: CT, Mn-DPDP MRI, CT-MRI

1. 1. 1. 1. 1

```
CT-MRI
                    CT MRI
     가 Mn-DPDP
                       MRI
      : 53
     가
            CEA(carcinoembryonic antigen) 가 10 ng/mL
     가 Mn-DPDP MRI
가
                     , MRI
                               , CT MRI
          CT
                     가
                                     1 cm
                                                ), 1 cm
                                          (A
 2 cm (B ), 2 cm
                     (C )
                                          . ROC
  : A CT MRI
                                 CT, MRI
                          (82\%, p = 0.036). B
                                               CT MRI
               СТ
                                      Az
 (<1 cm, p=0.034; 1-2 cm, p=0.045) MRI
                         , CT MRI
                   СТ
                        (28 %, p=0.023).
                                          CT 가 Mn-
DPDP MRI 2 cm
                                              1cm
                 CT
                       MRI
                                       (1, 2).
                                    가
                                        . 가
                                                          CT
                                                              CT
                                                    가
                                                         (3, 4).
                                         2 cm
                                           가
                                                (3, 5, 6).
                             (Magnetic Resonance Imaging, MRI)
                                                            MRI
     9:109-116(2005)
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- 109 -

2가 50

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: 2005 7 13 , : 2005 11 30

: , (700 - 721)

	FLASH) (TR/TE, 108/4.1 msec; , 80(;
CT (7 - 11).	/ , 10/2 mm; , 340 mm;
Manganese dipyridoxal	512x189) (TR/TE 127/4.1 msec; , 80(;
diphosphate(Mn - DPDP)	/ , 7/0 mm; , 270 - 360 mm; 512
Kim (12)	×154)
, 2 cm , Mn - DPDP MRI	2-3 . T2 half-Fourier rapid acquisition with
CT .	relaxation enhancement(RARE)
CT가 가	(TR/effective TE, 10.9/87 msec; ETL, 104; / ,
CT가	8/2 mm; , 270 - 360 mm; , 256 × 128)
. CT Mn - DPDP	. Mn - DPDP MR 120
MRI CT Mn - DPDP MRI	T1
가	•
. CT 가 Mn-DPDP MRI	
CT Mn - DPDP MRI	가
CT - Mn - DPDP MRI	,
가 Mn - DPDP MRI	
	. CT , MRI
	, CT MRI 3 15
	, , 1 2 cm , 2 cm 가
2002 12 2003 12	, 1 2 0111 , 2 0111 7
CT Mn - DPDP MRI	5 (five point scale) . 1
53 .	, 2 가 , 3 , 4 가
CT 가 (n=42)	, 5
CEA 가 10 ng/mL 가 (n=11) Mn -	CT Mn - DPDP MRI
DPDP MRI . CEA가 가 MRI CEA 10-65	(13 - 17).
MRI CEA 10-65 ng/mL (27.3 ng/mL) . CT MRI	
1 - 23 (14.2) 40	, ,
가 29 , 가 24	가
31 - 74 (60) .	
	•
CT/Hishaad Advantage: CE Madical	
CT(HiSpeed Advantage; GE Medical Systems, Milwaukee, Wis, U.S.A.)	CT , MRI , CT - MRI
(collimation) 5 mm, 5 mm/sec 5	ROC(receiver operating characteristic)
mm .	non - parametric ROC
(Ultravist 300; Schering, Berlin, Germany) 150	(Az) two - tailed Student's t test
mL 3 mL/sec .	. 가 4 , 가 1
20 , 70	2
CT .	2 가
	2

	statistics . 0 0.00 - 0 , 0.76 - 1.00	.40	가		가 , 0.41 - 0	.75	가
(28	53 (1.2 cm) , 1 cm	,)	33	41 , 2 cm 47 1 가	45 9 0.4 - 4. 1 cm 31 ,	2 가 7 cm 4 ,
4		,		가	,	12 1	6 - 24

(20.4)				
			CT - MRI		,	
C	CT	MRI				
	,	1	cm			
			(p =	0.036)	(Table 1)	. CE -
MRI	CT		8		6	
		(Fig.	1), CT	CE -	MRI	
7		7			(Fig. 2)	(Table
1) CT	MRI			CT	MRI	
	8, 7					

Table 1. Detection Rates for Identification of Hepatic Metastases

<pre>< 1 cm 18/28 (64) 18/28 (64) 23/28 (82)* 1 - 2 cm 26/33 (79) 28/33 (85) 28/33 (85) > 2 cm 30/31 (97) 29/31 (94) 31/31 (100)</pre>	Size of lesons	Helical CT	MRI	Helical CT+ MRI
> 2 cm 30/31 (97) 29/31 (94) 31/31 (100)	< 1 cm	18/28 (64)	18/28 (64)	23/28 (82)*
	1 - 2 cm	26/33 (79)	28/33 (85)	28/33 (85)
F . 1 F. 100 (00) FF 100 (00)	> 2 cm	30/31 (97)	29/31 (94)	31/31 (100)
Total 74/92 (80) 75/92 (82) 82/92 (89)	Total	74/92 (80)	75/92 (82)	82/92 (89)

Note. -Numbers in parentheses are the percentages.

 * Corresponds to statistically significant difference (p = 0.036) by McNemar test.

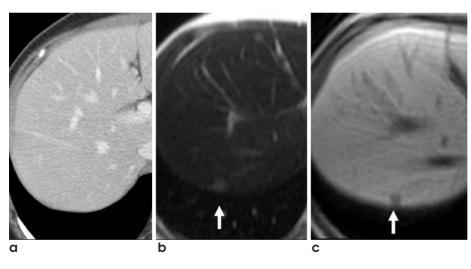


Fig. 1. A 50-year-old woman with sigmoid colon cancer

a. Helical CT scan during portal venous phase shows no definite focal lesion in the liver. **b.** T2-weighted MR image shows a tiny lesion with subtle high signal intensity in segment- of the liver (arrow). **c.** On Mn-DPDP enhanced T1-weighted images, the lesion shows low signal intensity (arrow). The lesion was confirmed as metastasis at histopathologic examination.

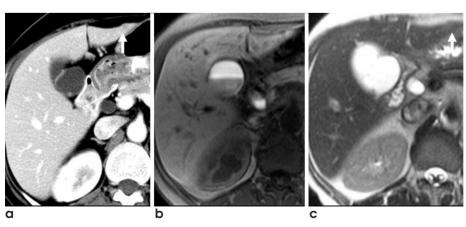


Fig. 2. A 59-year-old man with sigmoid colon cancer.

a. CT scan shows a hypoattenuating nodule (arrow) in segment of the liver. **b.** On Mn-DPDP enhanced MRI, the nodule is not defined. This nodule was missed on interpretation of MRI alone. **c.** On T2-weighted image, the nodule shows subtle high signal intensity. The lesion was confirmed as metastasis at histopathologic examination.

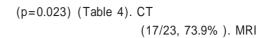
가 1 cm 1 - 2 cm MRI CT - MRI CT (Fig. 3, Table 2). (good) (very good) 가 (Table 3). СТ MRI СТ MRI , 1 cm СТ MRI MRI

Table 2. Mean Az Values for Each Imaging Technique for Differentiating Malignant lesions from Benign Lesions

Size of lesions	Helical CT	MRI	Helical CT+ MRI
< 1 cm		$0.807 \pm 0.06^{+}$ $0.883 \pm 0.05^{+}$	
> 2 cm		0.883 ± 0.05 0.927 ± 0.05	0.921 ± 0.04 0.955 ± 0.04

Note. Date are mean ± SD

C



, 1 cm 가 53 (Table 4). 1 cm (hepatic flexure)

가

3 가 2 (Fig. 4).

Table 3. Interobserver Variability in Confidence Ratings (-values)

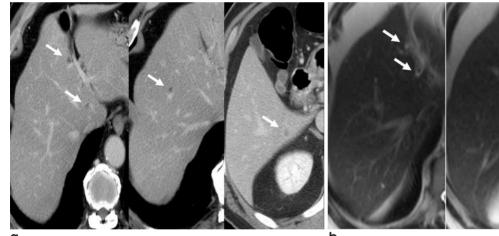
Size of Lesions	Helical CT	MRI	Helical CT+ MRI
< 1 cm	0.62	0.72	0.83
1 - 2 cm	0.82	0.91	0.93
> 2 cm	0.92	0.96	

Note. -values

0 >, positive correlation; 0 - 0.4, positive but poor agreement; 0.41 - 0.75, good agreement;

> 0.75, excellent agreement

: consensus of opinions in all nodules



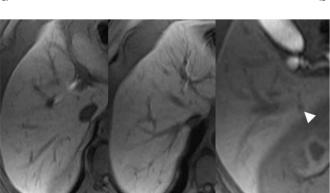


Fig. 3. A 67-year-old man with sigmoid colon cancer a. Helical CT scan during portal phase shows two small hypoattenuating nodules that are too small to characterize in liver segment- and - (arrows). b. On T2-weighted image, segment lesions (arrows) in segment- show very high signal intensity suggesting hepatic cysts. However segment- lesion is not defined. c. On Mn-DPDP enhanced T1-weighted images, segment- lesion (arrowhead) shows low signal intensity. The lesion in segment-VI was confirmed as metastasis at histopathologic examination.

[†]Statiscally significant difference (p < 0.05) compared with CT

СТ 86% CT 가 가 1 cm СТ , CTAP(CT during arterial portography), gadolinium - chelates, 50% iron - oxide MRI 가 (8, 19, 20, 22). (21).CTAP가 가 MRI (7, 22, 23). Mn - DPDP (7, 24, 25). СТ 가 T1 85% 가 **CTAP** T1 가 (4, 5).1 cm 1.5 cm (26, 27). 가 가 가 가 (5, 15 가 6). Schwartz (18)(27).Mn - DPDP CT MRI 1 cm 가 CT Table 4. False Positive Rates (13, 16),Kim (12)Mn - DPDP MRI가 CT MRI Helical CT + MRI Size of lesions Helical CT 2 cm

CT

MRI

< 1 cm 15/53 (28) + 5/53 (9) 3/53 (6) 1 - 2 cm 8/53 (15) 3/53 (6) 3/53 (6) 0/53 (0) 0/53 (0) 2/53 (4) $2 \, \text{cm} >$

Note. Numbers in parentheses are the percentage of patients with at least one false positive lesions.

b

a

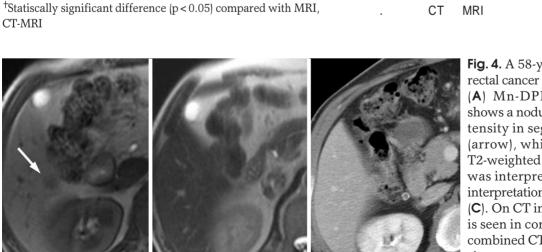


Fig. 4. A 58-year-old woman with

MRI가 가

CT

CT가

CT

Mn - DPDP

MRI

(A) Mn-DPDP enhanced MRI shows a nodule with low signal intensity in segment of the liver (arrow), which is not defined on T2-weighted image (B). The lesion was interpreted as metastasis on interpretation of MRI alone.

(C). On CT images, no focal lesion is seen in corresponding area. On combined CT-MRI reading, the lesion was correctly interpreted as artifact probably caused by partial volume averaging of an adjacent colon loop.

С

СТ **MRI** 가 Mn - DPDP MRI 2 CT cm Mn - DPDP 가 CT MRI СТ Mn - DPDP MRI 1cm СТ 가 Mn - DPDP **MRI** CT Mn - DPDP 가 MRI СТ T2 가 CT 가 MRI가 CT Mn - DPDP MRI 가 Mn - DPDP 가 (CT MRI CEA 가 10 ng/mL 가 Mn - DPDP) 가 가 MRI 가 , CT 5 mm Mn - DPDP MRI 7 mm 가 MRI СТ 가 Mn - DPDP MRI 1 cm 2 cm CT MRI

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Preoperative Detection of Hepatic Metastases from the colorectal Cancers: Comparison of Dual-phase CT scan, Mn-DPDP enhanced MRI, and combination of CT and MRI

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Purpose: To determine the usefulness of additional Mn-DPDP MRI for preoperative evaluation of the patients with colorectal cancers by comparison of dual-phase CT scan, Mn-DPDP enhanced MRI and combination of CT and MRI.

Materials and Methods: Fifty-three colorectal cancer patients with 92 metastatic nodules underwent dual-phase (arterial and portal) helical CT scan and Mn-DPDP MRI prior to surgery. The indication of MRI was presence or suspected of having metastatic lesions at CT scan and/or increased serum carcinoembry-onic antigen (CEA) levels (10 ng/mL or more). The diagnosis was established by the combination of findings at surgery, intraoperative ultrasonography, and histopathologic examination. Two radiologists interpreted CT, MRI, and combination of CT-MRI at discrete sessions and evaluated each lesion for location, size, and intrinsic characteristics. The lesions were divided into three groups according to their diameter; 1cm < , 1 - 2 cm, and > 2 cm. Diagnostic accuracy was evaluated using the alternative-free response receiver operating characteristic method. Detection and false positive rate were also evaluated.

Results: In the lesions smaller than 1 cm, detection rate of combined CT-MRI was superior to CT or MRI alone (82%, p = 0.036). The mean accuracy (Az values) of combined CT and MRI was significantly higher than that of CT in the lesions smaller than 2 cm (1 cm < , p = 0.034; 1 - 2 cm, p = 0.045). However, there was no significant difference between MRI and combined CT-MRI. The false positive rate of CT was higher than those of combined CT-MR in the lesions smaller than 1 cm (28 %, p = 0.023).

Conclusion : Additional MRI using Mn-DPDP besides routine CT scan was helpful in differentiating the hepatic lesions (< 2 cm) and could improve detection of the small hepatic metastases (< 1 cm) from colorectal carcinoma.

Index words: Liver neoplasms, CT
Liver neoplasmamms, MR
Magnetic resonance (MR), contrast media

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