

Table 1: MRI Sequences and Parameters

Sequences	Parameters			
	FOV	Slice	TE	Matrix time (mint)
Coronal T1	8-10 cm	2-3 mm	Min	240 x 320
Coronal PD FS	8-10 cm	2-3 mm	10-20	240 x 320
Coronal true fisp 3D	10 cm	1.5 – 2 mm	5	320 x 450
Axial PD FS	10 cm	2-3 mm	10-20	320 x 420
Sagittal T1	10 cm	2-3 mm	Min	240 x 320
Sagittal PD FS	10 cm	2-3 mm	10-20	240 x 320

Table 2. MRI finding the distribution of the stud group.

MRI finding	No.	%
Rheumatoid arthritis	5	10.0%
AVN	7	14.0%
<i>Scaphoid</i>	3	6.0%
<i>Lunal</i>	4	8.0%
Ganglion cyst	14	28.0%
Scaplo lunat tear	5	10.0%
<i>Partial</i>	4	8.0%
<i>Complete</i>	1	2.0%
Carpal Tunnel syndrome	3	6.0%
TFCC tear	6	12.0%
<i>Complete</i>	0	0.0%
<i>Partial</i>	6	12.0%
Scaphoid fracture with DISI	7	14.0%
Lunate fracture (with displacement)	1	2.0%
Tenosynovitis	2	4.0%
Capitate fracture (will avulsion)	1	2.0%
Triquetrum fracture	1	2.0%
Osteoarthritis	2	4.0%
The hook of hamate fracture	1	2.0%
Rolando & Radio styloid process fracture	2	4.0%
Distal Radial head fracture	1	2.0%
Ulnar styloid process fracture	3	6.0%
Wrist joint effusion	13	26.0%
Bone Marrow edema	7	14.0%
Chronic tenopathy	1	2.0%

Table 3. Classification of different pathology distribution of the study group (n=50)

classification	No.	%
Joint lesions	34	68.0%
Bone lesions	24	48.0%
Ligament & tendon lesions	14	28.0%
Nerve pathology	3	6.0%

The different joint pathologies detected were joint effusion (38.2%), benign tumors (ganglion cysts) (41.2%), Rheumatoid arthritis (14.7%) and Osteoarthritis (5.9%) of joint lesions (Table 4).

Table 4. Joint lesions distribution of the study group (n=34).

	No.	%
Joint effusion	13	38.2%
Benign tumor	14	41.2%
Rheumatoid arthritis	5	14.7%
Osteo arthritis	2	5.9%

From 24 Bone lesions, the fractures represented (70.8%) and bone edema represented (29.2%).

Table 5. Bone lesions distribution of the study group (n=24)

	No.	%
Fracture	17	70.8%
Bone edema	7	29.2%

From all cases of Ligament and tendon lesions, the scapholunate tear represents (35.7%), TFCC tear (42.9%), tenosynovitis (14.3%) and chronic tenopathy (7.1%) (Table 6)

Table 6. Ligament and tendon lesions distribution of the study group (n=14)

	No.	%
Scapholunat tear	5	35.7%
TFCC tear	6	42.9%
Tenosynovitis	2	14.3%
Chronic tenopathy	1	7.1%