Redefining MRI:
From Image to Insight

ICMRI 2026
THE 14th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON MRI
& 37th ANNUAL SCIENTIFIC MEETING OF KSMRM

AUGUST 27 - 28, 2026
Grand Walkerhill Seoul, Seoul, Korea
https://icmri.ksmrm.org/2026m

ISMRM Korean Chapter Annual Meeting

KC01-4

Abbreviated Liver MRI

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Clinical MRI is often associated with long exam times, typically 30-60 minutes, which can be challenging for patients and contributes to the high cost of scanning, limiting patient satisfaction and access. Abbreviated MRI (AMRI) can help address these issues by utilizing specific imaging sequences and protocols that focus on capturing essential information while reducing scan time. This approach allows for a more efficient examination, making it more tolerable for patients and increasing the accessibility of MRI for a broader range of individuals, but technical and logistical hurdles remain for widespread use of AMRI in abdominal imaging.

One of the primary applications of AMRI of the abdomen is the evaluation of liver lesions. Liver lesions can be benign or malignant, and their accurate characterization is crucial for appropriate management. Abbreviated MRI has been shown to be sensitive in the detection of liver cancers, and is increasingly considered for surveillance in high-risk populations.

In this talk, the background of emerging this concept, supporting data are discussed, focusing on hepatocellular carcinoma surveillance.

Keywords: *Abbreviated MRI, Surveillance, Hepatocellular Carcinoma*