

: , .  
 : 49 ( 17 , 16 , 11  
 , 5 ) 7 ( 4 , 3 )  
 . (A: , B: , C: , D:  
 ) 1.5T (Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
 PSIF (reversed fast imaging with steady - state precession)  
 b value( 150sec/mm<sup>2</sup>)  
 (contrast ratio) (signal - to - noise ratio) 가  
 : A  
 , B . C  
 A (negative) , D  
 (positive) (p < .01). D , B D  
 (p > .01).  
 :  
 ,  
 .

(Magnetic Resonance, MR) (1). (8),  
 (9, 10).

(6)

T1 T2

가 (2 - 6).

T1

T2

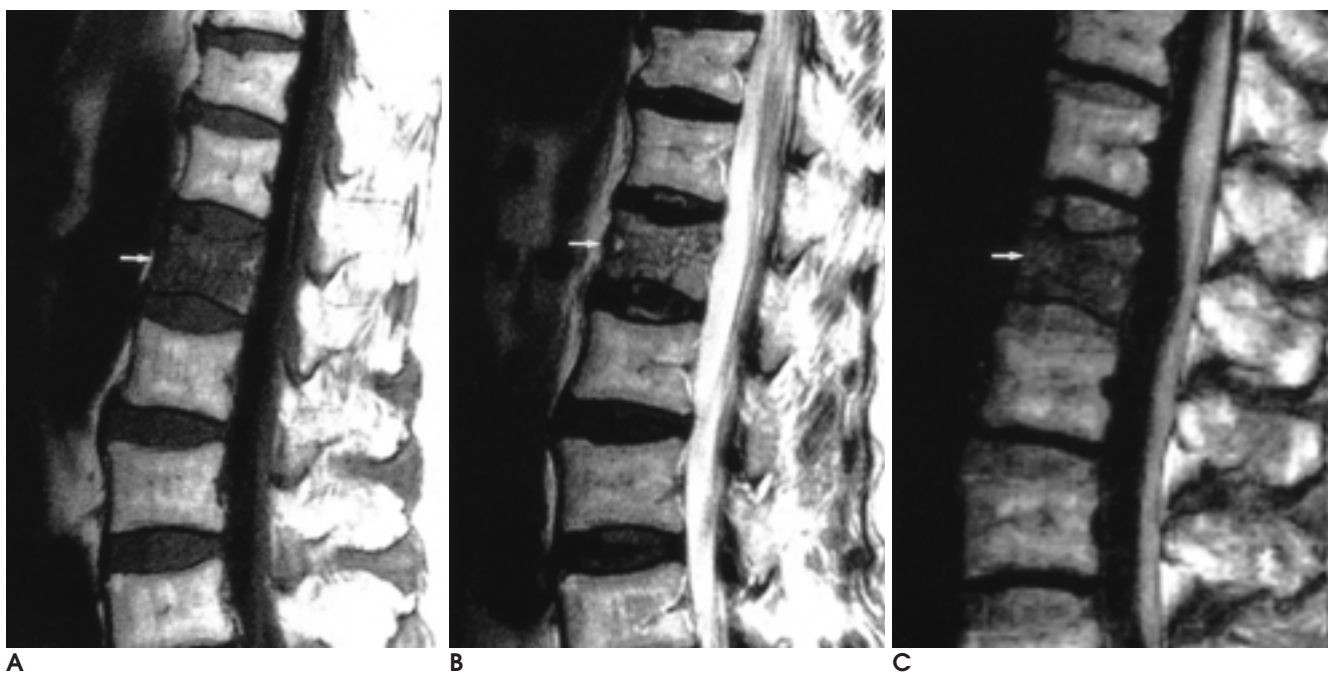
(7).

가

1999 2 2000 2 49  
 (35 ) 7 (5 )  
 . 가 16 , 가 24 , 17 81  
 ( :57 ) . 49 27 ,  
 17 , 5 , 27  
 16 , 11 .  
 5 4 가, 1 3 m  
 .  
 4 . A  
 16 5  
 , MR  
 5 28 .  
 B 17 (13 ) , 2 2 , 1  
 3 가 . (n = 7),  
 (n = 3), (n = 1), (n = 1)  
 (n = 1) . (n = )  
 2), (n = 4), 3 8  
 MR (n = 4) . 7 MR

C 11  
 A C  
 4 , 2 7  
 MR 가 9 .

D 7 (5 : 4 , 3 )  
 2 2 가 .  
 (n = 2) 2 5 MR (n = 5) .  
 1  
 1  
 MR 1.5 T MR (Magnetom vision:  
 Siemens, Erlangen, Germany)  
 (spine - array surface coil)  
 T1 (TR 450 - 680 msec,  
 TE 12 msec) T2 (TR 3800 - 4200  
 msec, TE 128 msec)  
 PSIF (reversed fast imaging  
 with steady - state precession) (pulse sequence)  
 , TR 21.6 msec, TE가 5 msec , diffusion  
 pulse length가 2 msec . 202 × 256 matrix, 6mm,  
 228 × 260mm diffusion gradient strength 24  
 mT/m , 150 sec/mm<sup>2</sup> b  
 가 T1 ,  
 T2  
 가 .  
 (contrast) (region - of - inter -  
 est) ,



**Fig. 1.** Acute osteoporotic compression fracture of the L1 body (arrow) in a 77-year-old woman. Notice the low signal intensity on the T1-weighted image (A) and T2-weighted image (B). Diffusion-weighted MR image (C) shows that the vertebral fracture is hypointense to adjacent normal vertebral bodies.

가 2 mm 10 mm (con - trast ratio)  $(SI_A - SI_N)/SI_N$ ,  $SI_A$  (signal - to - noise ratio) Mann - Whitney U test, P 가 0.01 (85.7%)가 (Fig. 3). (Table 2) A -0.48, B D 0.98 0.89

**Table 1.** Signal Intensity at T1, T2 & Diffusion-Weighted Imaging

Group	T1WI			T2WI			DWI		
	L	I	H	L	I	H	L	I	H
A (n = 21)	19	2	0	3	2	16	21	0	0
B (n = 17)	17	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	17
C (n = 11)	1	8	2	0	9	2	2	7	2
D (n = 7)	7	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	7

T1WI: T1-weighted image, T2WI: T2-weighted image, DWI: Diffusion-weighted image,

L: Low signal intensity,

I: Iso signal intensity,

H: High signal intensity,

A: Acute benign compression fracture,

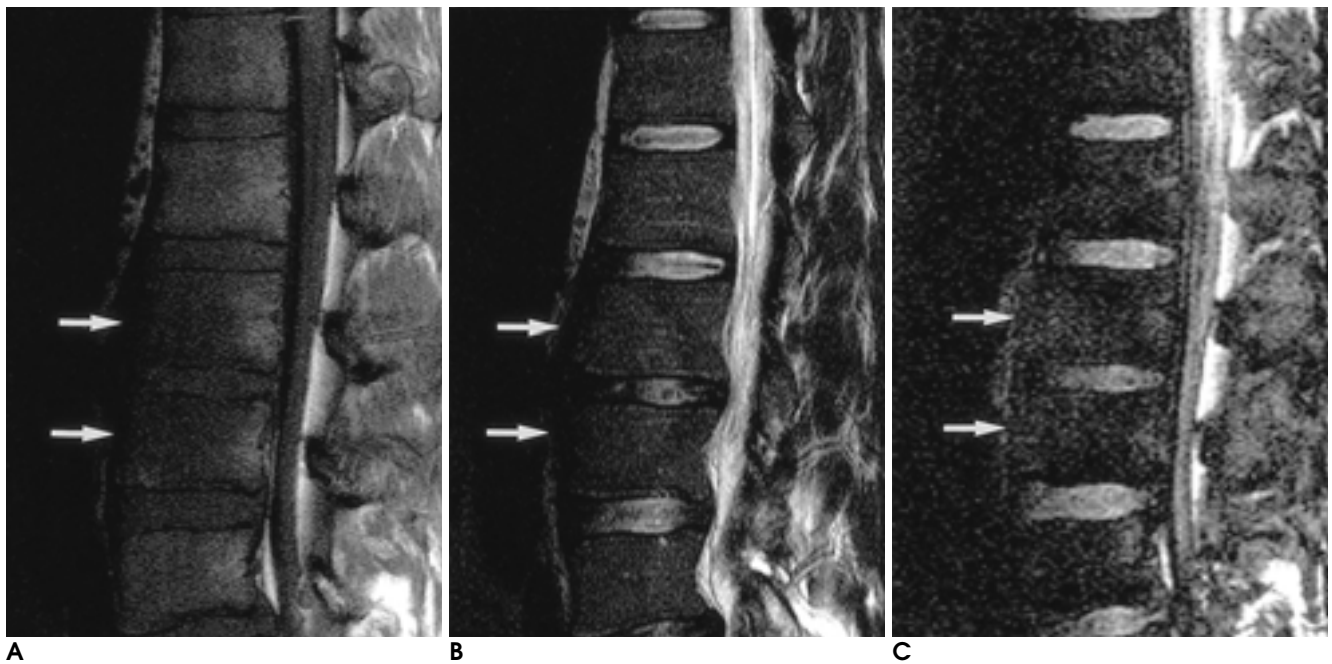
B: Metastatic compression fracture,

C: Chronic benign compression fracture,

D: Spondylitis



**Fig. 2.** Metastatic compression fracture of the T3 body (arrow) caused by breast cancer in a 77-year-old woman. Notice the low signal intensity on the T1-weighted image (A) and the high signal intensity on the T2-weighted image (B). Diffusion-weighted image (C) shows that the vertebral fracture is hyperintense to adjacent normal vertebral bodies. Also notice the spinous process involvement (arrowheads) of T3 on T1- and T2-weighted images and diffusion-weighted image.



**Fig. 3.** Pyogenic spondylitis of the L2 and L3 bodies (arrows) in a 22-year-old man. Notice the low signal intensity on the T1-weighted image (**A**) and the high signal intensity on the T2-weighted image (**B**). Diffusion-weighted image (**C**) shows that the vertebral bodies are slightly hyperintense to adjacent normal vertebral bodies.

Group	Contrast ratio	Signal to noise ratio
A (n=21)	- 0.48 ± 0.13	2.66 ± 0.95
B (n=17)	0.98 ± 0.49	7.97 ± 4.56
C (n=11)	0.05 ± 0.46	4.76 ± 1.95
D (n=7)	0.89 ± 0.73	3.39 ± 1.69

( $p < .01$ ).      가      B      D      가  
7.97   3.39

MR (11 - 16).  
가  
T1  
T2

Baker	(4)	19	15	1 - 3	가
				T1	T2

, 61 47 가  
 T1 T2  
 ,  
 ,  
 가 가  
 가  
 Le Bihan (8)  
 (intravoxel incoherent motion)  
 (apparent diffusion coefficient)  
 (local water mobility)  
 (water protons)  
 ,  
 . Latour (19)  
 (red bone marrow)  
 ,  
 .  
 ,  
 ,  
 ,  
 (19, 20). (diffusion con-  
 stant,  $D_{\text{eff}}$ )가  
 Latour (19) 가

Latour (19) 22 가 가 . , . 가 가 가 가 , Baur (6) 17 , 22 , 3 가 , 3 가 , 가

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## Diffusion-weighted MR Imaging of Bone Marrow in the Spine: Differentiations of Metastatic Compression Fracture, Benign Compression Fracture, & Spondylitis<sup>1</sup>

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**Purpose:** To determine the findings of diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance (MR) imaging of acute and chronic benign compression fracture, metastatic compression fracture, and spondylitis, and to differentiate between them.

**Materials and Methods:** Forty-nine cases with vertebral compression fractures (17 metastatic, 16 acute osteoporotic, 11 old osteoporotic, 5 acute traumatic) and seven with spondylitis (4 tuberculous, 3 pyogenic) underwent MR imaging. All cases were classified as belonging to one of four groups: A: acute osteoporotic and traumatic, B: metastatic, C: old osteoporotic, or D: spondylitic. For MR imaging, a 1.5-T scanner (Magnetom Vision, Siemens, Erlangen, Germany) was used, and the diffusion-weighted imaging sequence was based on reversed fast imaging with steady-state precession (PSIF) and a relatively low b value of about 150 sec/mm<sup>2</sup>. Signal intensity characteristics were evaluated in terms of the contrast ratio (CR) and signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) of bone marrow.

**Results:** Diffusion-weighted MR imaging showed that signal intensity in group A was hypointense to adjacent normal vertebral bodies, but in group B, hyperintensity was noted. In group C, signal intensity was variable, while in group D, hyperintensity was again noted. Diffusion-weighted imaging revealed that in group A, bone marrow CR had a negative value, while in groups B and D, this value was positive ( $p < .01$ ). The SNR of group D was lower than that of group B, but the difference was not statistically significant ( $p > .01$ ).

**Conclusion:** Diffusion-weighted MR imaging revealed that the signal intensity of metastatic compression fracture and spondylitis was hyperintense to adjacent normal vertebral bodies, that of acute benign compression fracture was hypointense, and that of chronic benign compression fracture was variable. This modality is therefore useful for differentiating between metastatic compression fracture, spondylitis and acute benign compression fracture.

**Index words :** Magnetic resonance (MR), comparative studies  
Magnetic resonance (MR), diffusion study  
Osteoporosis  
Spine, fractures

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## [ 2 ]

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