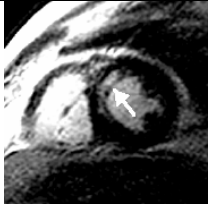
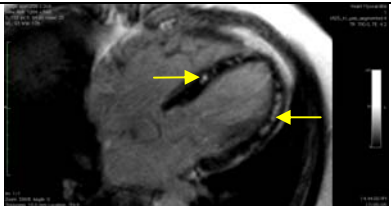
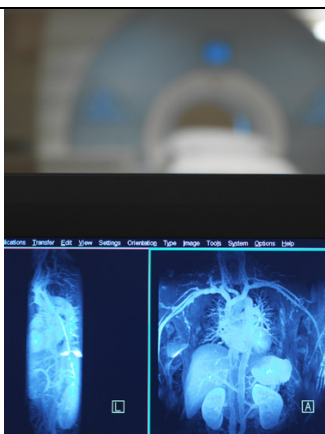

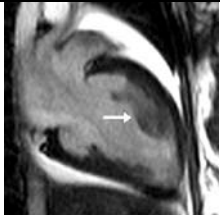
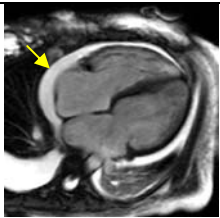
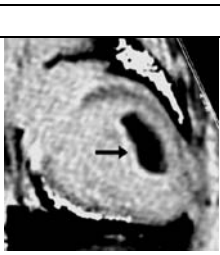


 <p>Image 1</p>	<p>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance image: 3-chamber view of a beating heart with thickening of the interventricular septum (*)</p>
 <p>Image 2</p>	<p>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance image: Cross-sectional view of the heart (ring-shaped black structure) in a patient with acute myocardial infarction appearing as a bright area (arrow) within the otherwise healthy heart muscle.</p>
 <p>Image 3</p>	<p>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance image: Scars in the heart muscle in acute inflammation of the heart, appearing as bright spots within the muscle (arrows), which would be completely black in a healthy subject.</p>
 <p>Image 4</p>	<p>View on the operating console in the new Stephenson CMR Centre with the MRI system in the background.</p>
 <p>Image 5</p>	<p>The new Cardiovascular MR system in the Stephenson CMR Centre.</p>

	<p>Image 6a</p>	<p>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance image:          Panel a: Large mass in the left ventricle of a young woman (arrow).          Panel b: Image obtained with a special technique which allows for proving that the mass represents a blood clot.</p>
	<p>Image 7</p>	<p>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance image:          Fluid around the heart with bright signal intensity (arrow)</p>
	<p>Image 6b</p>	
	<p>Image 9</p>	<p>Members of the working group Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance in the new Stephenson CMR Centre.</p>
	<p>Image 11</p>	<p>Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance image:          Very bright signal of the heart muscle of the left chamber in a protein storage disease, which most often is not detectable by other imaging techniques.</p>