Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a procedure that allows doctors to look inside the body by using a scanner that sends out a strong magnetic field and radio waves. This procedure is used routinely for medical care and is very safe for most people, but you will be monitored during the entire MRI scan in case any problems occur. The risks of MRI are:

- The MRI scanner contains a very strong magnet. Therefore, you may not be able to have the MRI if you have any type of metal implanted in your body, for example, any pacing device (such as a heart pacer), any metal in your eyes, or certain types of heart valves or brain aneurysm clips. Someone will ask you questions about this before you have the MRI.

- There is not much room inside the MRI scanner. You may be uncomfortable if you do not like to be in close spaces ("claustrophobia"). During the procedure, you will be able to talk with the MRI staff through a speaker system, and, in the event of an emergency, you can tell them to stop the scan. [When applicable: If you have claustrophobia, you may require medication to help you relax ("sedation"). If you do require medication to relax, you should not drive a car, take part in activities like riding a bike, or perform other similar tasks until the next morning because the medication(s) can affect your thinking for several hours and can slow down your reflexes.]

- The MRI scanner produces a loud hammering noise, which has produced hearing loss in a very small number of patients. You will be given earplugs to reduce this risk.

[When applicable: • If you are a woman of childbearing potential, there may be unknown risks to the fetus. Therefore, before you can have the MRI, you must have a pregnancy test.]