

1

: 가
(magnetic resonance angiography, MRA)

: MRA 1.5 - T MR MRA 25
3D turbo - FLASH
MRA
(maximum - intensity projection, MIP) 3
MRA

MRA

:
($p > 0.05$). MRA MRA MRA 가

($p < 0.05$). MRA MRA
($p < 0.05$)
가 ($p < 0.01$). 가 5 ,
5 MRA 6
MRA 17 MRA 7

: MRA 가

mce angiography, MRA) (magnetic resono - MRA MRA

가
PC(phase contrast) TOF(time - of - flight) 가 (7 - 10), T1
MR 가

(1 - 6).
TR TE 가 (11).
MRA

1
2001 2 15 2001 7 12 , ,

가 (12).
가
MRA
2 3
3
MRA MRA MRA
3
MRA
가 가
(13 - 15).
MRA
1998 9 1999 8 ,
MRA 25
가 15 가 10 , 48
(19 - 78) 4
, 2
(Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt, TIPS)
MRA
가 가 15 5
가 3 , TIPS 가
가 2 1.5 T
(Magnetom Vision Plus, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)
phased array body surface coil (flip
angle) 30 three - dimensional turbo fast low angle shot
(3D turbo - FLASH) (6)
120 mm (slab) 1.5 mm
MIP
3 MRA
150 180 , repetition time (TR) echo
time (TE) 4.0 1.6 milliseconds
11 . Martix 256 × 180 . MRA
(Omniscan, Nycomed Imaging AS, Oslo,
Norway) 2 mL , 1
MRA
(Medrad, Indianola,
PA, U.S.A.) 0.1 mmol/kg 2 mL
가

가 가
MRA
2 3
3
MRA MRA MRA
3
MRA
MRA 3
가 ,
(1
=excellent, 2=good, 3=average, 4=fair, 5=poor)

CT,

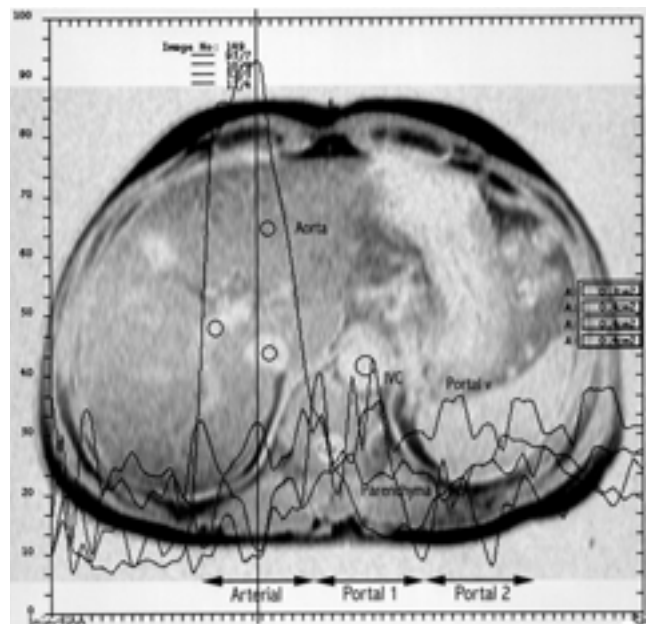


Fig. 1. Time-intensity curve. The circulation time was checked with time-intensity curve analysis by test bolus injection method. The peak aortic enhancement time was detected with ease, whereas the time-enhance curves of IVC and portal vein were fluttered and gradual increasing tendency. The scan delay time was calculated by our own formula (aortic peak enhancement time - acquisition time / 2). After a scan delay, three successive sets (arterial and portal 1 and portal 2 phase) of images were obtained during a single breath-holding period.

matched - pair single ranked test (p=0.32). MRA 가 15 , 가 6 , 가 4 , 2.87 3.14 , Wilcoxon matched - pair single ranked test (p=0.21). MRA MRA (p<0.05), (Table 1), (Fig. 2).

5 가 4 , 가 1 . MRA (Fig. 3). (p<0.01), (p<0.05), (p<0.05) (Table 2), (Fig. 4). MRA MRA ,

Wilcoxon matched - pair single ranked test .

26 (16) , 가 , MRA 가 12 , 가 가 12 , 가 1 , 2.24, 2.42 , Wilcoxon

Table 1. Visibility of Normal Arterial Branches

Name of Artery	Subtraction MRA	Non-subtraction MRA	p-value
Gastroduodenal	1.26	1.26	0.31
Left hepatic	1.6	1.4	0.04
Right hepatic	2.12	2.04	0.50
Left gastric	1.16	1	0.14
Superior mesenteric	2	1.75	0.02
Mean	1.62	1.49	0.00

Note- Numbers are average score given by their branching orders (nonvisualized 0, visualization of parent vessel only 1, visualization to the first order branches 2, visualization of second order branches 3,...).

Table 2. Visibility of Normal Portovenous Branches

Name of Vein	Subtraction	Non-subtraction	p-value
Superior Mesenteric	2.12	1.56	0.00
Splenic	2	1.75	0.04
Left Gastric	0.48	0.4	0.11
Right Portal	2.24	2.12	0.18
Left Portal	1.48	1.4	0.02
Mean	1.66	1.45	0.00

Note- Numbers are average score given by their branching orders (nonvisualized 0, visualization of parent vessel only 1, visualization to the first order branches 2, visualization of second order branches 3,...).

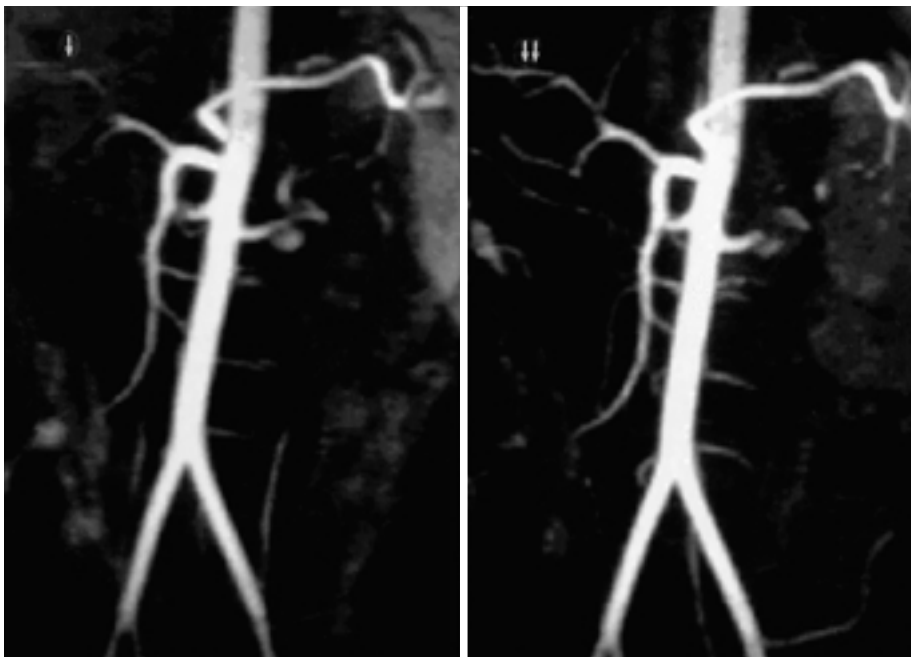


Fig. 2. A 42-year-old male who had a replaced hepatic artery from the superior mesenteric artery. Proximal portion of the hepatic artery is well visualized on both the subtraction (right, double arrows) and non-subtraction (left, arrow) MRAs. However, subtraction MRA shows more peripheral branches of the hepatic artery than non-subtraction image.

:

($p < 0.05$),

(n=3)

(n=2) 5 MRA

3 (, 1) ,

8 가 MRA 6 ,

(Fig. 5).

17 ,

MRA 6 7

MRA가 (p<0.05) (Table 3).

(16, 17).

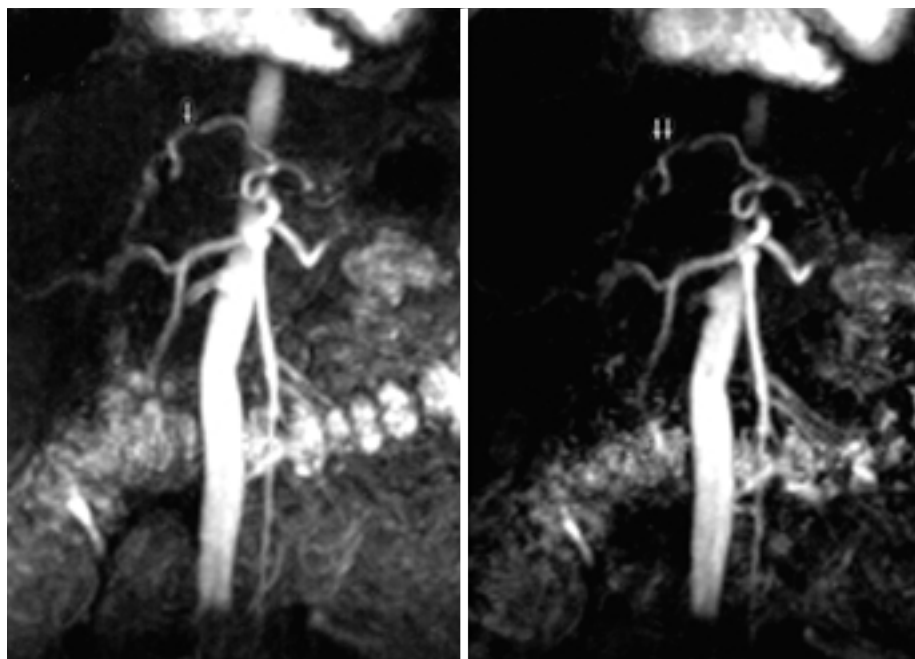


Fig. 3. A 24-year-old male who had a replaced left hepatic artery originated from the left gastric artery. Both the non-subtraction (left, arrow) and subtraction (right, double arrows) MRAs clearly show the replaced left hepatic artery along its course.

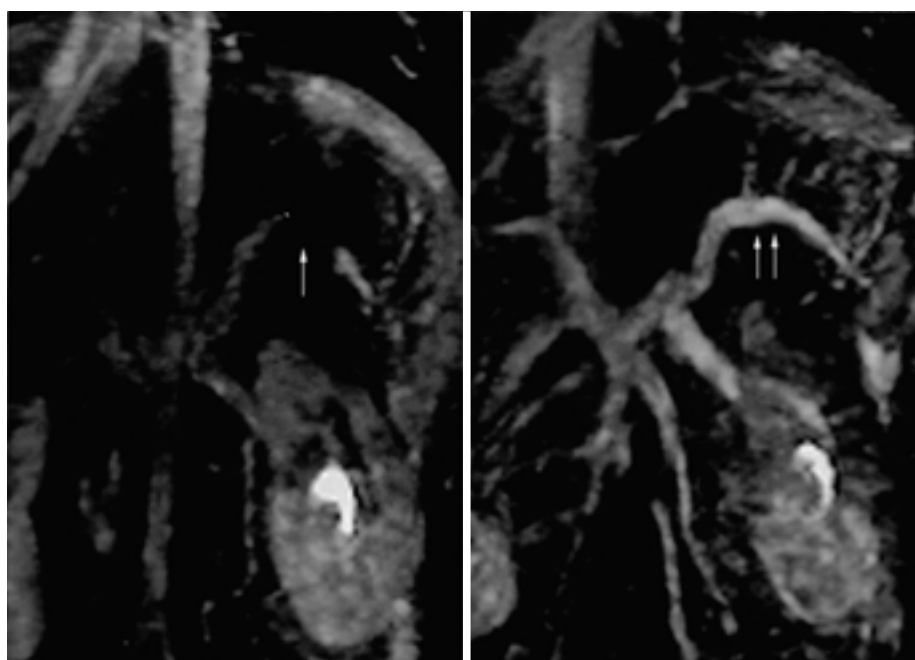


Fig. 4. A 67-year-old female with pancreatic carcinoma. Subtraction MRA (right, double arrows) clearly shows proximal portion of the splenic vein and its branches which are not defined on the non-subtraction MRA (left, arrow).

Table 3. Visibility of Portal Venous Collaterals in 6 Portal Hypertension Patients

Name of Collaterals	Subtraction	Non-subtraction
Lesser Omentum	8	7
Retroperitoneum	4	0
Abdominal wall	2	1
Paraesophageal	1	0
Mesentery	1	0
Total	17(6)	8(6)

Note- Numbers are total visualized collateral vessels and numbers in parentheses are numbers of patients

, MRA 가
. Bae (18)

10 14

가

3 5

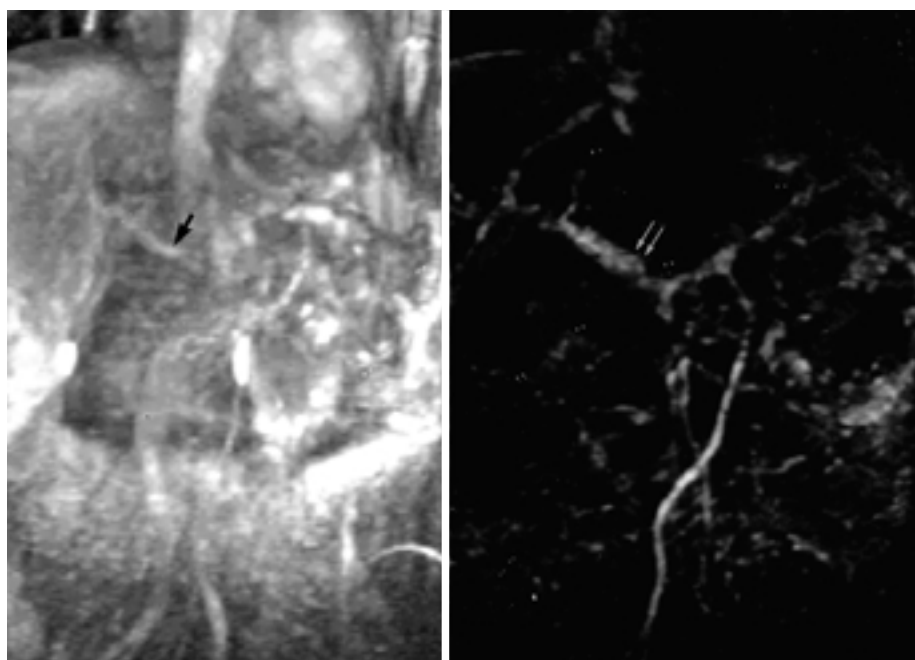


Fig. 5. A 54-year-old male with pancreatic carcinoma. Subtraction (right) and non-subtraction (left) MRAs. Stenotic main portal and splenic veins and obstructed superior mesenteric vein are more clearly visualized on subtraction MRA than on the non-subtraction MRA. In this case, overall image quality is also better with subtraction image.

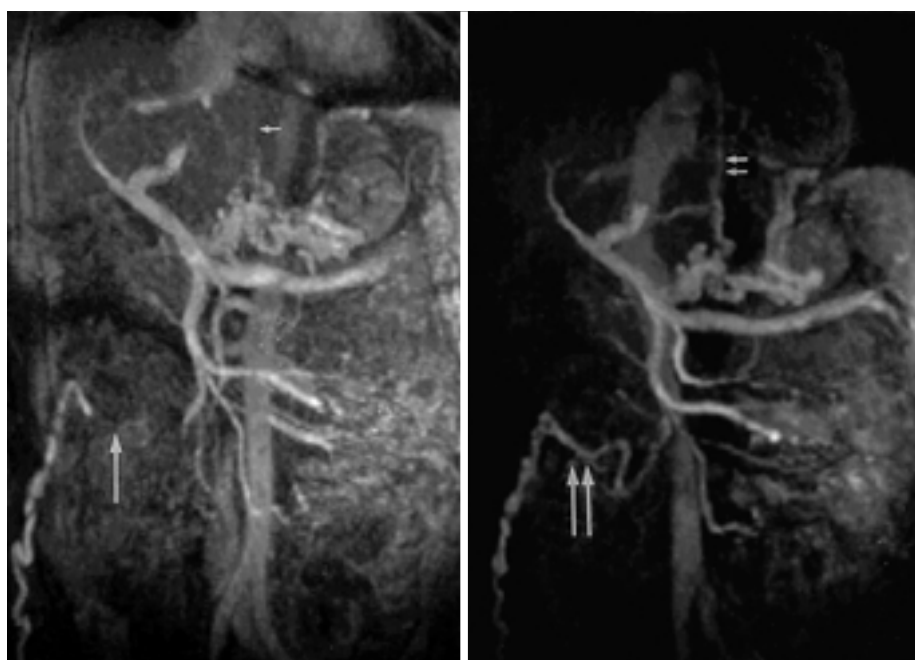


Fig. 6. A 55-year-old male with portal hypertension. Occlusion of the main portal and splenic veins and gastric varices are visualized on both the subtraction (right) and non-subtraction (left) MRAs. However, subtraction MRA shows gastroesophageal varices (small double arrow) more completely and a collateral vein in the abdominal wall (larger double arrows), which are not detected completely on the non-subtraction image (small and larger arrows).

- hanced 3D-SPGR MR angiography of the common carotid artery in a pig vascular stenosis model. Quantification of stenosis and dose optimization. *Acta Radiol* 1999;40:282-90
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Usefulness of Digital Subtraction Technique in the Contrast-enhanced Multi-phasic Abdominal MR angiography¹

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Purpose: To assess the usefulness of digital subtraction contrast-enhanced multi-phase magnetic resonance angiography (MRA) for evaluation of the vessels of the gastrointestinal system.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-five patients who underwent abdominal MRA for evaluation of the vessels of the gastrointestinal system were included in this study. MRA was performed using a 1.5-T scanner and the 3-D turbo-FLASH sequence. Subtraction images of the arterial and portal venous phases were obtained by subtracting arterial phase images from mask images and portal venous phase images from arterial phase images, respectively. Each set of images was processed using a maximum-intensity projection (MIP) algorithm to produce three-dimensional angiograms. We compared overall image quality and the visibility of normal and abnormal vessels between subtraction and non-subtraction MRA.

Results: In terms of subjective image quality, subtraction and non-subtraction MRA was similar both the arterial and portal venous phases ($p > 0.05$). During the arterial phase, subtraction MRA visualized more peripheral branches of the left gastric and superior mesenteric arteries than non-subtraction MRA ($p < 0.05$), and during the portal venous phase, subtraction MRA demonstrated more peripheral branches of the superior mesenteric ($p < 0.01$), splenic ($p < 0.05$) and left portal vein ($p < 0.05$) than non-subtraction MRA. In addition, overall visibility of the arterial and portal venous branches was superior with subtraction MRAs than with non-subtraction MRA. Both of these detected all anomalous arterial branching ($n = 5$) and abnormal (encased or obstructed) portal veins ($n = 5$). Subtraction MRA visualized 17 portal venous collaterals in six patients, whereas non-subtraction MRA visualized only seven collateral veins.

Conclusion: In contrast-enhanced abdominal MRA, the digital subtraction technique permits visualization of more distal branches of the vessels of both the arterial and portal venous systems without significant degradation of image quality. The technique is particularly useful for the detection of portal venous collaterals in patients with portal hypertension.

Index words : Magnetic resonance(MR), angiography
Digital subtraction angiography
Abdomen, MR

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