

MRI Imaging Biomarkers for Diabetic Complications

Katherine Dell / Chris Flask October 22, 2009

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Sm all Animal Imaging BME and Radiology

Motivation

•Detection, staging, and understanding of Diabetic complications such as nephropathy and liver disease would benefit from quantitative / non-invasive imaging assessments.

•<u>Aims</u>

Optimize MRI techniques for assessments of

 Adipose tissues and hepatic lipids
 Renal and hepatic fibrosis

 Longitudinal evaluate DN and NAFLD progression in dbdb and other mice.



MRI Lipid Assessments





Hepatic Fat Fraction by MRI





Liver MR Spectroscopy





Kidney and Liver Fibrosis

Saturation Transfer - MRI

Similar to NMR spectroscopy
Measures interaction / ionic exchange
Macromolecules (many exchanges sites!)



Applications

Glycogen, pH
ATP depletion / repletion
Collagen
Fibrosis

Contrast Agents (PARACEST)





Kidney and Liver Fibrosis

Initial Results with MT MRI (ARPKD Rat Model) Low MTR = macro/micro cysts High MTR = normal parenchyma





Kidney and Liver Fibrosis

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Cardiac Metabolism And Function

Mitochondrial water generation by ¹⁷O MRS





NeuroMetabolism

Glucose Metabolism by ²H MRS





NeuroMetabolism

Mitochondrial water generation by ²H MRS





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