

# **Role of Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the diagnosis of Anterior Cruciate Ligament injuries**

## **Thesis**

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*Candidate*

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## **List of Abbreviations**

<b>Abbr.</b>	<b>Full-term</b>
<b>ACL</b>	Anterior cruciate ligament
<b>AHMM</b>	Anterior horn of medial meniscus
<b>AM</b>	Anteromedial
<b>CT</b>	Computed tomography
<b>FOV</b>	Field of view
<b>FFE</b>	Fast Field Echo
<b>FSE</b>	Fast spin echo
<b>IR</b>	Inversion recovery
<b>LCL</b>	Lateral collateral ligament
<b>LM</b>	Lateral meniscus
<b>MCL</b>	Medial collateral ligament.
<b>MGA</b>	Middle genicular artery
<b>MM</b>	Medial meniscus
<b>MR</b>	Magnetic resonance
<b>MRI</b>	Magnetic resonance imaging
<b>NEX</b>	Number of excitation
<b>PCL</b>	Posterior cruciate ligament
<b>PD</b>	Proton density
<b>PDW</b>	Proton density weighted
<b>PHMM</b>	Posterior horn of medial meniscus
<b>PL</b>	Posterolateral
<b>ST</b>	Slice thickness
<b>SPIR</b>	Selective partial inversion recovery
<b>STIR</b>	Short time of inversion recovery
<b>T</b>	Tesla

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<b>TE</b>	Time of echo
<b>TR</b>	Time of repetition
<b>TSE</b>	Turbo spin echo

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