

MRI Practice Test Questions and Answers

1. What differentiates T2 from T2* is

- A) The combination of changing molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity and static magnetic field inhomogeneity is represented by T2*, which equals T2.
- B) The combination of changing molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity and static magnetic field inhomogeneity is represented by T2*, or T2*.
- C) The combination of changing molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity and static magnetic field inhomogeneity, or T2*, is represented by T2.
- D) T2* is the product of changing molecular magnetic field inhomogeneity and static magnetic field inhomogeneity, which is represented by T2.

2. Following an RF burst, protons will

- A) As per T2*, recover along B0, and thereafter dephase in accordance with T1.
- B) Dephase in accordance with T2*, then recover in accordance with T1 along B0.
- C) As per T2*, dephase in accordance with T1 and then recover along B0.
- D) As instructed by T1, recover along B0, and then dephase as instructed by T2*.

3. What does k-space represent in MRI?

- A) The physical space inside the magnet bore
- B) The raw data space containing spatial frequency information from which the MR image is reconstructed by Fourier transform
- C) The frequency range of the RF pulse
- D) The gradient amplitude map

4. What is a 'quench' in MRI terminology?

- A) A rapid increase in field strength
- B) A sudden loss of superconductivity causing helium boil-off
- C) A gradient coil failure
- D) A patient motion artifact

Answers: 1-A 2-B 3-B 4-B

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