**Assessment of Pancreas Allografts Using Novel Magnetic Resonance Techniques**

At present methods of detecting pancreas transplant rejection require biopsy of the transplanted organ. This requires the passage of a needle through the abdominal wall into the implanted organ. This process is associated with complications in a significant proportion of cases. The sample that is acquired from the needle is then assessed for signs of rejection that can be seen in the cells that make up the pancreas.

It is known that the changes detected from the needle sample can also be detected by performing an X-ray scan. These changes can be detected in other organs using Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) but this technology has not previously been tested in pancreas transplants.

This study will test this technology in pancreas transplant. The aim is that rejection can be discovered earlier and without the complications associated with testing a sample collected with a needle, which would improve outcomes significantly for patients.