

가 : 3 1

· · · ·

: 3 , , ,

3

가

: 가 (3D FISP, TR[msec]
/TE[msec] = 5.0/2.0, 25.) 20
0.1 mmol/kg(), 0.2 mmol/kg()

2ml turbo-FLASH (TR/TE/TI = 8.5/ 4.0/100, 10.

)

가

: 가
(P>0.05). 가

2.85 ± 0.3

2.83 ± 0.32,
(P>0.05).

(P<0.05).

:

가

가

가 , 2

gradient performance

3 (time-of-flight) , 2 (mag-
netic resonance angiography, MRA),

3-5 30

3 (cine-display)

(7-10).

MRA가 가
가

(1-4).

60mL

- (susceptibility variation), , .

MRA

, Earls

MRA Prince

MRA

가

(11).

(5,6). (paramagnetic)

T1

MRA 3-5

MRA

MRA

20 가 - MRA 20
 . 21 32 19
 , 1 , 20 (25.4)
 . 2 , ()
) 0.1 mmol/kg 2 ml/sec
 , () 0.2 mmol/kg
 .
 20 ml 600 μ
 sec 25mT/m 1.5T
 (Magnetom Vision, Siemens AG,
 Erlangen, Germany) 20
 (phased body array coil)
 (aliasing artifact)

2 가
 turbo-FLASH sequence (TR/TE/TI = 8.5/4.0/
 100, 10. , 8mm) 1 30
 (Fig. 1).
 1-2ml 가 -
 MRA
 30
 (Fig. 2).



Fig. 1. A typical timing image (8.5/4.0/100, 10. flip angle) obtained to calculate the appropriate delay between the start of contrast agent injection and the start of MR angiographic imaging. The cursor of ROI is located in the pulmonary trunk for plotting of change of the signal intensity to the time.

MRA 가 가 -

$$T_s = T_p - T_g/2$$

$$T_s =$$

$$T_p =$$

$$T_g = \text{가} - \text{MRA}$$

2 3 FISP
 (5.0/2.0, 25. , 164 × 256 , 320-350mm ,
 84mm , 3mm , 23)
 1
 2 ml/sec

가
 20 MRA (right anterior
 oblique) 60 (left anterior oblique) 60 12
 (maximal intensity projection, MIP)
 3mm , (multiplanar
 reconstruction, MPR)
 가 MRA 3 (1=
 , 2= , 3=) 가
 , , 19

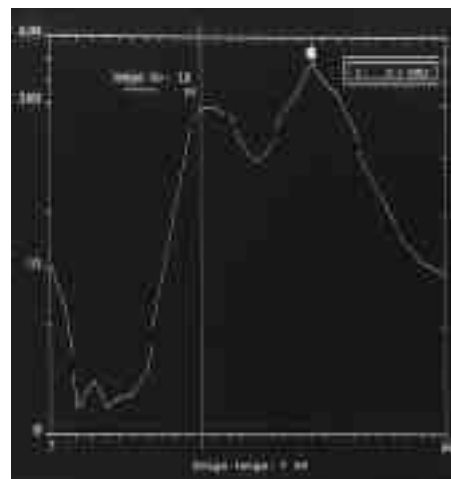


Fig. 2. Graph shows signal intensity in the pulmonary trunk on the basis of the data from the images of timing examination. X axis denotes the image number of timing examination, and Y axis denotes the signal intensity in arbitrary units. In this case, the peak contrast enhancement of test injection is occurred at 20 sec (asterisk).

3 (1= , 2= , 3=)
가 Wilcoxon rank sum test

가 5-7
10 MRA 1
(Fig. 3).
10 MRA 가 (Fig. 4).

= (-) (P>0.05). MIP
MPR

15 20 3
2.83 ± 0.32, 2.85 ± 0.3
(P>0.05).
MPR 가 (left medial
basal segmental artery)가 2

Tp 11 22 (, 18.1
±3.2) Tp 14
22 (, 17.4 ±2.9)

Table 1. CNR of Central, Lobar and Segmental Pulmonary Arteries

	Single Dose(average ± S.D.)	Double Dose(average ± S.D.)
Central	61 ± 12	82 ± 10*
Lobar	54 ± 13	70 ± 13*
Segmental	45 ± 9	53 ± 16*

CNR : Contrast-to-noise ratio

S.D. : standard deviation

*The group of double dose rendered significantly higher CNRs in central, lobar, and segmental arteries than the group of single dose (P< 0.05).

1
가 MIP
MRA
Table 1
(P<0.05).

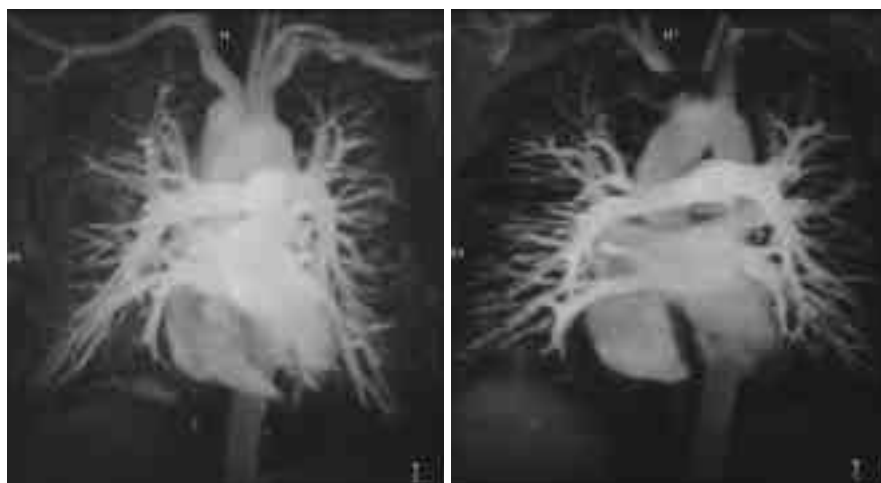


Fig. 3. MIP of a contrast-enhanced 3D pulmonary MRA with a single dose(23-second scan, breath-hold). In this anterior-posterior projection, central, lobar, segmental and even subsegmental arteries are visualized.

Fig. 4. MIP of a contrast-enhanced 3D pulmonary MRA with a double dose. More clear depiction of the pulmonary arteries is shown. Even with optimal bolus timing, some pulmonary venous opacification is unavoidable as this case does.

: 3
 T1 (5). T1
 MRA 가 (receiver bandwidth) (sampling) (scan time) (4). 40ml, 50-60mL (5-10).
 MRA 가 3
 MRA 가 (7, 8, 14, 15). MRA 가
 MRA 3
 MRA 3
 MRA (k-space filling) (12). 3
 Rubin 2 3 MRA 3 (cross-talk)가
 (4). Wielopolski (re-duced switching time) 3
 (12), gradient performance TR TE 3 가 (17). 60, 10 15
 가 가 10-13 44 20 10 15 MRA 가
 25 3 MRA가 (10). (ultrafast gradient-echo pulse sequence) 2
 MRA (13). Earls (11). 1mL (distal descending thoracic aorta) turbo-FLASH sequence
 (misregistra- Steiner Ts= Td+Tg/2-Ta/2, Ts=, Td=, Tg=
 (blurring) MRA (14). 5 3, Ta=
 MRA 20 MRA 23
 가 23 가
 3 MRA 가

Assessment of Contrast-enhanced 3D Ultrafast Pulmonary MR Angiography Using Test Injection : Comparison between Single Dose and Double Dose¹

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Purpose : Contrast-enhanced 3-D ultrafast MR angiography is a widely accepted MR imaging technique for the evaluation of the carotid artery, aorta, renal artery, mesenteric artery and portal venous system. To estimate its clinical usefulness, single -and double- dose contrast-enhanced 3-D ultrafast pulmonary MR angiography was assessed after a timing examination was performed.

Materials and Methods : Twenty volunteers underwent gadolinium-enhanced ultrafast pulmonary MR angiography(3-D FISP, TR[msec]/TE[msec]= 5.0/2.0, with 25° flip angle). In ten volunteers(single-dose injection group) pulmonary MR angiography was performed after the administration of 0.1 mmol/kg(single dose injection group), while the other ten(double-dose injection group) each received, prior to angiography, 0.2 mmol/kg. In all cases, a timing examination was performed during axial turbo-FLASH imaging(TR/TE/TI= 8.5/4.0/100, 10° flip angle) after injection of the same dose as that used for subsequent contrast-enhanced pulmonary MR angiography. In both groups, overall image quality, pulmonary artery visibility and contrast-to-noise ratio of the pulmonary artery were assessed on the basis of images obtained.

Results : With regard to overall image quality, there was no significant statistical difference between the two groups ($P > 0.05$), and in both, depiction of the central and lobar pulmonary artery was excellent. As regards depiction of the segmental artery, the average grading of the single dose injection group was 2.83 ± 0.32 , that of the double dose injection group was 2.85 ± 0.3 , with no statistical significance($P > 0.05$). With respect to contrast-to-noise ratio of the central, lobar, and segmental arteries, the best results were obtained by the double dose injection group($P < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Although the contrast-to-noise ratio in the double-dose injection group was better than that in the single-dose group, differences in overall image quality and pulmonary artery depiction were not statistically significant. Thus, single-dose, contrast-enhanced 3-D ultrafast pulmonary MR angiography can provide useful images in clinical trials.

Index words : Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), three-dimensional
Pulmonary arteries, MR
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), vascular studies

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