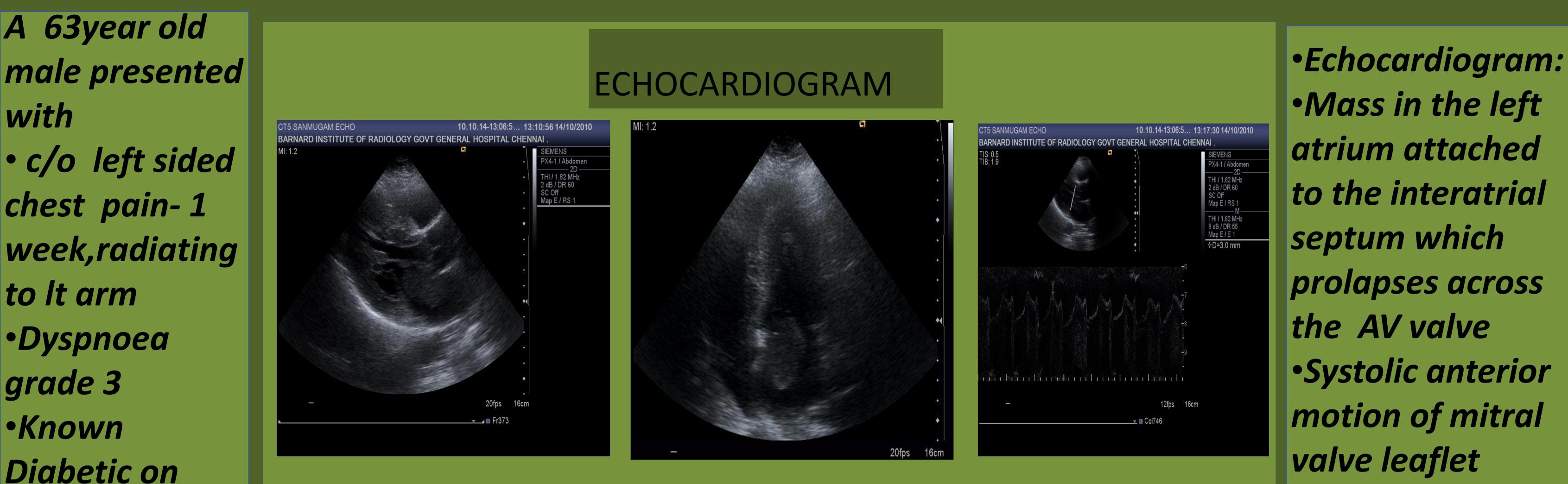
## **ATRIAL MYXOMA- BEST IMAGING MODALITY FOR DIAGNOSIS ??**

Presenting author:Dr.M.Saranya

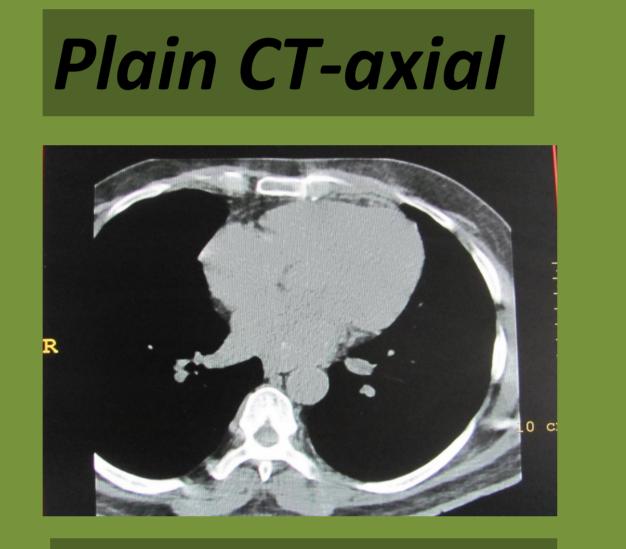
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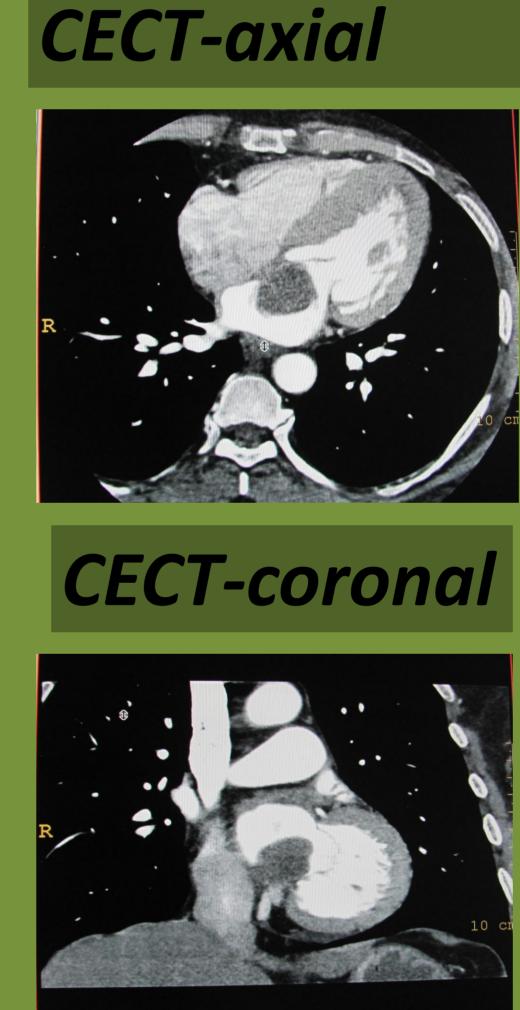


Diabetic on drugs

**Differentiating CT features** Myxoma •Larger •Smaller •Low attn •Heterogeno us on CECT on CECT

Thrombus •Higher attn •Homogenous





**Differentiating MRI features** Thrombus Мухота •Solitary •Layered •SSFP-hyper •SSFP-iso to •Cinehypointense pedunculated •Cine-akinetic

In or near •In the fossa ovalis posterior or •May lateral wall of prolapse into atrium the ventricles





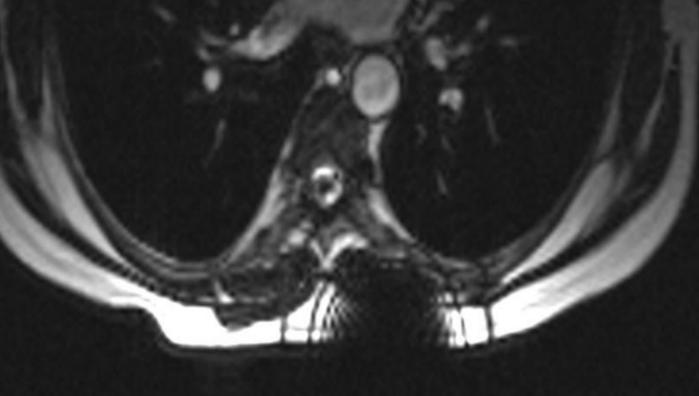
may prolapse	•No or mild
into ventricle	contrast
•Heterogenous	enhancement
contrast	on post
enhancement	contrast
post contrast	images

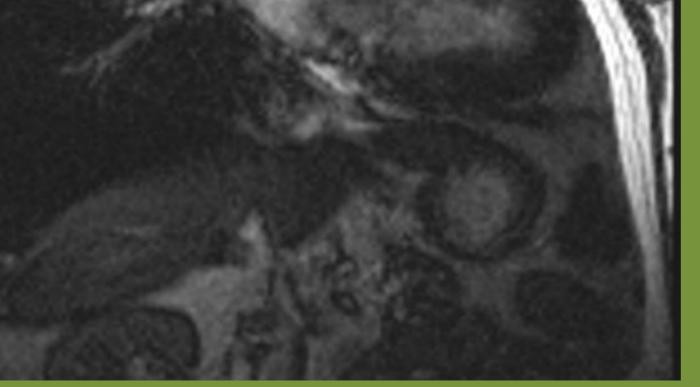
CT-isodense mass in MRI is more sensitive **Cine GRE coronal** Post contrast T1 axial the left atrium, than CT for attached to the IAS. On differentiating contrast shows no myxoma from enhancement thrombus MRI-T1 iso/ T2 hyper **Cine MR GRE images** intense lesion, not are the best which suppressed in STIR in demonstrate mobility the left atrium

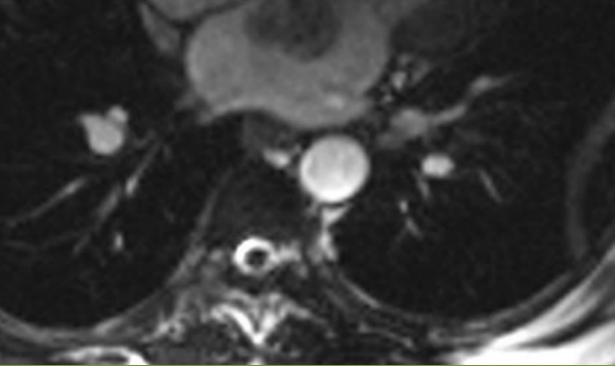
## attached to IAS.on cine GRE images, the mass prolapses across the AV valve into ventricle. Contrast-

Heterogenous

enhancement.









**References:** 

Scheffel H, Baumueller S, Stolzmann P, Leschka S, Plass A, Alkadhi H, Schertler T. Atrial Myxomas and Thrombi: Comparison of Imaging *Features on CT. AJR 2009; 192:639-645 Grebenc* ML, Rosado-de-Christenson ML, Green CE, Burke AP, Galvin JR. Cardiac myxoma: imaging

features in 83 patients.

RadioGraphics 2002; 22(3):673-689