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 : 23 24 가 14 26
 (Stimulated acoustic emission; SAE)
 HDI - 5000 (ATL Inc, Bothell, Washington, U.S.A.)
 , SHU 508A (Schering AG, Berlin, Germany) 4.0g, 400 mg/ml
 SAE
 SAE [SAE () - SAE () / SAE ()]
 PiView™ (Mediface, Seoul, Korea) Student
 t - test
 : 24 20 (83%) SAE 가 , 23 (96%)
 SAE 가 26 (4%) SAE
 가 , 5 (19%) SAE 가 24 19
 (79%)가 , 26 23 (88%)
 SAE 0.38 ± 0.15 0.60 ± 0.08
 (p < 0.001).

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 U 508A
 가 가 (1 - 4).
 SH U 508A (Schering, Berlin, Germany)
 가 (6 - 9).
 (3, 4). 가
 가
 , (blooming artifact),
 (5).
 가
 (10).

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1999 6 2000 3
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가 6
가 4 3 CT level)
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cm 2.1 cm
가 HDI - 5000 (ATL Inc,
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SH U 508 A (Levovist; Schering AG, Berlin,
Germany) 4.0 g 400 mg/mL 20 - 22 -
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15
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(cine - loop)
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PiView™ (Mediface, Seoul,
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SAE () - SAE () / SAE ()
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Student t - test
SAE 가
24 20 (83%) SAE

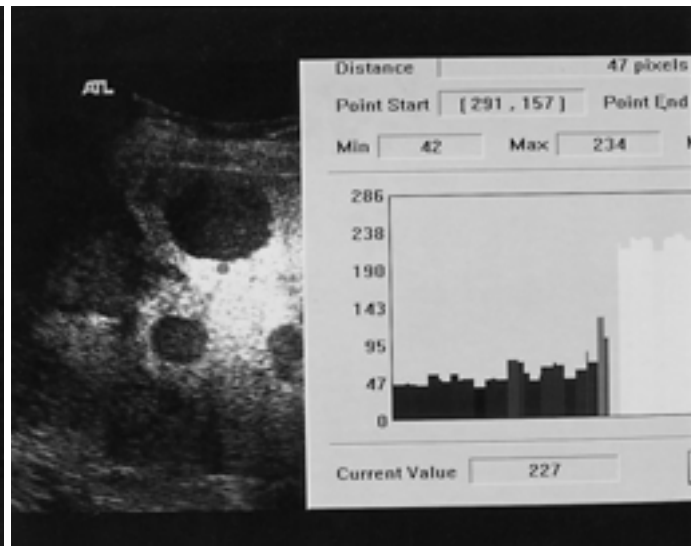


Fig. 1. Metastatic adenocarcinoma from breast cancer in a 57-year-old female.
A. Gray-scale stimulated acoustic emission obtained at five minutes after contrast injection shows metastatic masses appeared as multiple, well-defined SAE defect areas (arrows) against intense parenchymal enhancement in the liver.
B. The image shows measurement of SAE index, which is defined as $[SAE(\text{parenchyma}) - SAE(\text{tumor}) / SAE(\text{parenchyma})]$ on a histogram of a computerized measuring system, "PiView™". In this case, SAE index was calculated as 0.8.



Fig. 2. Hepatocellular carcinoma in a 70-year-old female. Stimulated acoustic emission image obtained 5 minutes after injection of SH U 508A shows internal and marginal SAE signals (arrows) with a heterogeneous low-echoic mass, which is appeared as an acoustic emission defect area with smooth border.



Fig. 3. Hepatocellular carcinoma in a 58-year-old female. Gray-scale stimulated acoustic emission image obtained at 5 minutes after contrast injection shows internal and marginal SAE signals (arrows) with a heterogeneous low-echoic mass and irregular border in the right lobe of the liver.

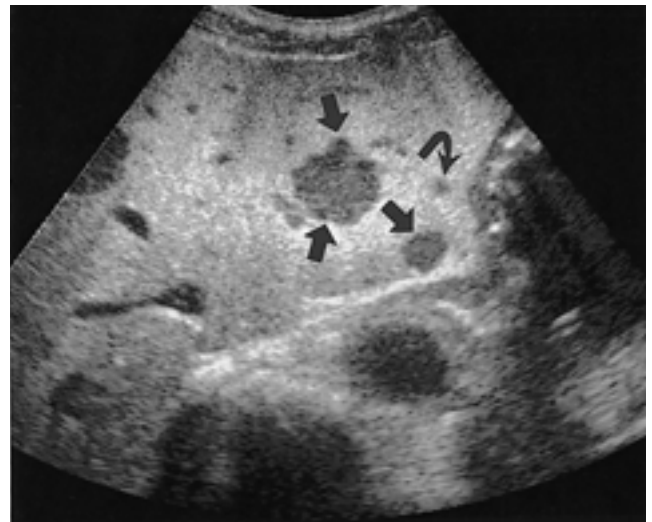


Fig. 4. Metastatic adenocarcinoma of the liver from stomach cancer in a 65-year-old-male. Gray-scale stimulated acoustic emission image shows multiple low-echoic masses, which are appeared as complete SAE defect areas (arrows) with smooth border compared to the diffuse and homogeneously enhanced hepatic parenchyma. Small metastatic lesions (curved arrow) with much greater clarity, which is not detected on conventional scan, are demonstrated.

1, 4), 3 (12%)
SAE 0.38 ± 0.15 0.60 ± 0.08
($p < 0.001$).

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SAE 가

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SAE 가

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Gray-Scale Stimulated Acoustic Emission: Differential Diagnosis between Hepatocellular Carcinoma and Metastatic Adenocarcinoma¹

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Purpose: To assess the value of gray-scale stimulated acoustic emission in differential diagnosis between hepatocellular carcinoma and metastatic adenocarcinoma.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-four cases of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in 23 patients and 26 cases of metastatic adenocarcinoma in 14 patients were prospectively examined using the pulse-inversion harmonic technique after intravenous SH U 508A administration. Gray-scale stimulated acoustic emission (SAE) was measured 5 mins after bolus injection of a contrast agent (4g, 400 mg/ml). The presence or absence of SAE signals at internal and marginal areas of the tumor and the appearance (smooth or irregular) of its border were compared. In addition, the SAE index [SAE (parenchyma) - SAE (tumor)/ SAE (parenchyma)] was histographically determined using a computerized program (PiView™; Mediface, Seoul, Korea). The statistics were analysed using student's t test.

Results: Of the 24 HCC cases, 20 (83%) showed internal SAE signals, while 23 (96%) marginal signals were emitted. Of the 26 cases of metastatic adenocarcinoma, one (4%) showed internal SAE signals, while in five (19%), these signals were marginal. The tumoral border was irregular in 19 HCC lesions (79%) and smooth in 23 metastatic lesions (88%). For HCC and metastatic tumors, the mean SAE index was 0.38 ± 0.15 and 0.60 ± 0.08 , respectively ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Gray-scale stimulated acoustic emission can be a useful tool in differential diagnosis between hepatocellular carcinoma and metastatic adenocarcinoma.

Index words : Liver neoplasms
Microbubbles
Ultrasound (US), contrast media

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