

Maximum Slope and Blood Volume

가¹

. 2 . 3

:
 “ Maximum Slope(MS) ” “ Blood Volume(BV) ” 가 가 .
 : 32
 1.5 (200) Gd-DTPA Dynamic inversion recovery
 spin echo echo-planar imaging (TR/TE/TI/NEX: 1500/24/
 500ms/1, matrix 128 × 128; 5mm, interleaved). MS (polynomial model)
 . BV
 MS BV
 gray-scale 가 (6 × 6
) MS BV
 , MS BV Wilcoxon
 : MS 8.54, 1.61-
 16.90 (4.08, 0.64-24.10) (3.33, 0.01-16.47)
 (p=0.02, p=0.008). BV
 330.18, 117.5-845.1 (193.66, 80.0 - 853.7) (
 162.17, 91.17-283.7) (p=0.005, p=0.005).
 MS BV 가 .
 : MS BV
 .
 (MR) 가 (7,8).
 (1-6). T1 Gadolinium-diethylenetriamine pentacetic acid(DTPA)
 , T2 가T1 T1
 ,
 (6). (6,9,10).
 (, , , 가
) 가
 , 가 , 가
 가 (11-13).

1
1
2
3

1999 1 27

1999 7 1

(6,14-17).

가 (MR imaging)
 (high temporal resolution)
 FLASH(fast low-angle shot)
 (17,18).

(Milwaukee, WI, U.S.A.)
 T1- , T2-
 dynamic IRSEEPI(TR/TE/TI/NEX: 1500/24/
 500ms/1; matrix 128 × 128; slice thickness 5 mm)
 (T1- T2-

가
 Inversion Recovery Spin Echo Echo planar
 imaging(EPI)) 1.5 200 (400)
 18
 (19). (parameter) 1 kg 0.1 mmol
 Maximum slope(MS) Blood volume(BV)
 (pixel by pixel) (para- Gadolinium-DTPA(Magnevist, Schering, Germany)
 metric image) MS BV IRSEEPI

(Image Postprocessing)
 200
 IDL(Interactive
 Data Language, Research Systems Inc., CO, U.S.A.)

1996 10 1998 1 32 [14 ,
 18 , (2 - 55 , 23.2)] Dyna-mic
 , inversion recovery single shot spin echo () (2)
 EPI(IRSEEPI) . 32
 19 (3 -
 1 , 1 , 1 , 16 - (noise) 가
 13 , 1 , 1 , 1) , 13
 (6 - 1 ,
 1 , 2 , 1 , 1 , 7 - 가 가
 2 , 2 , 1 , 1 , alve- leefilter (smoothing)
 olar soft part sarcoma 1) 7
 , 15 IRSEEPI MS (polynomial model) -
 , 1 / (SI/
 IRSEEPI T) 가 , BV MS

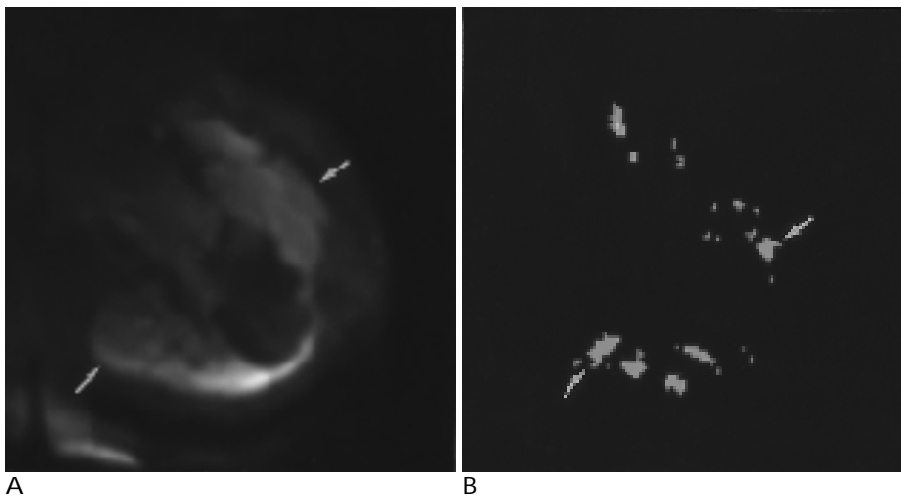


Fig. 1. Parametric MS and BV images of benign tumor. There shows axial image of osteochondroma in the greater trochanter of left femur. Bright areas are viable tumor.

A. MS image of benign tumor(arrows). MS value was 0.01, which was lower than average MS value of benign tumors.

B. BV image of the same lesion. BV value was 91.1, which was lower than average BV value of benign tumors. Patchy bright areas(arrows) represent viable tissue.

$$MS = \frac{d}{dt} SI_t$$

$$BV = \int_0^t \frac{dSI}{dt} dt$$

(SI: signal intensity)

MS BV

가

Wilcoxon

MS BV

MS

MS

MS , BV

MS BV

gray-scale

Gray-

scale

MS BV가

MS

BV

가

(p=0.50) (Fig. 3).

BV

330.18,

6×6

117.5- 845.1

193.66, 80.0- 853.7

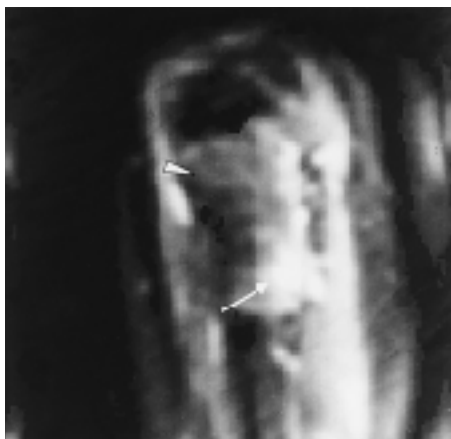
(p=0.005).

Table 1. Evaluation of Malignant Potential of Musculoskeletal Lesions with MS Value

Threshold	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)	Accuracy(%)	Predictive value(%)	
				Positive	Negative
2.5	73	69	71	69	73
5.0	60	75	68	69	67
7.5	53	81	68	73	65

Table 2. Evaluation of Malignant Potential of Musculoskeletal Lesions with BV Value

Threshold	Sensitivity(%)	Specificity(%)	Accuracy(%)	Predictive value(%)	
				Positive	Negative
150	93	44	68	61	88
200	67	75	71	71	71
250	47	88	68	78	64



A



B

Fig. 2. Parametric MS and BV images of malignant tumor. A 17-year-old woman with osteosarcoma on left proximal humerus after chemotherapy. A. MS image of malignant tumor. MS value was 6.59, which was higher value than benign tumors, but not so high as malignant tumors before chemotherapy. B. BV image of malignant tumor. BV value was 130.9. Bright area (arrow) represents viable tumor and central dark area (arrowhead) shows necrosis that was correlated with macroscopic histologic examinations (not shown here).

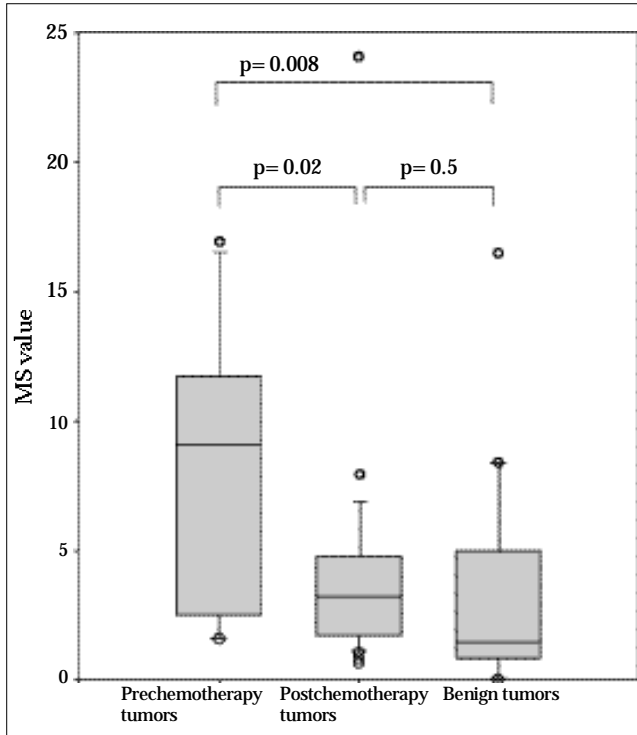


Fig. 3. MS value of benign and malignant tumors. There are significant differences of MS values between prechemotherapy malignant tumors and benign tumors. But some benign and malignant tumors overlapped in MS values.

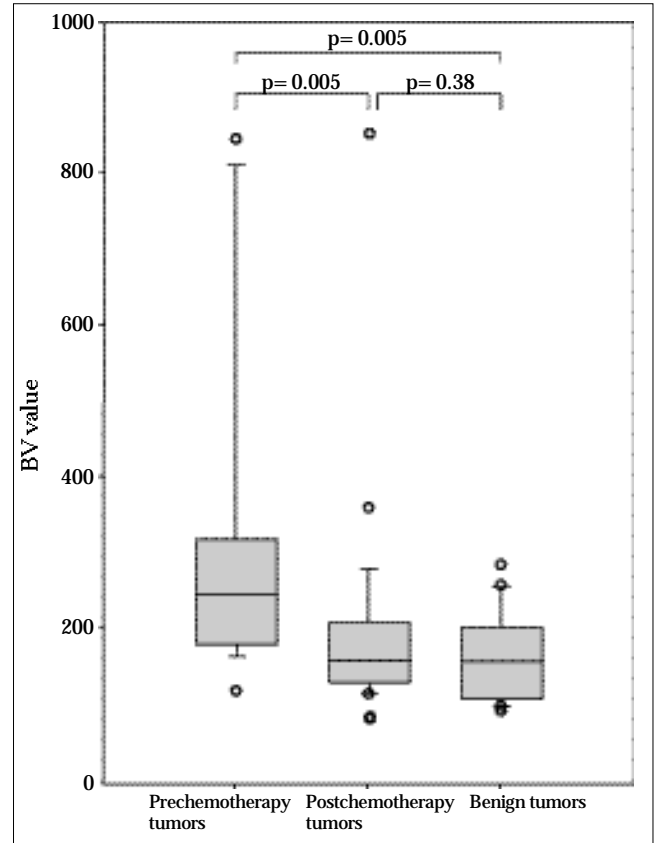


Fig. 4. BV value of benign and malignant tumors. There are significant differences of BV values between prechemotherapy malignant tumors and benign tumors and between pre- and postchemotherapy malignant tumors.

(162.17,	91.17- 283.7)	
BV		(p=0.005).	
	BV	가	
(p=0.38) (Fig. 4).			
		MS	
	5.0	60 %,	
75%,	68%,	69%,	67%
(Table 1).			
BV		200	
67%,	75%,	71%,	71%,
71%	(Table 2).		
		BV	
MS	181.5	3.9, 283.7	8.13,
1.58			97.18
		MS, BV	
1			
	MS	BV	4.7 177.8
2	3.9	112.9	

가 (11-13).

가 (6,14-17)

가

FLASH(fast low-angle shot), RASE(rapid acquisition spin e-cho) (6,14-17).

가

Inversion

Recovery Spin Echo EPI

(para-metric value)

MS BV 가

가 MS

BV 가

Gadolinium-DTPA가 (chelate)

- metric" first-pass "images depict tissue vascularization and perfusion. *Radiology* 1994;192:835-843
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Benign and Malignant Musculoskeletal Tumors Evaluated with the Aid of Parametric Maximum Slope and Blood Volume Images¹

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Purpose: To assess the values of parametric "maximum slope(MS) and blood volume(BV) "images as indicators of tissue vascularization and perfusion in distinguishing benign from malignant musculoskeletal tumors.

Material and Methods: Dynamic inversion recovery spin-echo echo-planar imaging (TR/TE/TI/NEX: 1500/24/500 ms/1; matrix 128 × 128; slice thickness 5 mm, interleaved) at 1.5-second intervals(200 phases) was performed after intravenous bolus injection of Gd-DTPA. A total of 32 pathologically proven musculoskeletal masses(benign 9, malignant 23) were included in this study. MS was derived by fitting a time-intensity curve using a polynomial model. BV was determined by integration until maximum slope was reached. On a pixel-by-pixel basis, MS and BV images were generated and displayed by gray-scale. We selected a region of interest(ROI, more than 6 × 6 pixels) including the highest value of the tumors and calculated mean values of MS and BV. Wilcoxon's signed rank test was used to compare benign tumors with malignant pre- and postchemotherapy tumors.

Result: The mean values of ROIs selected on MS images were significantly different (p= .008) between benign (mean 3.33, range 0.01-16.47) and prechemotherapy malignant(mean 8.54, range 1.61-16.90) tumors, as were the mean values of ROIs on BV images(p= .005; benign tumors: mean 162.17, range 91.17-283.7; prechemotherapy malignant tumors: mean 330.18, range 117.5-845.1). MS and BV values of benign and malignant tumors overlapped but tended to be separated.

Conclusion: BV and MS images may help distinguish benign from malignant musculoskeletal tumors.

Index words : Bone neoplasms, MR

Soft tissues, neoplasms

Magnetic resonance (MR), contrast enhancement

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