techniques and outcomes. Neurosurgery. 2003 Jul;53(1):82-9; discussion 89-90.
- **63.** Vitaz TW, Hushek SG, Shields CB, Moriarty TM. Interventional MRI-guided frameless stereotaxy in pediatric patients. Stereotact Funct Neurosurg. 2002;79(3-4):182-90.
- **64.** Hall WA, Truwit CL. Intraoperative MR-guided neurosurgery. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):368-75.
- **65.** Lewin JS, Nour SG, Meyers ML, et al. Intraoperative MRI with a rotating, tiltable surgical table: a time use study and clinical results in 122 patients. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2007 Nov;189(5):1096-103.
- 66. Salem U, Kumar VA, Madewell JE, et al. Neurosurgical applications of MRI guided laser interstitial thermal

- therapy (LITT). Cancer Imaging. 2019 Oct 15;19(1):65.
- **67.** Razavi R, Hill DL, Keevil SF, et al. Cardiac catheterisation guided by MRI in children and adults with congenital heart disease. Lancet. 2003 Dec 06;362(9399):1877-82.
- **68.** Nazarian S, Kolandaivelu A, Zviman MM, et al. Feasibility of real-time magnetic resonance imaging for catheter guidance in electrophysiology studies. Circulation. 2008 Jul 15;118(3):223-9.
- **69.** Ratnayaka K, Faranesh AZ, Guttman MA, Kocaturk O, Saikus CE, Lederman RJ. Interventional cardiovascular magnetic resonance: still tantalizing. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson. 2008 Dec 29;10(1):62.
- **70.** Velasco Forte MN, Roujol S, Ruijsink B, et al. MRI for Guided Right and Left Heart Cardiac Catheterization: A Prospective Study in Congenital Heart Disease. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2021 May;53(5):1446-1457.
- **71.** Greer JS, Hussein MA, Vamsee R, et al. Improved catheter tracking during cardiovascular magnetic resonance-guided cardiac catheterization using overlay visualization. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson. 2022 Jun 02;24(1):32.
- **72.** Ladd ME, Quick HH, Debatin JF. Interventional MRA and intravascular imaging. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2000 Oct;12(4):534-46.
- **73.** Boussel L, Arora S, Rapp J, et al. Atherosclerotic plaque progression in carotid arteries: monitoring with high-spatial-resolution MR imaging--multicenter trial. Radiology. 2009 Sep;252(3):789-96.
- **74.** Martin AJ, Cha S, Higashida RT, et al. Assessment of vasculature of meningiomas and the effects of embolization with intra-arterial MR perfusion imaging: a feasibility study. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 2007 Oct;28(9):1771-7.
- **75.** Wang D, Jin B, Lewandowski RJ, et al. Quantitative 4D transcatheter intraarterial perfusion MRI for monitoring chemoembolization of hepatocellular carcinoma. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2010 May;31(5):1106-16.
- **76.** Wang D, Bangash AK, Rhee TK, et al. Liver tumors: monitoring embolization in rabbits with VX2 tumors-transcatheter intraarterial first-pass perfusion MR imaging. Radiology. 2007 Oct;245(1):130-9.
- **77.** Lum MA, Martin AJ, Alexander MD, et al. Intra-Arterial MR Perfusion Imaging of Meningiomas: Comparison to Digital Subtraction Angiography and Intravenous MR Perfusion Imaging. PLoS One. 2016;11(11):e0163554.
- **78.** American College of Radiology. ACR Practice Parameter for Performing and Interpreting Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI). Available at: https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=146+&releaseId=2
- **79.** American College of Radiology. ACR Committee on Drugs and Contrast Media. Manual on Contrast Media. Available at: https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Clinical-Tools-and-Reference/Contrast-Manual.
- **80.** American College of Radiology. ACR Committee on MR Safety. 2024 ACR Manual on MR Safety. Available at: https://edge.sitecorecloud.io/americancoldf5f-acrorgf92a-productioncb02-
- 3650/media/ACR/Files/Clinical/Radiology-Safety/Manual-on-MR-Safety.pdf.
- **81.** American College of Radiology. ACR Practice Parameter for Continuing Medical Education. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=130+&releaseId=2
- **82.** American College of Radiology. ACR–SIR–SNIS–SPR Practice Parameter for the Clinical Practice of Interventional Radiology. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=36+&releaseId=2
- **83.** Black PM, Moriarty T, Alexander E, et al. Development and implementation of intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging and its neurosurgical applications. Neurosurgery. 1997 Oct;41(4):831-42; discussion 842-5.
- **84.** Lewin JS. The neurosurgical operating room of the future: has the future arrived?. AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 1999 Oct;20(9):1576-7.
- **85.** Lufkin R, Duckwiler G, Spickler E, Teresi L, Chang M, Onik G. MR body stereotaxis: an aid for MR-guided biopsies. J Comput Assist Tomogr. 1988;12(6):1088-9.
- **86.** Lufkin R, Teresi L, Hanafee W. New needle for MR-guided aspiration cytology of the head and neck. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1987 Aug;149(2):380-2.
- 87. Russell L. Intraoperative magnetic resonance imaging safety considerations. AORN J. 2003 Mar;77(3):590-2.
- **88.** Silverman SG, Jolesz FA, Newman RW, et al. Design and implementation of an interventional MR imaging suite. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1997 Jun;168(6):1465-71.
- **89.** Hushek SG, Martin AJ, Steckner M, Bosak E, Debbins J, Kucharzyk W. MR systems for MRI-guided interventions. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):253-66.
- **90.** Martin AJ, Baek B, Acevedo-Bolton G, Higashida RT, Comstock J, Saloner DA. MR imaging during endovascular procedures: an evaluation of the potential for catheter heating. Magn Reson Med. 2009 Jan;61(1):45-53.
- **91.** Kanal E, Barkovich AJ, Bell C, et al. ACR guidance document for safe MR practices: 2007. AJR. 2007; 188(6):1447-1474.
- **92.** Duckwiler G, Lufkin RB, Teresi L, et al. Head and neck lesions: MR-guided aspiration biopsy. Radiology. 1989 Feb;170(2):519-22.
- **93.** Gehl HB, Frahm C, Schimmelpenning H, Weiss HD. [A technic of MRT-guided abdominal drainage with an open low-field magnet. Its feasibility and the initial results]. Rofo. 1996 Jul;165(1):70-3.

- **94.** Lee MH, Lufkin RB, Borges A, et al. MR-guided procedures using contemporaneous imaging frameless stereotaxis in an open-configuration system. J Comput Assist Tomogr. 1998;22(6):998-1005.
- **95.** Lufkin R, Teresi L, Chiu L, Hanafee W. A technique for MR-guided needle placement. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 1988 Jul;151(1):193-6.
- **96.** Silverman SG, Collick BD, Figueira MR, et al. Interactive MR-guided biopsy in an open-configuration MR imaging system. Radiology. 1995 Oct;197(1):175-81.
- **97.** Moche M, Trampel R, Kahn T, Busse H. Navigation concepts for MR image-guided interventions. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):276-91.
- **98.** Sonnow L, Gilson WD, Raithel E, Nittka M, Wacker F, Fritz J. Instrument visualization using conventional and compressed sensing SEMAC for interventional MRI at 3T. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2018 May;47(5):1306-1315.
- **99.** Shah BR, Lehman VT, Kaufmann TJ, et al. Advanced MRI techniques for transcranial high intensity focused ultrasound targeting. Brain. 2020 Sep 01;143(9):2664-2672.
- **100.** Feltrin FS, Chopra R, Pouratian N, et al. Focused ultrasound using a novel targeting method four-tract tractography for magnetic resonance-guided high-intensity focused ultrasound targeting. Brain Commun. 2022;4(6):fcac273.
- **101.** Holcomb JM, Chopra R, Feltrin FS, et al. Improving tremor response to focused ultrasound thalamotomy. Brain Commun. 2023;5(4):fcad165.
- **102.** Baseri B, Choi JJ, Tung YS, Konofagou EE. Multi-modality safety assessment of blood-brain barrier opening using focused ultrasound and definity microbubbles: a short-term study. Ultrasound Med Biol. 2010 Sep;36(9):1445-59.
- **103.** Tung YS, Vlachos F, Feshitan JA, Borden MA, Konofagou EE. The mechanism of interaction between focused ultrasound and microbubbles in blood-brain barrier opening in mice. J Acoust Soc Am. 2011 Nov;130(5):3059-67.
- **104.** Burgess A, Dubey S, Yeung S, et al. Alzheimer disease in a mouse model: MR imaging-guided focused ultrasound targeted to the hippocampus opens the blood-brain barrier and improves pathologic abnormalities and behavior. Radiology. 2014 Dec;273(3):736-45.
- **105.** Bing C, Ladouceur-Wodzak M, Wanner CR, Shelton JM, Richardson JA, Chopra R. Trans-cranial opening of the blood-brain barrier in targeted regions using a stereotaxic brain atlas and focused ultrasound energy. J Ther Ultrasound. 2014;2():13.
- **106.** Cho CF, Wolfe JM, Fadzen CM, et al. Blood-brain-barrier spheroids as an in vitro screening platform for brain-penetrating agents. Nat Commun. 2017 Jun 06;8():15623.
- **107.** Bing C, Hong Y, Hernandez C, et al. Characterization of different bubble formulations for blood-brain barrier opening using a focused ultrasound system with acoustic feedback control. Sci Rep. 2018 May 22;8(1):7986.
- **108.** Lipsman N, Meng Y, Bethune AJ, et al. Blood-brain barrier opening in Alzheimer's disease using MR-guided focused ultrasound. Nat Commun. 2018 Jul 25;9(1):2336.
- **109.** Cheng B, Bing C, Xi Y, Shah B, Exner AA, Chopra R. Influence of Nanobubble Concentration on Blood-Brain Barrier Opening Using Focused Ultrasound Under Real-Time Acoustic Feedback Control. Ultrasound Med Biol. 2019 Aug;45(8):S0301-5629(19)30131-0.
- **110.** Lapin NA, Gill K, Shah BR, Chopra R. Consistent opening of the blood brain barrier using focused ultrasound with constant intravenous infusion of microbubble agent. Sci Rep. 2020 Oct 06;10(1):16546.
- **111.** Hackett EP, Shah BR, Cheng B, et al. Probing Cerebral Metabolism with Hyperpolarized 13C Imaging after Opening the Blood-Brain Barrier with Focused Ultrasound. ACS Chem Neurosci. 2021 Aug 04;12(15):2820-2828.
- **112.** Bystritsky A, Korb AS, Douglas PK, et al. A review of low-intensity focused ultrasound pulsation. Brain Stimul. 2011 Jul;4(3):125-36.
- 113. Darrow DP. Focused Ultrasound for Neuromodulation. Neurotherapeutics. 2019 Jan;16(1):88-99.
- **114.** Baek H, Pahk KJ, Kim H. A review of low-intensity focused ultrasound for neuromodulation. Biomed Eng Lett. 2017 May;7(2):135-142.
- **115.** Arulpragasam AR, van 't Wout-Frank M, Barredo J, Faucher CR, Greenberg BD, Philip NS. Low Intensity Focused Ultrasound for Non-invasive and Reversible Deep Brain Neuromodulation-A Paradigm Shift in Psychiatric Research. Front Psychiatry. 2022;13():825802.
- **116.** Haroon J, Aboody K, Flores L, et al. Use of transcranial low-intensity focused ultrasound for targeted delivery of stem cell-derived exosomes to the brain. Sci Rep. 2023 Oct 18;13(1):17707.
- **117.** Guo J, Lo WLA, Hu H, Yan L, Li L. Transcranial ultrasound stimulation applied in ischemic stroke rehabilitation: A review. Front Neurosci. 2022;16():964060.
- **118.** Vogl TJ, Farshid P, Naguib NN, et al. Thermal ablation of liver metastases from colorectal cancer: radiofrequency, microwave and laser ablation therapies. Radiol Med. 2014 Jul;119(7):451-61.
- 119. Augustine MR, Thompson SM, Powell GM, et al. Percutaneous MR Imaging-Guided Laser Ablation and

Cryoablation for the Treatment of Pediatric and Adult Symptomatic Peripheral Soft Tissue Vascular Anomalies. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2021 Oct;32(10):S1051-0443(21)01240-9.

- **120.** Zhang Q, Chung YC, Lewin JS, Duerk JL. A method for simultaneous RF ablation and MRI. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1998;8(1):110-4.
- **121.** Lu A, Woodrum DA, Felmlee JP, Favazza CP, Gorny KR. Improved MR-thermometry during hepatic microwave ablation by correcting for intermittent electromagnetic interference artifacts. Physica Medica. 71:100-107, 2020 Mar.
- **122.** Ren L, Woodrum DA, Gorny KR, et al. Dual-Applicator MR Imaging-Guided Microwave Ablation with Real-Time MR Thermometry: Phantom and Porcine Tissue Model Experiments. J Vasc Interv Radiol. 2023 Jan;34(1):S1051-0443(22)01239-8.
- **123.** Roujol S, Ries M, Quesson B, Moonen C, Denis de Senneville B. Real-time MR-thermometry and dosimetry for interventional guidance on abdominal organs. Magn Reson Med. 2010 Apr;63(4):1080-7.
- 124. Arepally A. Targeted drug delivery under MRI guidance. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):292-8.
- **125.** Fritz J, Henes JC, Thomas C, et al. Diagnostic and interventional MRI of the sacroiliac joints using a 1.5-T openbore magnet: a one-stop-shopping approach. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2008 Dec;191(6):1717-24.
- **126.** Fritz J, Pereira PL. [MR-Guided pain therapy: principles and clinical applications]. Rofo. 2007 Sep;179(9):914-24.
- **127.** Fenchel S, Boll DT, Lewin JS. Intraoperative MR imaging. Magn Reson Imaging Clin N Am. 2003 Aug;11(3):431-47.
- **128.** Hall WA, Liu H, Maxwell RE, Truwit CL. Influence of 1.5-Tesla intraoperative MR imaging on surgical decision making. Acta Neurochir Suppl. 2003;85():29-37.
- **129.** Lewin JS, Metzger AK. Intraoperative MR systems. Low-field approaches. Neuroimaging Clin N Am. 2001 Nov;11(4):611-28.
- **130.** Liu H, Hall WA, Truwit CL. The roles of functional MRI in MR-guided neurosurgery in a combined 1.5 Tesla MR-operating room. Acta Neurochir Suppl. 2003;85():127-35.
- **131.** Metzger AK, Lewin JS. Optimizing brain tumor resection. Low-field interventional MR imaging. Neuroimaging Clin N Am. 2001 Nov;11(4):651-7, ix.
- **132.** Nimsky C, Ganslandt O, Tomandl B, Buchfelder M, Fahlbusch R. Low-field magnetic resonance imaging for intraoperative use in neurosurgery: a 5-year experience. Eur Radiol. 2002 Nov;12(11):2690-703.
- **133.** Tronnier VM, Wirtz CR, Knauth M, et al. Intraoperative diagnostic and interventional magnetic resonance imaging in neurosurgery. Neurosurgery. 1997 May;40(5):891-900; discussion 900-2.
- **134.** Truwit CL, Hall WA. Intraoperative MR systems. High-field approaches. Neuroimaging Clin N Am. 2001 Nov;11(4):645-50, viii.
- **135.** Starr PA, Martin AJ, Ostrem JL, Talke P, Levesque N, Larson PS. Subthalamic nucleus deep brain stimulator placement using high-field interventional magnetic resonance imaging and a skull-mounted aiming device: technique and application accuracy. J Neurosurg. 2010 Mar;112(3):479-90.
- **136.** Saybasili H, Faranesh AZ, Saikus CE, Ozturk C, Lederman RJ, Guttman MA. Interventional MRI using multiple 3D angiography roadmaps with real-time imaging. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2010 Apr;31(4):1015-9.
- **137.** Frahm C, Gehl HB, Lorch H, et al. MR-guided placement of a temporary vena cava filter: technique and feasibility. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1998;8(1):105-9.
- **138.** Wacker FK, Reither K, Branding G, Wendt M, Wolf KJ. Magnetic resonance-guided vascular catheterization: feasibility using a passive tracking technique at 0.2 Telsa in a pig model. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1999 Nov;10(5):841-4.
- **139.** Elgort DR, Wong EY, Hillenbrand CM, Wacker FK, Lewin JS, Duerk JL. Real-time catheter tracking and adaptive imaging. J Magn Reson Imaging. 18(5):621-6, 2003 Nov.
- **140.** Ladd ME, Zimmermann GG, McKinnon GC, et al. Visualization of vascular guidewires using MR tracking. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1998;8(1):251-3.
- **141.** Ladd ME, Zimmermann GG, Quick HH, et al. Active MR visualization of a vascular guidewire in vivo. J Magn Reson Imaging. 1998;8(1):220-5.
- **142.** Lardo AC. Real-time magnetic resonance imaging: diagnostic and interventional applications. Pediatr Cardiol. 2000;21(1):80-98.
- 143. Quick HH, Debatin JF, Ladd ME. MR imaging of the vessel wall. Eur Radiol. 2002 Apr;12(4):889-900.
- **144.** Wacker FK, Maes RM, Jesberger JA, Nour SG, Duerk JL, Lewin JS. MR imaging-guided vascular procedures using CO2 as a contrast agent. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2003 Aug;181(2):485-9.
- **145.** Wendt M, Wacker FK. Visualization, tracking, and navigation of instruments for magnetic resonance imaging-guided endovascular procedures. Top Magn Reson Imaging. 2000 Jun;11(3):163-72.

- 146. Celik H, Ulutürk A, Tali T, Atalar E. A catheter tracking method using reverse polarization for MR-guided Rft ছাড়েন বি কিছু বি
- **147.** Dumoulin CL, Mallozzi RP, Darrow RD, Schmidt EJ. Phase-field dithering for active catheter tracking. Magn Reson Med. 2010 May;63(5):1398-403.
- **148.** Kos S, Huegli R, Bongartz GM, Jacob AL, Bilecen D. MR-guided endovascular interventions: a comprehensive review on techniques and applications. Eur Radiol. 2008 Apr;18(4):645-57.
- **149.** Saeed M, Hetts SW, English J, Wilson M. MR fluoroscopy in vascular and cardiac interventions (review). Int J Cardiovasc Imaging. 2012 Jan;28(1):117-37.
- **150.** Bock M, Wacker FK. MR-guided intravascular interventions: techniques and applications. J Magn Reson Imaging. 2008 Feb;27(2):326-38.
- **151.** Fischer GS, Krieger A, Iordachita I, Csoma C, Whitcomb LL, Gabor F. MRI compatibility of robot actuation techniques--a comparative study. Med Image Comput Comput Assist Interv. 2008;11(Pt 2):509-17.
- **152.** Muller L, Saeed M, Wilson MW, Hetts SW. Remote control catheter navigation: options for guidance under MRI. J Cardiovasc Magn Reson. 2012 Jun 01;14(1):33.
- **153.** American College of Radiology. ACR–SIR–SPR Practice Parameter on Informed Consent for Image-Guided Procedures. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=176+&releaseId=2
- **154.** American College of Radiology. ACR–SIR Practice Parameter For Minimal and/or Moderate
- Sedation/Analgesia. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=95+&releaseId=2
- **155.** American College of Radiology. ACR–SPR Practice Parameter for the use of Intravascular Contrast Media. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=142+&releaseId=2
- **156.** American College of Radiology. ACR Practice Parameter for Communication of Diagnostic Imaging Findings. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=74+&releaseId=2
- **157.** American College of Radiology. ACR–AAPM Technical Standard for Diagnostic Medical Physics Performance Monitoring of Magnetic Resonance (MR) Imaging Equipment. Available at https://gravitas.acr.org/PPTS/GetDocumentView?docId=57+&releaseId=2
- *Practice parameters and technical standards are published annually with an effective date of October 1 in the year in which amended, revised, or approved by the ACR Council. For practice parameters and technical standards published before 1999, the effective date was January 1 following the year in which the practice parameter or technical standard was amended, revised, or approved by the ACR Council.

<u>Development Chronology for this Practice Parameter</u>

2008 (Resolution 18)

Revised 2013 (Resolution 8)

Amended 2014 (Resolution 39)

Revised 2019 (Resolution 18)

Amended 2020 (Resolution 8)

Amended 2023 (Resolution 2c)

Revised 2025 (Resolution 17)