

:
 : 25
 9 , 3 , 2 , 1 . 7 , 3 , 1.5
 T Stimulated - echo acquisition mode (STEAM)
 128
 :
 (lipid peak)
 (88%), 3 1 3 2 . 1.3 ppm
 :
 가

(Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy: (12 - 18).
 MRS) MRS MRS
 가 ,
 (1 - 5). MRS 가
 (Magnetic field (19, 20).
 homogeneity) ¹H - MRS
¹H - MRS
 가 (6 - 11).
 MRS 1H - MRS
 MR 가
 MR
 (¹H - MRS) 가
 가 가

1H - MRS 1998 1 2000 6 , CT,
 MR
 5 cm
 25
 21074). 2000 (INHA - 25
 2001 3 15 2001 6 22 , 가 10 , 가 15 ,

19 - 76 (53) , 7 , 3 , TR = 3000
 9 (6 (GIST) 1 , ms, TE = 30 ms, Number of scans = 128, NEX = 1
 1 , 1), 3 , 2 , SUN SPARC 20
 1 (2 , 1 , 1 (SUN electronic system, U.S.A.) Spectral
) , (5 , 2 , 9 , Analysis/General Electric (SA/GE)
 2 , 1) , 2 1H - MR
 RBC scan MR 4.8 ppm 가
¹H - MRS 1.5T (GE Signa Horizon; GE medical 1H - MR 가
 systems, Milwaukee, U.S.A.)
 , , 1.3 ppm
 fast multiplanar spoiled gradient - refo -
 cused acquisition in steady state (FMPSPGR)
 가 (global shimming) 0.3 ppm 가 ±
 (volume of interest, VOI) 1.0 - 1.6 ppm
 (local shimming) MR 2.4 - 2.5 ppm (glutamine +
 , SUN SPARC 20 glutamate), 3.0 - 3.2 ppm (phospho -
 stimulated - echo acquisition mode (STEAM) monoester), 3.4 - 3.9 ppm
 . 8 (2×2×2) cm³ (glycogen + glucose)
 (single - voxel) ¹H - MR

Table 1. In vivo Proton MR Spectroscopic and Pathologic Findings of Focal Hepatic Lesions

Patient No.	Age	Sex	Proton MRS findings		Final Diagnosis
			Peak at 1.3 ppm	L/W ratio	
1	37	M	Yes	0.023	Hepatocellular carcinoma
2	64	M	Yes	0.019	Hepatocellular carcinoma
3	35	M	Yes	0.014	Hepatocellular carcinoma
4	72	F	Yes	0.010	Hepatocellular carcinoma
5	44	M	Yes	0.007	Hepatocellular carcinoma
6	48	M	Yes	0.006	Hepatocellular carcinoma
7	76	F	Yes	NA	Hepatocellular carcinoma
8	56	M	Yes	0.004	Cholangiocarcinoma
9	59	F	No	0.004	Cholangiocarcinoma
10	61	M	No	0.013	Cholangiocarcinoma
11	50	F	Yes	0.083	Metastatic malignant GIST
12	62	F	No	0.024	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
13	68	M	Yes	0.010	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
14	65	F	Yes	0.007	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
15	65	M	Yes	0.006	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
16	72	F	Yes	0.006	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
17	63	F	Yes	0.005	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
18	32	F	No	0.004	Metastatic adenocarcinoma
19	36	F	Yes	0.003	Metastatic adenoid cystic carcinoma
20	19	F	Yes	0.005	Hemangioma
21	45	M	Yes	0.003	Hemangioma
22	41	F	No	0.005	Hemangioma
23	70	F	Yes	0.004	Abscess
24	69	F	Yes	0.011	Abscess
25	28	F	Yes	NA	Malignant lymphoma

L/W ratio: Lipid peak / Water peak area ratio, NA: not available

MR , 가 noester), 3.4 - 3.9 ppm (glyco - gen + glucose) 가

25 ¹H - MR 4.8 15 0.010 23 가 2

ppm 1H - MRS 가 0.011 0.020 1

1H - MR 가 0.021 0.030 1 (GIST) (0.083) (Table 1).

25 22 (88%) 1.3 ppm

(Fig. 1, 3, Table 1). 3 1 , 3

2 (Fig. 2, 4, Table 1). 가 (doublet)

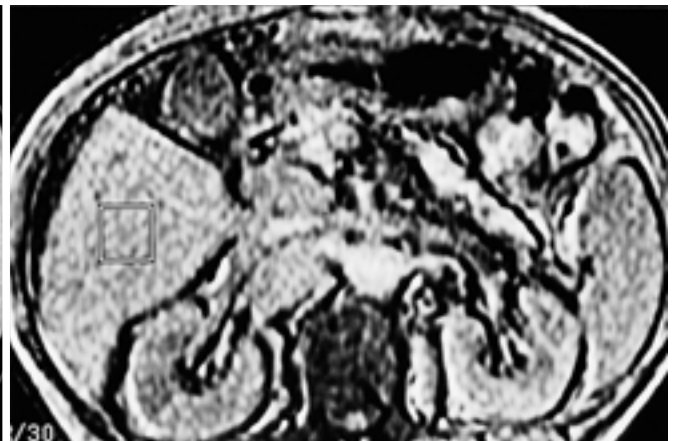
¹H - MRS 2.4 - 2.5 ppm (glutamine + glu - tamate), 3.0 - 3.2 ppm (phosphomo -

MRS 가 MR 가 MRS 가

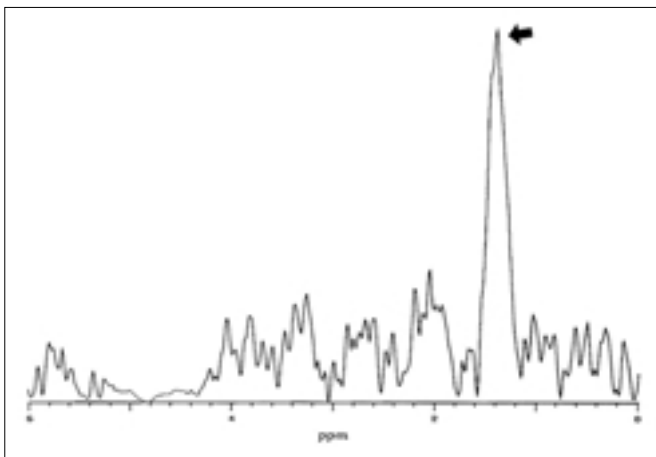
(³¹P) MRS가 가



A



B

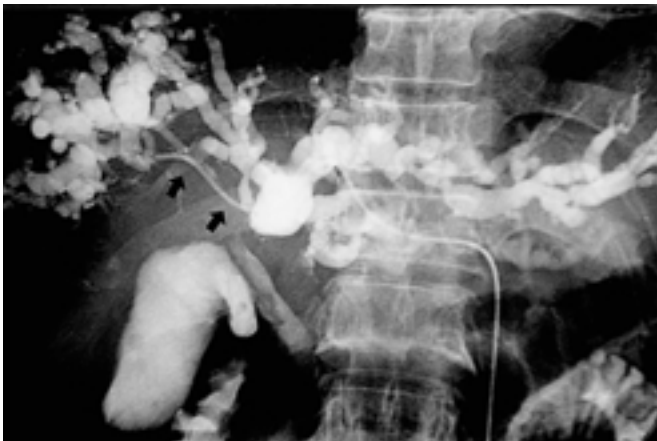


C

Fig. 1. A 64-year-old man with hepatocellular carcinoma.
A. Arterial-phase CT scan shows heterogeneously enhancing hepatic mass.
B. Scanogram for proton MRS shows that the localization voxel is located in the mass.
C. MR spectrum demonstrates intense lipid peak at about 1.3 ppm (arrow).

. MRS (21).
¹H - MR 4.77 ppm
 (water signal) 2.02 ppm N -
 (NAA), 2.36 ppm , 2.49 ppm
 , 3.00 ppm (phosphocreatine)
 (creatine), 3.09 ppm (choline), 3.21 ppm
 (phosphorylcholine), -
 (alpha - glycerophosphorylcholine) , 3.28
 ppm 3.48 ppm (carnitine) ,
 4 (1.3 ppm 가 , 2.4 -
 2.5 ppm , 3.0 - 3.2 ppm
 , 3.4 - 3.9 ppm)
 (12, 13, 17).
¹H - MR
 가 가
 가
 가
 가
 (16,

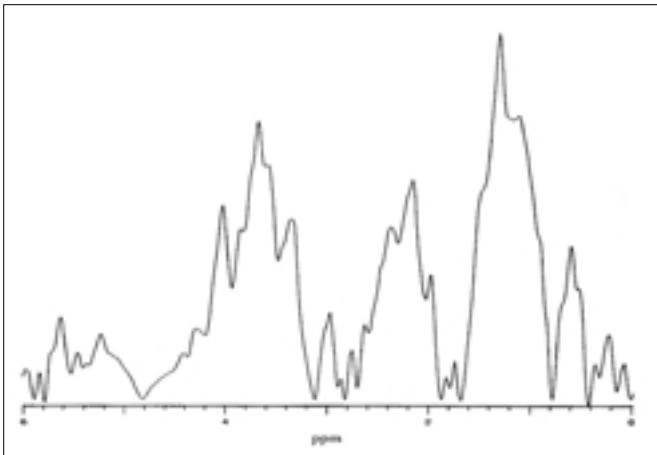
17).
¹H - MR
¹H - MR
 가 ,
 가
¹H - MRS
 7 ¹H - MR
¹H - MRS
¹H - MRS
¹H - MRS
 Gotsis (19) TR/TE=1600/135 msec
 PRESS (point - resolved spectroscopy) ¹H -
 MRS
 가
 가 가 ,
 가 가
 MRI 가 ¹H - MR
 가



A

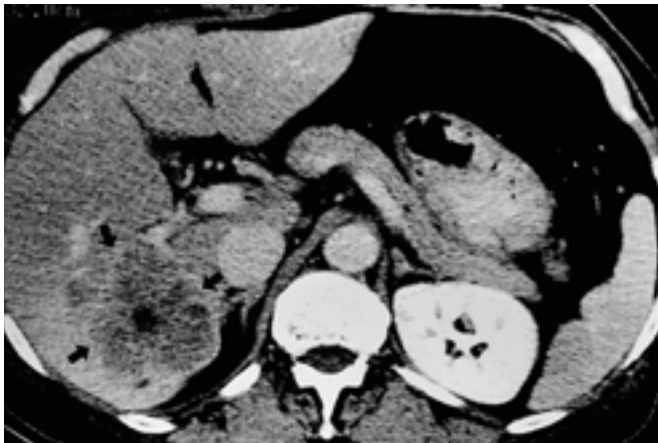
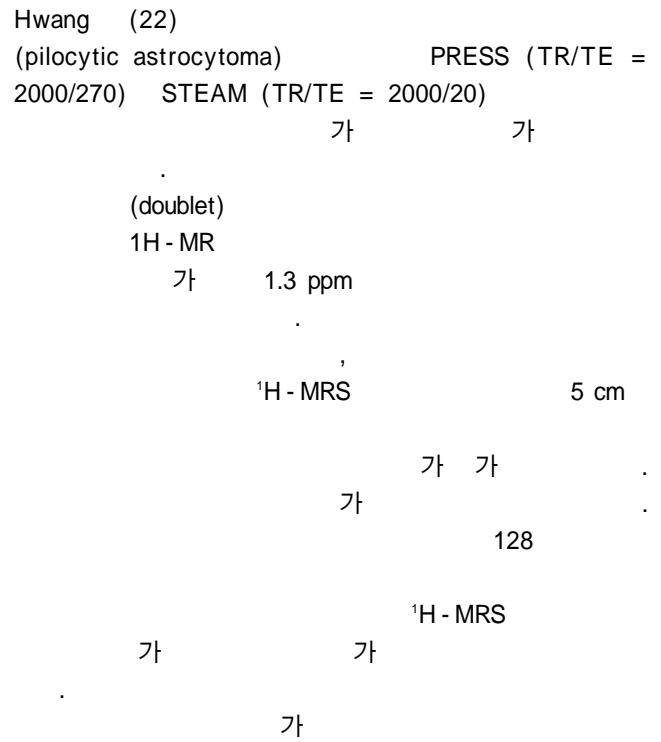
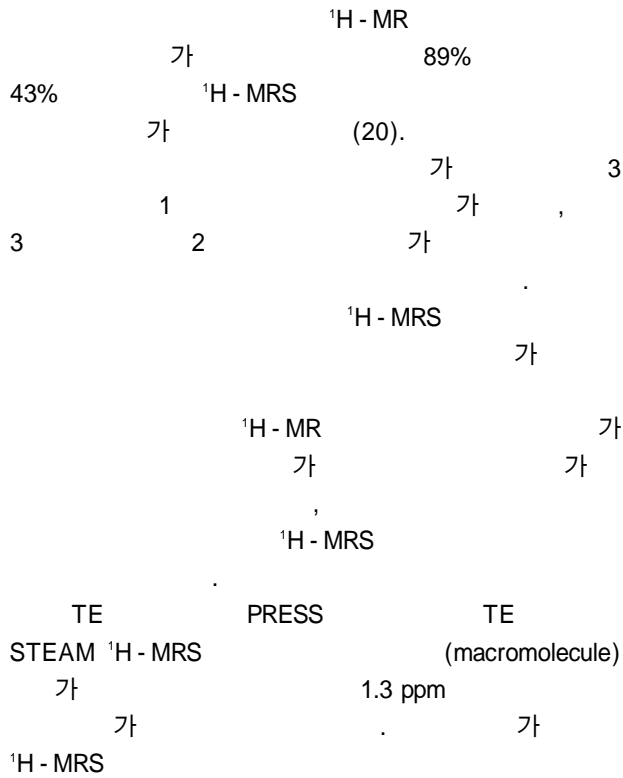


B



C

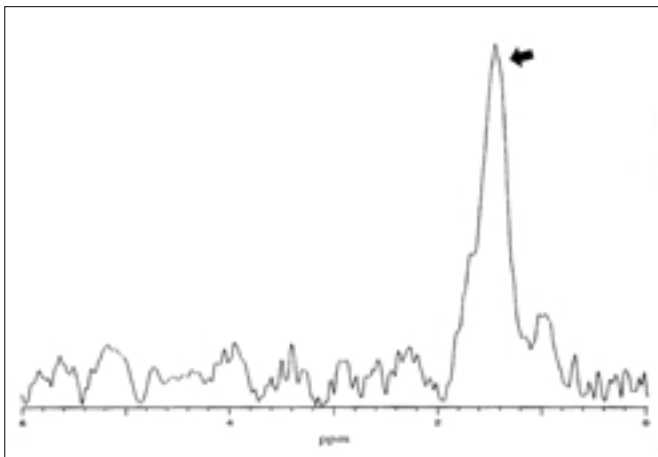
Fig. 2. A 61-year-old man with cholangiocarcinoma (Klatskin's tumor).
A. Tubogram during PTBD reveals biliary tree involvement of the tumor (arrows).
B. Scanogram for proton MRS shows intra-lesional location of voxel.
C. MR spectrum demonstrates no dominant lipid peak at 1.3 ppm.



A



B



C

Fig. 3. A 63-year-old woman with metastatic colon cancer (adenocarcinoma).

A. Post-enhancement liver CT shows lobulating contoured low attenuation mass (arrows) with peripheral enhancement in right lobe.

B. Scanogram for proton MRS demonstrates heterogenous signal intensity of the mass.

C. MR spectrum demonstrates intense lipid peak at about 1.3 ppm (arrow).

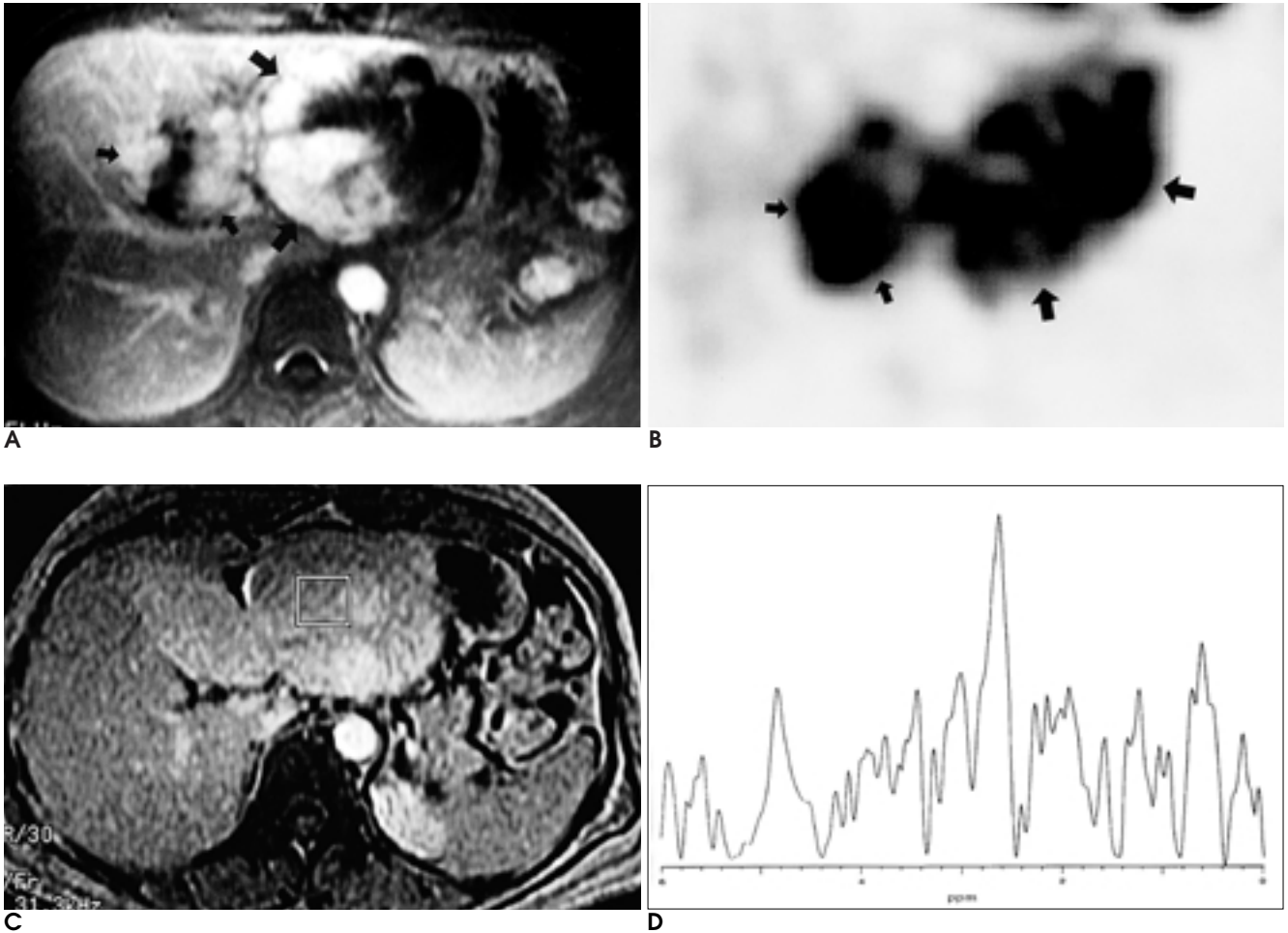


Fig. 4. A 41-year-old woman with hemangioma.

A. Delayed phase scan of dynamic MRI shows two hepatic tumors with peripheral nodular enhancing pattern (larger and smaller arrows).

B. Coronal scan of Tc-99m PYP-RBC SPECT demonstrates increased uptake of radioactivity in the tumors (larger and smaller arrows).

C. Scanogram for MRS shows that the localization voxel was located in the larger mass.

D. MR spectrum shows no dominant lipid peak at about 1.3 ppm.

- 가
- ¹H - MRS
- 가
- STEAM
- ¹H - MRS
- ¹H - MR
- 가
- ¹H - MRS
- 가
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***In vivo* Proton MR Spectroscopic Findings of Focal Hepatic Lesions: Initial Experience¹**

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Purpose: To investigate the *in vivo* proton MRS features of various focal hepatic lesions and to distinguish these features according to the involved.

Materials and Methods: Twenty-five hepatic lesions [hepatocellular carcinoma (n = 7), cholangiocarcinoma (n = 3), metastatic tumor (n = 9), hemangioma (n = 3), hepatic abscess (n = 2), lymphoma (n = 1)] underwent proton MR spectroscopy using a 1.5T unit and a localized proton STEAM sequence, without respiratory interruption. The findings of this *in-vivo* sequence were then reviewed, with particular attention to the presence and location of dominant peaks.

Results: *In-vivo* proton MR spectra were successfully acquired in all cases. A dominant lipid peak appeared in the MR spectra of the hepatocellular carcinomas, metastatic tumors, hepatic abscesses, lymphoma, one hemangioma and one cholangiocarcinoma (88%) at 1.3ppm, but not in two cholangiocarcinomas and one hemangioma. The spectral peaks of other metabolites appeared very irregular and even different in the same disease entity.

Conclusion: In focal hepatic lesions, the spectra obtained during *in-vivo* proton MRS were useful, and a lipid peak was most frequent and dominant. Among the various neoplasms there were, however, no specific MR spectral features, and nor did such features vary according to the specific pathologic entity.

Index words : Magnetic Resonance (MR), spectroscopy
Liver neoplasms, MR
Liver neoplasms, diagnosis
Liver, MR

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